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Barnard's



"THE SOWER"

Seeds
Bulbs
Shrubs

1920

The W.W. Barnard Co.
231-235 W. Madison St.
Chicago

Barnard's SPRING CATALOGUE 1920

INSTRUCTIONS As to Postage, Etc.

When ordering BEANS, CORN or PEAS to be forwarded by mail, add 6c per lb.; 8c per 2 lbs., for postage in local, first and second zones, add 7c per lb.; 12c per 2 lbs. within the third zone. Other zones add postage in proportion. Other seeds we deliver free of charge in Chicago and vicinity. To points outside of Chicago (regardless of distance) we mail free, Vegetable and Flower Seeds when ordered by the packet, ounce or quarter pound. When larger quantities are to be forwarded by mail, postage must be added according to zone.

NOTE—On orders for goods by parcel post not included in our free delivery—while the packing may only weigh the fraction of a pound, same must be considered a full pound in adding postage.

Poisonous Insecticides, Fertilizers, Tools and goods put up in glass should be forwarded by express.

PARCEL POST RATES

All parcels of seeds, bulbs and plants, up to and including 8 oz. at the rate of 1c for each 2 oz. regardless of distance; over 8 oz., at the Zone Rate. All merchandise other than seeds, bulbs and plants up to and including 4 oz. in weight can be sent at the rate of 1c an ounce regardless of distance. Over 4 oz. at the Zone Rate.

Limit of weight for delivery within local, first and second zones, 70 pounds; to all other zones, 50 pounds. If weight exceeds this we will pack in 2 or 3 parcels, provided sufficient money is remitted to cover postage on goods and weight of packing.

A fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

Zone	First Pound	Each additional Pound
1 and 2—150 miles.....	5c	1c
3— 150 to 300 miles.....	6c	2c
4— 300 to 600 miles.....	7c	4c
5— 600 to 1,000 miles.....	8c	6c
6—1,000 to 1,400 miles.....	9c	8c
7—1,400 to 1,800 miles.....	11c	10c
8—All over 1,800 miles.....	12c	12c

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be responsible for the crop.

The W. W. Barnard Co.

Seedsman

231-235 West Madison Street
CHICAGO

Telephone, Franklin 635. Private Exchange in All Departments

United States Food Administration,
License Number G-12691

WESSEL'S ENV-O-BLANK
Patented Dec. 22, 1908—Other Patents Pending
AMERICAN LOOSE LEAF MFG. CO.
SOLE MFRS., CHICAGO

FROM


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LETTER
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HERE

THE W. W. BARNARD COMPANY

231-235 W. Madison St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

 FOLD ON THIS LINE.

 Before Sealing Be Sure
Your Name and Address are written
plainly on the other side of this Blank.

IMPORTANT

Fold, Seal
and Stamp

THIS FLAP IS GUMMED, READY TO SEAL

NO ENVELOPE NECESSARY



Those not conversant with garden seeds may depend upon the following varieties giving good results.

Beans	Barnard's Stringless Full Measure Davis Kidney Wax
Beet	Crosby's Egyptian (early) Barnard's Selected Edmands (main crop)
Carrot	Barnard's Improved Danvers
Corn	Golden Bantam Country Gentleman Stowell's Evergreen
Cucumber	Early Fortune Davis Perfect
Kohl Rabi	White Short Leaved
Lettuce	Grand Rapids Black Seeded Simpson Big Boston Hanson
Musk Melon	Barnard's "Golden Hearted" Osage
Water Melon	Cole's Early Tom Watson
Onion	Barnard's Yellow Globe Barnard's White Globe Barnard's Red Globe Yellow Globe Danvers
Parsnip	Hollow Crown
Parsley	Moss Curled
Peas	Gradus (dwarf) Telephone (tall)
Pumpkin	Small Sugar
Radish	Barnard's Scarlet Globe Barnard's Scarlet Turnip White Tipped White Icicle
Swiss Chard Lucullus	
Tomato	Improved Beauty
Turnip	Purple Top Strap Leaf

Remarks

(PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)

Filled by	Checked by	Date	Bbbs.
To Packer-in	Pkgs.	Boxes	Bags
Packed by	Style of Pkg.	Shipped via	Date

The W. W. Barnard Co., Seedsmen

231-235 West Madison Street, CHICAGO

GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

Hints to Those Who Have a Limited Area and Have Little or No Experience



First of all, as soon as the ground has dried out it should be dug fully a spade deep, and if it has not been used previously for growing plants the soil should be turned over and left in a rough state for a few days so that the sun and air may sweeten it; at this time a light dressing of Wood Ashes or air slaked lime would correct any acidity (sourness) of the soil and also prove beneficial to the plants grown.

A good spading fork is a necessity, for you can turn over the soil easier than with a spade; forked soil will break into smaller pieces, while spaded soil is inclined to remain in slices just as it was turned up, and requires more effort to get it fine and mellow for the seeds.

Push the spade or fork down as deep as you can, so as to loosen the under soil; you won't have to lift the whole mass and turn it over, but it is necessary that the soil be broken as deep as possible.

The soil should not be so wet when spaded that it is "sticky" for when it dries out it will remain in the same lumpy condition as when first turned. Take a good handful of dirt and work. Better wait a day or two before spading, work with a steel garden rake. Sandy soil can

squeeze it—if it sticks together it is too wet to work, then break the lumps with the hoe, and finish the ground several days earlier than clay.

If the ground is low and inclined to hold water late in spring, or during wet spells in summer, you will find that it will pay to underdrain, provided you can get an outlet for the tile. If you have a city garden, this will probably be out of the question, and you will have to wait until the ground gets dry enough to work.

If you underdrain the garden, make the trenches about 3 feet deep, and from 15 to 18 feet apart. Scrape the bottom fairly smooth; "butt" the tile end to end to make a reasonably close joint; cover the tile with straw or hay, and fill in the trench. The straw keeps the silt that is carried in muddy water from working through the joints and clogging the drain.

If the soil is poor or "worn out," an application of pulverized Sheep Manure, Bone Meal or Commercial Fertilizer may be used to great advantage; spread it broadcast on the surface after digging the ground and before leveling, then in the process of leveling and preparing the soil the manure will be thoroughly mixed upon the surface where all plants will be sure to be benefited. The Wood Ashes, Lime, Sheep Manure, Bone Meal, Etc., may be obtained from The W. W. Barnard Company, 231-235 W. Madison St.

Seed should be sown in straight rows over the patch, as the making of beds is a waste of space and the walks between the beds get so packed that the soil is spoiled for use the following season. **DO NOT SOW SEED TOO DEEP**; this is a common error. The smaller seeds such as Lettuce, Onion, Radish, etc., should only be covered from a fourth to half an inch; Cucumber and Melon about one inch; Corn, Peas and Beans may be covered two inches, but in every instance be sure to press the soil firm over the seed sown after covering. Another error is frequently made in sowing seed too thick; it will be found an advantage to thoroughly mix small seed (especially Carrot) with dry sand or soil and sow the mixture in the seed furrow; this will keep the seeds apart and help in the process of thinning out or transplanting plants to stand at their proper distance apart in the rows.

Do not blame the seedsman when the seeds fail to come up. If the seeds are planted too deep, they either rot in the cold soil, or, if germination does take place, the tender shoot dies before it can reach light and air.

If the soil is a stiff, hard clay, it may be too cold when the seed is planted, for warmth as well as moisture is needed to make seeds grow—neither alone is of any use. You may put seeds in warm, dry sand, and store them in a warm room, without a sign of life showing in the box. You may put them in damp sand, keeping it at a low temperature, and a few if any of the seeds will start. But put the seeds in moist, warm soil—and watch the little shoots come!

You may take two lots of seed from the same bag; plant one lot early when the ground is cold and wet—the stands of plants will be poor. Plant the second lot later, when the sun has warmed and dried the soil—almost every seed will grow. The seed was all right, but the conditions were wrong for the first planting.

(Continued on next page.)

HINTS FOR THE GROWER OF VEGETABLES—Continued

Seeds of the so-called hardy vegetables, like the onions, extra early peas, etc., may be sown as early in spring as the garden can be worked. Beet and lettuce seed may be sown two or three weeks earlier than the tender vegetables, like the beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, etc.; tomatoes, eggplants and peppers are planted later in the season when the ground is thoroughly warmed, provided they have not been started in the hotbed.

If you make an open-ground seed-bed for such plants as cabbage, celery, peppers, tomatoes and others that require transplanting be sure that it does not become dry; neither should it be "soaked" with water, for too much moisture will make the plants "damp off" even if they are in the open air. Experience is the best teacher, and if you watch the plants carefully, you will quickly discover when they need a drink.

It is almost impossible to give a definite rule as to the amount of soil that should cover the seed. This depends largely on the kind of seed, the character of the soil (sand, loam or clay), and whether it is wet or dry. In heavy clay, or in wet spots, the covering should be less than in sand or loam, or where the seed-bed is well drained and dry.

The next thing is to sow the seeds thinly, so that when the little plants start they may have a reasonable chance in their fight for life. You won't have so much thinning to do, and the little that is needed can be done easily without injury to the plants that remain.

The little plants must be moved from the seed-bed or frames to their permanent quarters as soon as they are large enough to handle. Don't take all of them out of the seed-bed at once and let them lie exposed to the air and sun. Take up a few at a time, as you need them; get them into the new home as quickly as you can; spread the rootlets in the bottom of the hole, don't drop them straight down so that they stand in a solid mass; press the soil firmly around and over the roots, so that there will be no air-spaces; if the sun is hot, or there is a drying wind, shade the plants for a day or two with berry-boxes or paper cones.

If the seedlings have made a rapid growth in the frame or bed, and seem to be soft or tender, trim off some of the larger leaves, so that the moisture will not be thrown off so rapidly.

The best time to transplant is just before a rain, or during the early part of the wetting; the ground then is fairly loose and can be packed around the rootlets. The worst time is after a heavy shower or rainy spell, for the ground is too wet, and it is quite likely to bake hard on the surface.

If you keep the top-soil loose, you won't have to water the plants unless there is an extremely dry spell. But if you do use the hose, make a good job of it—give the plants a thorough drenching, for a little water is almost as bad as none at all. The best time is at night; by morning the soil will be slightly dry and can be raked so as to form a loose soil mulch which will retain the moisture in the lower soil for several days. Really, if the plants are well cultivated, they won't mind a dry spell. The hoe and rake produce better vegetables than the hose.

When the garden is laid out, some plan should be adopted to make the ground work all summer. When the first crop has ripened and been harvested, another sowing of seed ought to follow at once. Of course, it may not be possible to follow with the same vegetable in the same plot, nor will it be good gardening to adopt such a plan, for a rotation of crops in the garden is as valuable as on the farm.

In northern gardens the early peas may be followed by celery, the second-early sorts by the late cabbages, and the late varieties by endive or late spinach. The early cabbages may be succeeded by beans; the cucumber vines give way to a second crop of beans, and the lettuce-bed can be used for turnips. Radish seed may be sown between the rows of lettuce, thus making the ground yield three crops, for the radishes will be out of the way before the lettuce is ready.

The early spinach will be used in ample time to be followed with a planting of cucumbers for pickling, or the space can be used for late cabbage plants or kohlrabi.

Another plan to get double use of the ground is to plant bush squash between the eggplants and peppers. The vines will not spread so as to injure the plants, and by the time the squash vines need more room the "eggs" will be ready to pick.

This outline really ought to be called a "rotation" of crops rather than a "succession," for a true succession means sowing the seed at regular intervals. For instance, peas may be sown every two weeks from April 1 to May 15. It is also well known that as the season advances toward midsummer the time required for the plants to reach maturity is lessened; in other words, peas sown on April 1 and 15, will require nearly twice the time for maturity that those sown in May.

Spinach and radish may be sown weekly during May but not much later, for in early summer the spinach will go to seed quickly and the radishes get pithy and strong. You can use these as fillers between rows of other vegetables.

Not more than a week or ten days should pass without putting in a sowing of lettuce; once in two weeks is often enough for carrots and beets, while three weeks may elapse between sowings of string beans.

The way to make a small garden profitable is to use every bit of space, and to use it as many times in the season as you can. Plan what will follow the first crop, have the seed or plants ready, so that the ground will not lie idle a day. You can do this by planting in succession or rotation, or by "companion cropping," which is simply growing two vegetables in the same row—for instance, radish and beets, carrots and parsnips. The radishes germinate quickly, break the top crust, ripen and are used before the other vegetable needs the space; the carrots will also be ready to use before the parsnips need the additional space, but do not allow the plants to stand too thick in the row.

HINTS FOR THE GROWER OF VEGETABLES—Continued

The easiest and most profitable vegetables to grow in a city garden are Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Lettuce, Onions, Peas, Parsnips, Radishes, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes and Turnips. Potatoes as a rule are not successfully grown or considered a profitable crop for a small city garden.

For Best Results Sow the Following Seeds:

Beans—Stringless Green Pod and Full Measure; two or three sowings may be made at intervals, but not until all danger of frost has passed.

Dwarf Beans may be planted at intervals of a week or ten days from the beginning of May until the middle of August; they are generally planted in rows, allowing the plants to stand from 3 to 4 inches apart and with a space of 12 to 15 inches between the rows, or in hills containing not over five plants. A quart of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill. It may prove an advantage to allow some of the later sown beans to ripen and use as shelled beans during the winter, no matter what variety or color they may be; they are all good eating.

Beets—Crosby's Egyptian for early and Barnard's Selected Edmands for main crop. Beet seed can be sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost has passed. The seed may be planted in rows or drills made 12 to 15 inches apart; when the plants are up they should be thinned to 4 or 5 inches in the rows. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 50 feet of drill. If a succession is desired during the summer, the planting can be made every two or three weeks during the spring months. For winter use the seed should not be sown until late in the summer, and the crop can be stored in a cool cellar or in a vegetable pit.

Carrots—Barnard's Improved Danvers, Chantenay or Ox Heart should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for later crops the seeds may be sown any time up to the first of July. An ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of the drill, but the plants must be thinned out so that they will be about 4 inches apart. Carrot seed is slow to germinate and, therefore, the soil should be pressed closely about the seed; it may be well to use radishes as a companion crop. It will be an advantage to mix the carrot seed with sand or soil before sowing. The roots may be stored in a cool cellar for winter use.

Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield for early, Chicago Market for main crop, and Premium Late Flat Dutch for late crop. Seed should be sown in a well prepared piece of ground and the plants transplanted to permanent quarters when large enough to handle; be sure to bury the stem up to the first leaves and do not bend or cramp the roots.

Lettuce—Grand Rapids, Black Seeded Simpson and Hanson are good kinds to grow; they may be sown at intervals and should be transplanted for the best results. If extra-early plants are desired, seed may be sown in a hotbed or coldframe and the seedlings transplanted to open ground.

Onions—Are easy to grow and are a profitable crop; would advise the planting of sets early in the spring. If young green onions and also large ripe ones for winter use are wanted, an economical plan is to plant the sets from two to three inches apart and pull every other one when ready for use; this will leave sufficient space for those remaining to mature. Sow the seed as early in spring as possible, in shallow drills, and cover with fine soil. Thin to about 4 or 5 inches apart, keep well cultivated and free from weeds.

Parsnips—Are very nutritious and should be grown in every garden if the soil is rich and deep; seed should be sown early in the spring and the roots should not be dug until late in the fall or winter.

Peas—Smooth Peas can be planted earlier than the wrinkled varieties. A sandy soil will produce earlier crops than clay, but if the ground contains a reasonable amount of humus, a good crop of Peas can be grown on almost any soil. The first planting can be made as early as February, and should be of such varieties as Barnard's Leader, Alaska or Saxonia. For later sowings use the Dwarf Telephone (Daisy), Little Marvel, Gradus, Laxtonian or Alderman. For main-crop Peas you won't go wrong if you use Tall Telephone. For succession, seed may be sown every two weeks until the middle of June, then wait five or six weeks and plant extra-early sorts for a fall crop.

Radish—Radish seed can be planted about as early as any of the vegetables, and it is entirely possible to sow the seed in a hotbed and have radishes during the winter. It is important that Radishes be grown quickly, for if they come on slowly, they will be pithy and strong. If seed is sown carefully, it will be possible to avoid thinning the plants, for the first Radishes may remain until they are of fairly good size; when these are taken out space will be allowed for the later ones to come into full growth. Successive plantings may be made every two weeks.

Spinach—May be sown as an early spring crop and followed by other vegetables.

Swiss Chard—Should be grown in every garden. Sow the seed early in the spring; the leaves may be pulled off and cooked like spinach; the plants produce new leaves all season.

Tomatoes—May be grown from seed, but when only a few are wanted it is better to buy plants; they give the best results when tied to a stake or trellis.

Turnips—Are usually grown as a fall crop and the seed may be sown where beans or some early crop has been grown.

One of the most important things to insure success and have good vegetables is to keep your garden weeded and cultivated often. Keep the surface loose at all times.

Barnard's Planting Table for Small Vegetable Gardens

Quantity of seeds or number of plants required for a row 100 feet in length, with distances to plant, times for planting, and period required for production of crop in the latitude of Chicago.

Where "packets" are mentioned the quantity is based upon the liberal packages as supplied by The W. W. Barnard Co.

NOTE—*Denotes the quantity of seed suggested in table should raise sufficient plants to transplant into a row 100 feet long. The seed should be sown in hot-bed from February to March for earliest results and later may be sown in a cold frame; if neither are at your command sow the seed in a well prepared seed bed in the open after the frosty weather has passed. (See table)

Kind of vegetables	Seed or plants required for 100 feet of row	DISTANCE FOR PLANTS TO STAND		Time of planting in open ground	Ready for use after planting
		Rows apart, hand cultivation	Plants apart in rows		
Artichoke, Globe.....	½ oz.	2 to 3 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	Early spring	15 mos.
Artichoke, Jerusalem..	2 qts.	1 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	Early spring	6 to 8 mos.
Asparagus.....	1 oz.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 5 in.	Early spring	3 to 4 yrs.
(for transplanting)					
Asparagus Plants.....	60 to 80	30 to 36 in.	15 in.	Early spring	1 to 3 yrs.
Beans, Bush.....	1 qt.	15 to 24 in.	5 to ft.	April to July	40 to 65 days
Beans, Pole.....	½ pt.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	May and June	50 to 80 days
Beets.....	2 oz.	12 to 16 in.	3 or 4 to ft.	April to August	60 to 80 days
*Brussels Sprouts.....	1 pkt.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.	May and June	90 to 120 days
*Cabbage, Early.....	1 pkt.	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	March and April	90 to 130 days
*Cabbage, Late.....	1 pkt.	24 to 36 in.	16 to 24 in.	May and June	90 to 130 days
*Cardoon.....	½ oz.	2 ft.	12 to 18 in.	April and May	5 to 6 mos.
Carrot.....	1 oz.	12 to 15 in.	3 or 4 to ft.	April to June	75 to 110 days
*Cauliflower.....	¼ oz.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.	April to June	100 to 130 days
*Celeriac.....	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	May and June	100 to 150 days
*Celery.....	1 pkt.	18 to 36 in.	4 to 8 in.	May and June	120 to 150 days
*Chervil.....	1 pkt.	18 in.	1 or 2 to ft.	May	120 days
Chicory.....	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	4 to ft.	May and June	5 to 6 mos.
Collards.....	1 pkt.	24 in.	14 to 18 in.	Late spring	100 to 120 days
Corn Salad.....	2 ozs.	12 to 18 in.	5 to ft.	March to Sept.	60 days
Corn, Sweet.....	1 carton	30 to 36 in.	15 to 24 in.	May to July	60 to 100 days
Cucumber.....	1 pkt.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	April to July	60 to 80 days
Dandelion.....	1 pkt.	18 in.	8 in.	Early spring	6 to 12 mos.
*Eggplant.....	½ oz.	24 in.	18 in.	April and May	100 to 140 days
Endive.....	1 oz.	18 in.	8 to 12 in.	April to July	90 days
Horse-Radish.....	75 roots	24 to 30 in.	14 to 20 in.	Early spring	1 to 2 yrs.
*Kale, or Borecole.....	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 24 in.	August and Sept.	90 to 120 days
*Kohlrabi.....	1 pkt.	15 to 24 in.	6 to 8 in.	March to May	60 to 80 days
Leek.....	1 oz.	12 to 16 in.	4 to 8 in.	March to May	120 to 180 days
Lettuce.....	1 pkt.	10 to 15 in.	6 in.	March to Sept.	60 to 90 days
Melon, Musk.....	1 pkt.	6 to 8 ft.	Hills, 6 ft.	April to June	120 days
Melon, Water.....	1 oz.	8 ft.	Hills, 10 ft.	May and June	100 to 120 days
Mustard.....	1 pkt.	12 in.	4 to ft.	March to May	60 to 90 days
New Zealand Spinach..	1 oz.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	Early spring	60 to 100 days
Okra, or Gumbo.....	2 ozs.	3 to 4 ft.	24 to 30 in.	May and June	90 to 140 days
Onion Seed.....	1 oz.	12 to 18 in.	4 to ft.	April and May	130 to 150 days
Onion Sets.....	2 qts.	12 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	Autumn and Feb. to May	90 to 120 days
Parsley.....	1 pkt.	12 in.	6 in.	Early spring	90 to 120 days
Parsnip.....	1 oz.	18 in.	3 to ft.	April and May	160 days
Peas.....	1 qt.	30 to 36 in.	4 to ft.	March to June	50 to 80 days
*Pepper.....	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	15 in.	May and June	100 to 140 days
Potato, Irish.....	½ peck	24 to 36 in.	15 in.	March to June	80 to 140 days
Potato, Sweet.....	75 slips	3 to 4 ft.	15 in.	May and June	140 to 160 days
Pumpkin.....	1 pkt.	8 to 10 ft.	Hills, 8 ft.	May to July	100 to 140 days
Radish.....	1 oz.	6 to 12 in.	6 to ft.	March to Sept.	20 to 40 days
Rhubarb plants.....	33	3 to 5 ft.	3 ft.	Early spring	1 to 3 years
Rutabaga.....	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	6 to 8 in.	May and June	60 to 80 days
Salsify.....	1 oz.	18 to 24 in.	4 in.	Early spring	120 to 180 days
Spinach.....	1 oz.	12 to 18 in.	3 to ft.	Early spring	30 to 60 days
Squash, Bush.....	1 pkt.	3 to 4 ft.	Hills, 3 to 4 ft.	April to June	60 to 80 days
Squash, Late.....	1 pkt.	7 ft.	Hills, 7 ft.	April to June	120 to 160 days
Swiss Chard.....	1 oz.	16 in.	12 in.	April	60 days
Vegetable Marrow.....	1 pkt.	8 ft.	Hills, 8 ft.	April to June	110 to 140 days
*Tomato.....	1 pkt.	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	May and June	100 to 140 days
Turnip.....	1 pkt.	18 in.	4 to ft.	April (July)	60 to 80 days
Witloof Chicory, or French Endive.....	1 oz.	12 to 15 in.	3 to 4 in.	April and May	Autumn and Winter

NOTE—Where "packets" are mentioned the quantity is based upon the liberal packages as supplied by The W. W. Barnard Co.

BARNARD'S CELEBRATED LAWN GRASS MIXTURES WILL MAKE A BETTER LAWN THAN TURF OR SOD.

MAKING A LAWN—How and When to Sow Barnard's Lawn Seed—The soil should be rich and carefully prepared by being pulverized. You cannot hope to get a good lawn on the soil that came from the cellar, 8 or 10 feet below the surface. If you are building a new house, make the contractor save the top-soil, provided it is not on filled land. If the soil is not suitable, have enough good dirt hauled in to make a top surface a foot or more deep. A thick, rich green turf, that will look well in a dry time, will only come on deep, well-fertilized soil; if you have good soil rightly prepared, you will have a good lawn. The best soil is a good medium texture; the surface should be thoroughly pulverized and smoothed to the desired grade; remove all large stones, roots and hardened pieces of earth that cannot be readily broken; ample time being allowed for the thorough settling of the soil, which is greatly aided by a few heavy showers of rain. When the soil is firm, level and suitably moist, sow **Barnard's Lawn Grass Seed** at the rate of 75 to 100 lbs. per acre—one lb. will sow 15x20 ft. (or 300 square feet). It is unwise to be too economical in the quantity of seed used, if the best results are desired. The seed should be sown broadcast and as evenly as possible, then give a thorough rolling or pat well with the back of a spade. The seed must be well firmed in the soil. When the young grass attains a height of 4 inches, carefully mow with a sharp scythe. After this, according to the season, it should be mown with a lawnmower every week or ten days.

GENERAL SURFACE RENOVATING.—When your lawn has been established, you will find it to your advantage to lightly re-seed each season. As early as possible carefully rake off all dead leaves, etc., and give the lawn a dressing of our pulverized **SHEEP MANURE**, or **PURE BONE MEAL** at the rate of at least 500 pounds per acre, and rake in, after which sow our **Lawn Grass Seed** at the rate of 25 lbs. to 50 lbs. to the acre, or 1 lb. to about 500 square feet, according to the condition of the lawn; after sowing roll thoroughly or pat with the back of a spade.



BARNARD'S "PERPETUAL GREEN" LAWN GRASS SEED

With careful preparation of the ground and proper care during the summer will make a lawn like the above in one season. We can also supply the plants, trees and shrubs.

BARNARD'S "PERPETUAL GREEN" is a mixture of the finest Dwarf Evergreen Grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich, deep, green, velvety lawn is constantly maintained. Our mixture is the result of several years' experimenting, and, as we now offer it, is unequalled. The quantity required for making a new lawn is 75 to 100 lbs. per acre, or for renovating old lawns, 25 to 50 lbs. per acre. For a plot 15x20, or 300 square feet, one pound is required for a new lawn, or about one-half pound for renovating.

A lawn seed mixture is very much to be preferred to any single grass; if it is honestly made, the several varieties of grass which compose it, mature at different seasons of the year, thus keeping the green sward in good color and condition during the hot weather, not losing its color, as the single variety is liable to do. Price: ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$1.85; 10 lbs., \$3.60; 25 lbs., \$8.75; 100 lbs., \$34.00.

Barnard's "Shady-Place" Lawn Grass Seed—See Next Page.

Add postage, if wanted by mail. See second page of cover.

Barnard's "Shady-Place" Lawn Grass Seed

On nearly all lawns there are shaded, bare and unsightly spots on which the owners have difficulty in getting a stand of grass; for such places this mixture is adapted. It is composed of dwarf-growing grasses which are found naturally growing in such places. Should the ground have become "sour" or drainage defective, it is apt to be covered with moss. If such is the case, the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp toothed rake, then give a liberal sprinkling of wood ashes, lime or land plaster to sweeten the soil; stir thoroughly into the surface soil and then sow Barnard's "Shady-Place" Grass Seed at the rate of one pound for 300 square feet, or 75 pounds to 100 pounds to the acre for a new lawn; for old lawns sow seed in proportion, according to the conditions.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$1.85; 10 lbs., \$3.60; 25 lbs., \$8.75

Barnard's Choice Lawn Mixture

While containing fewer and less expensive grasses than our "Perpetual Green," this is a good, well-balanced mixture which we do not hesitate to recommend.

Lb., 30c; 5 lbs. for \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.70; 25 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00

Barnard's Special Lawn Mixture

This mixture is composed of grasses selected irrespective of cost as representing the best low-growing, narrow-leaved varieties of fine texture and color. In preparing this "Special" mixture only seeds of the highest grades and extra heavy weight are employed. It costs more, but "it's worth more." Seeded liberally upon good ground, well prepared, a lawn of the very highest excellence will result.

Pound, 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.40; 10 lbs., \$4.10; 25 lbs., \$11.50; 100 lbs., \$44.00

Mixture for Quick Effect

There is considerable demand for a grass seed that will produce a quick-growing turf. For this purpose we have prepared a mixture of a few strong-germinating, vigorous-growing grasses which will produce a turf of fair quality within a few weeks after seeding. The grasses in this mixture are mostly annuals and biennials, and such a turf could be relied upon only for one or two seasons. A permanent lawn could be secured, however, by re-seeding at any time with any of our other mixtures.

Price, per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00

A GENERAL LIST OF GRASS SEEDS.

See Farm Seeds.

Be Sure to Add Sufficient for Parcel Postage if We Are to Mail—See Second Page of Cover.

SHEEP MANURE (Pulverized) FOR LAWNS

Unexcelled for the lawn. It has no coarse straw or refuse, as in the case of crude manures, to make the lawn unsightly. To stimulate the growth of the grass on old lawns, about 1 lb. to every 20 square feet should be applied two or three times during the season preferably after a light rain. On a new lawn use 1 lb. on every 10 square feet. Rake in thoroughly. Five lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$2.75; 500 lbs., \$12.50; 1,000 lbs., \$24.00; ton, \$44.00. Sheep manure is not mailable.



Barnard's "Shady-Place" Grass Seed

TERRACE MIXTURE

For seeding side hills, terraces, embankments, etc. A mixture of grasses whose roots penetrate deeply and bind the soil. When sowing, add to the mixture about one-fifth part of oats, which holds the soil together until the grasses have made a good start.

Lb., 40c; 5 lbs. for \$1.85

Putting Green Mixture

This mixture is intended not only for putting greens, but for all lawns that are to be used as pleasure grounds and necessarily requiring a fine, dense turf—one capable of withstanding constant wear. With this in view, after experimenting with several combinations of the best fine-leaved, low-growing grasses, we selected those which, rightfully proportioned together, produced just the results we were endeavoring to obtain. We have furnished some of the best-known golf clubs in the vicinity of Chicago, with this mixture and it has given splendid results.

Price, per lb., 50c; 5 lbs. for \$2.40. Special prices on large quantities.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Its uniform growth, creeping habit and beautiful color make it desirable for lawns. This grass lives longer than all others, but when sown alone is slow to make a lawn.

Fancy cleaned seed, 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.10; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

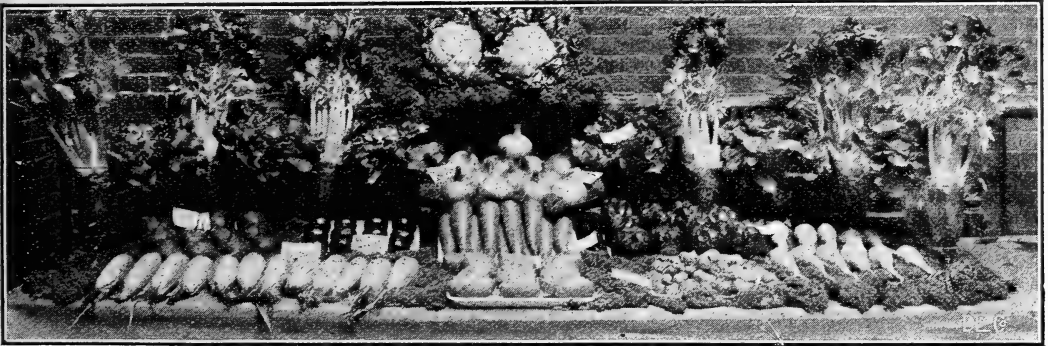
White Clover

Mixed with other grasses for lawn purposes this is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder; very hardy, and remains green throughout the season; it is also excellent for bee food. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. Extra fancy quality.

Price, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c

BARNARD'S Selected Vegetable Seeds for 1920

Every year we carefully revise our list of seeds, add a number of new sorts and discard all inferior varieties. Our selection will be found to contain everything really desirable and our stock of the highest possible quality.



Kindly Read This Carefully Before Sending in Your Order

When ordering—Beans, Corn or Peas to be forwarded by mail add 6 cents per pound, 8 cents per 2 lbs. for postage in the Local, First and Second Zones, and 7 cents per lb., 12 cents per 2 lbs. within the Third Zone; other zones add postage in proportion.

All Vegetable seeds (other than Beans, Corn and Peas) we mail FREE in Chicago and vicinity. TO POINTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO (regardless of distance) we mail free all seeds ordered by the PACKET, OUNCE OR QUARTER-POUND. When a larger quantity is wanted by mail postage must be added according to the zone.

For Parcel Post Rates—See Second Page of Cover.

ORDER EARLY. We would impress on all the importance of sending us their orders early. Please state definitely how we are to ship—express, freight, or parcel post. Kindly make use of our order sheet and keep a copy to check up the goods. Cash should accompany your letter; send Money Order, Draft, Check, or Postage Stamps.

The W. W. BARNARD COMPANY gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and will not be responsible for the crop.

ARTICHOKE

Sow seeds in April or May in deep, rich, sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. When large enough, transplant into rows three feet apart and two feet in the row.

Large Green Globe. Flower heads can be cooked like asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c

Jerusalem Artichoke. The tubers are planted like potatoes. About 3 bushels to acre. They are excellent for feeding stock, especially hogs. Qt., 20c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50

Special prices on larger quantities.

ASPARAGUS SEED

One ounce will produce about 500 plants.

Asparagus Seed should be sown early in spring, on rich, light soil, in drills a foot or more apart, covering the seed an inch deep. Thin to three or four inches and keep the ground mellow and clear of weeds the first season by frequent hoeing.

This delicious vegetable can be grown from seed, but, as a general thing, it is more satisfactory to purchase two-year-old roots; these should be set so that they will stand about 15 inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart. Before setting, be sure that the soil is spaded or plowed very deeply. The crowns of the plants may be covered with 4 or 5 inches of soil. In our northern gardens it would be well to mulch the bed with

manure and straw; in the South this mulching will not be required, but the beds should receive a good coating of manure or other fertilizer during the autumn season. The shoots should not be cut the first year after setting the bed, but the second season the larger shoots may be cut. The third season and thereafter the crop can be cut often enough to prevent any of the larger shoots maturing. Some of the top should be allowed to grow during the summer, but late in the autumn rake off the dead tops and apply the fertilizer.

Bonvallet's Giant. This giant variety not only combines high productive power and lasting quality, but it withstands the rust so frequently disastrous to Asparagus beds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25
Columbian Mammoth White. Produces shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching. Nearly all seedlings will produce clear white shoots.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c
Conover's Colossal. A standard variety. Popular, productive; good.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c
Palmetto. A large, dark-green variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

See Plants and Roots, end of the Vegetable Seeds

BEANS, Dwarf or Bush

The bean is a very tender plant and should not be planted until there is no more danger of frost; still it often pays to take some risk. Plant in a warm, loamy soil at the beginning of warm weather in Spring and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and the beans planted 2 inches deep and 3 or 4 inches apart in the rows, or 3 to 4 beans in hills 6 to 8 inches apart.

Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry working them when wet with rain or dew will cause them to rust and injure the crop. In hoeing, draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For String Beans gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use. The plants will remain all the longer in bearing.

Two lbs. will plant 100 feet of drill—60 to 100 lbs. to the acre.

NOTE—One lb. is about a pint; 2 lbs. about a quart.
If wanted by mail see "Postage" second page of cover.

GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES

Barnard's Stringless Green Pod. A splendid bean for home use. It is hardy and early, so that several plantings can be made during the season. The plants are dwarf, sturdy and yield abundantly. The pods are round, of good size and of exceptionally fine quality, the special merit being that they are strictly stringless. This, together with their brittleness and tenderness and good flavor, places the variety among the very best of the green pod sorts.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c;
lb., 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs. (Peck), \$3.50

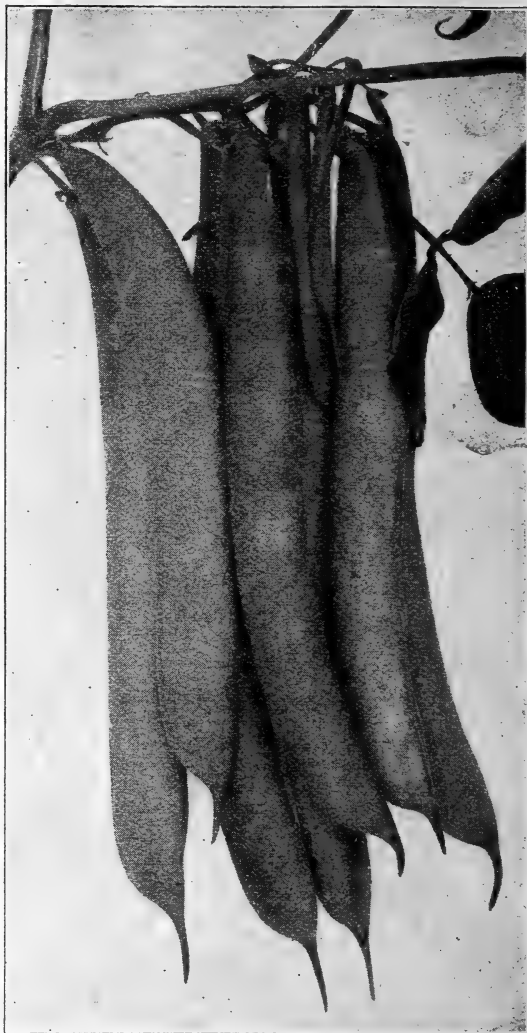
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. The pods are pale green, long and straight, perfectly round and meaty, maturing with the earliest of the green pod varieties.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$3.50

Full Measure. A bean of recent introduction. Medium early, producing an abundance of long, round pods that are stringless, of fine quality and of attractive appearance.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Bountiful. An improved Long Yellow Six Weeks, Being earlier, harder and producing better and larger pods and more of them. Pods grow to large size, are broad and fleshy; absolutely



Barnard's Stringless Green Pod

stringless, tender, of finest flavor and good appearance.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c
Red Valentine. Improved Round Pod. One of the best known of the green-pod varieties. It is very hardy and a reliable yielder.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.50

Longfellow. This is an excellent variety to grow for either home use or for the market. It bears profusely, and the long, slender pods are attractive to the buyer and their fine quality meet the demands of the most critical. This is a very desirable bean for the late planting.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.50
Black Valentine. An extra early variety and therefore suitable for late planting. The pods are almost round, of firm fiber, consequently it is a suitable shipping variety.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs. (Pk.), \$3.50
Extra Early Refugee. It is a good yielder, pods uniformly round and nearly stringless, favorite with canners and shippers.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c
Refugee, or 1000 to 1. A late variety, very attractive pods, round and small and one of the best canning sorts.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c
Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early, very attractive, long, fleshy pods.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c
Early Mohawk. An old and well-known variety. Very hardy.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c



Full Measure Green Pod

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Wax or Yellow-Podded Varieties

If wanted by mail, see "Postage" second page of cover

Davis Kidney Wax. It is a reliable and exceedingly heavy yielder, with the merit of maturing early and very evenly. The pods are attractive, being long and straight and of a beautiful waxy white that does not discolor in cooking. The flesh is close-grained and of fine fiber. The seeds are pure white, kidney shaped and are excellent for cooking either green or dry.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.75

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Almost entirely free from rust and spots. The pods are long and showy, very tender, stringless and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs., \$4.00

Golden Wax, Improved. A medium early variety and a heavy cropper, on vines of vigorous bushy growth, with good rust-resisting nature. The pods are golden yellow, fleshy and solid, brittle, waxy texture and have an exquisitely rich butter flavor, excellent for home and market garden. May be sown any time to early fall with the assurance of a good crop.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 15 lbs., \$3.75

Hodson Wax. This is a splendid yielder, one of the largest podded of the wax varieties. It is an exceptionally good bean for the shipper, the pods holding their form and color a long time after they are picked.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs., \$4.00

Currie's Rust Proof. A well-known, flat-podded variety. Seeds bluish black.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 15 lbs. \$4.00

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Medium early. Pods round.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs., \$4.00

Challenge Black Wax. The earliest of all, very dwarf in habit of growth. Pods are round, attractive in color, and crisp and tender in quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Refugee Wax. Hardy, round podded variety, good for canning. Seeds brown and black mottled.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 15 lbs., \$3.75

DWARF SHELL BEANS

The best return will result from planting in drills from 18 to 30 inches apart and leaving the plants four to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of flowering they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. The cultivation of beans should always be shallow.

Horticultural Dwarf. Excellent as a shell bean either green or dry.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$3.50

White Kidney or Royal Dwarf. A superior kind for baking and is also excellent when shelled green.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Red Kidney. Similar to White Kidney, except in color.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; pk., \$3.50

White Marrowfat. Grown as a dry bean for winter use.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.50

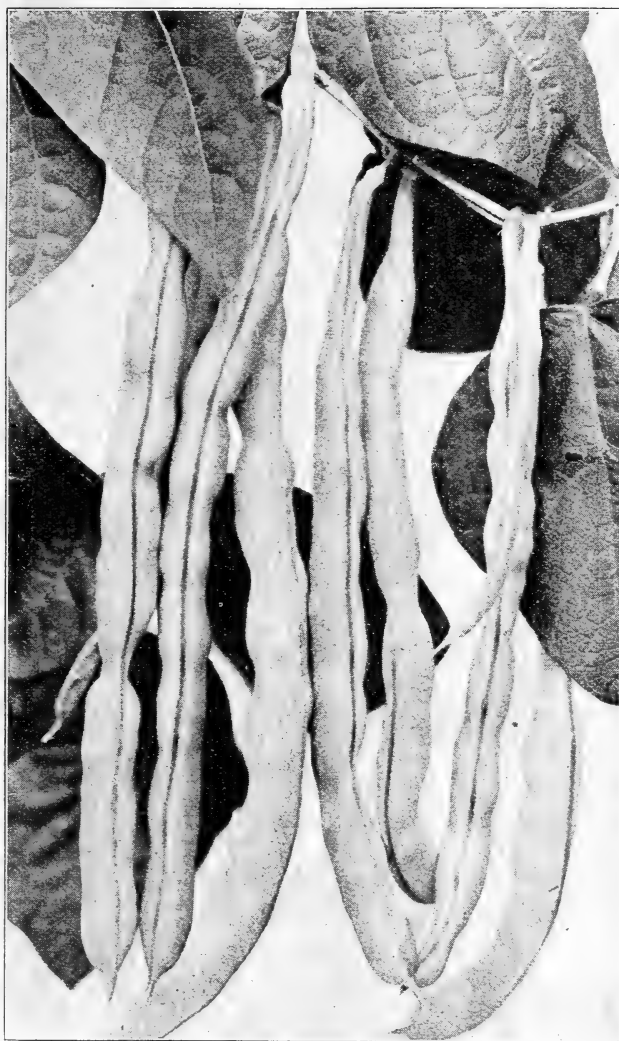
Navy. The standard sort for winter use.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.50

BEANS BY PARCEL POST

Postage must be added to price of Beans. If wanted by mail, see "Postage," 2nd page of cover.

LIMA BEANS—See Next Page



Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead

POLE BEANS

Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, and should be sown two weeks later.

One lb. will plant about 50 hills.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. Pods green, nine inches or more long, nearly round, fleshy, stringless, and of excellent flavor. Dry beans, long, oval, dun-colored. It is an early and most prolific variety.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Lazy Wife. This is a superior variety for the home garden, also as a field bean among corn.

Desirable either for cooking in the pod or shelled for winter. Dry beans are round, pure white.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Golden Cluster Wax. Long, broad, thick, pods, borne in clusters.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c

Cut Short, or Corn Hill. An old variety that is in favor for planting among corn.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Dutch Case Knife. This is also used as a cornhill bean. Pods long and flat; beans flat, kidney shaped, white, of excellent quality, green or dry.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Horticultural (Wren's Egg, or Speckled Cranberry). An excellent corn bean.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 15 lbs., \$3.75

Scarlet Runner. A favorite, both as a Snap Bean and for its flowers.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

BEANS, POLE LIMA

Of all the Pole Beans, Limas are considered to have the greatest economic value. The culture is the same as for other Pole Beans except that being more tender, the seed is usually planted one to two weeks later. Plant in hills about three feet apart, and one to two inches deep, using five or six seeds to each hill, and set a pole firmly in the center. Manure liberally in the hill with well-decomposed fertilizer. Thin the plants, leaving three in each hill. Many cultivators consider it best, in planting Limas and other flat beans, to place the eye down, claiming in this way that they will germinate more quickly. Lima Beans for early use may be grown in frames and transplanted.

One lb. will plant about 50 hills.

Early Leviathan Lima. The earliest variety of Pole Lima; produces pods in clusters. The best variety where the season is short.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs., \$4.00

King of the Garden Lima. The pods are of enormous size, many specimens measuring from 5 to 8 inches, and some containing seven beans to the pod, all perfectly formed and of superior quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs., \$4.00

BEANS, DWARF LIMA

Bush Limas should be planted in rows 18 to 30 inches apart, dropping two or three beans fifteen inches apart in the row. Cover about an inch deep. Dwarf Limas require no support.

One lb. will plant about 50 feet of a row.

Burpee's Dwarf Lima. Plants make perfect bushes from eighteen inches to two feet high. They are sure croppers and immense yielders. Pods as large as those of the Pole Lima, and contain beans of the best quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 15 lbs., \$4.75

Dreer's Dwarf Lima. Thick pods and large thick beans, three or four in a pod.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 15 lbs., \$4.75

Henderson's Bush Lima. Valuable on account of extreme earliness; productive, tender, and delicious. The dry beans are small and white. A good variety to use for canning.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$4.00

Fordhook Bush Lima. This is an excellent bush Lima bean for the home garden. It is a type between Burpee's and Dreer's.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 15 lbs., \$4.75



Bush Lima Beans

BEETS

Sow the seed one inch deep as early in the spring as ground can be worked, and for succession, every two weeks after up to the first of July, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches. The young plants removed in thinning are excellent cooked in the same manner as spinach. Take up the roots in October and store in cellar like potatoes. Covered with sand they will keep in nice, tender condition for winter use.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds are required for an acre.

Crosby's Egyptian. Much in demand by market gardeners for forcing and early out-of-door sowing. This beet is perfect in shape, and deepest red, almost black, in color. Equally good for early bunching as well as the fall market. Its fine color and superior quality make this one of the best beets.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c

Fireball. Handsome globe-shaped Beet, with smooth skin and very attractive color. The flesh is solid and sweet, fully the equal in quality of any of the table varieties of Beets. An ideal Beet for either private growers or market gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

Eclipse. This is not an extra early beet, but if sown late, it is valuable for winter use. Its rapid growth, extreme earliness, neat globe shape with small top and bright crimson color, make this a most popular sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c;

Early Blood Turnip. An old and standard variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

BEETS-Cont'd

Barnard's Selected Edmands. Good for bunching, and is a standard main crop beet. Its uniformity, handsome appearance, small top, and single tap root commend it most strongly to the market gardener, and for table use no other variety can equal it in fine quality. The skin is deep blood-red in color, flesh dark red, sweet and tender.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c

Crimson Globe. Handsome in shape, a little deeper than round, with a smooth surface and small tap root. Flesh deep crimson, ringed and zoned. Not only desirable for bunching for early use, but it is good for main crop.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c;

Detroit Dark Red. A medium early globe-shaped beet of excellent quality. It is especially esteemed on account of its dark-red color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light-colored rings seen in some varieties. The beets are smooth and handsome.

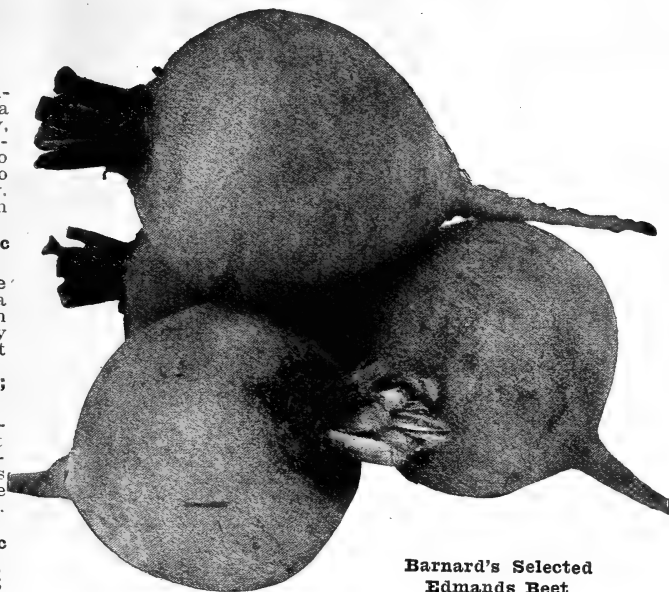
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c

Dewing's Blood Turnip. Medium size; smooth skin; flesh red with light bands. Good main crop variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c

Half-Long Blood. The roots are pear-shaped, smooth, and handsome; flesh a dark red, crisp, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c



Barnard's Selected
Edmands Beet

Improved Long Dark Blood. Flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c

MANGEL-WURZELS, or CATTLE-BEETS

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 lbs. for an acre.

Mammoth Long Red. On good soil sometimes grows twenty-four inches long. Dark leaves; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink. An excellent keeper; nutritious and milk-producing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50

Golden Tankard. A yellow-fleshed variety highly prized by dairymen for milk-producing qualities.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50

Champion Globe. The best round Mangel. It is valuable for shallow soils, a better keeper than Long Red.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50

SUGAR BEETS

Klein Wanzleben. White flesh. Contains much sugar.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50

Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet. Forms a large root, long and tapering. Snow white flesh.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET

Also called Sea Kale Beet. The middle of the leaf, or midrib, is cooked and served like asparagus. The other portions of the leaf may be used like spinach. This beet does not make a large root, but is a delicious summer vegetable when cut young and used for "greens"; you can cut right down to the ground, and new shoots will soon spring up and make a fast growth. There are several varieties of Swiss Chard. We recommend the **Lucullus** where the rib of the leaf is to be used. When wanted as a substitute for spinach, the **Yellow cutting** variety is the better. Sow seed one inch deep. One ounce will sow 100 feet.

Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c

Swiss Chard, Yellow Cutting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c

BORECOLE (See Kale)

BROCCOLI

Culture and use are identical with that of Cauliflower.

One ounce of seed for 2,000 plants.

Early Purple Cape.
White Cape.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c
Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

These are miniature cabbages produced from the side of the stalk. They are regarded as a great delicacy boiled and served in the same manner as Cauliflower. Sow in seed bed in May; transplant and cultivate like cabbage.

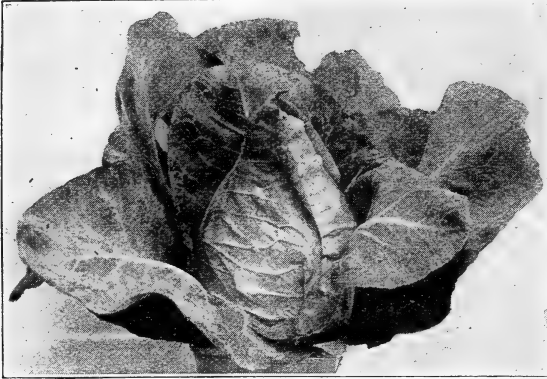
Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c



Swiss Chard, Lucullus

CABBAGE

For plants of the earliest sorts, sow seed in January or February under glass, and prick out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm, fibrous loam is best. Have the plants in the rows 20 to 24 inches apart, and rows at least 2 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable. A little nitrate of soda applied around the plant is of great benefit. Potash application, such as wood ashes, may also do much good. For late Cabbage plants, sow seed in drills in open ground during April and May, and transplant in June and July, giving the plants more room than allowed for early Cabbages. Dusting with tobacco dust, insect powder, slug shot, etc., are good and safe remedies for some of the insect pests attacking plants of the Cabbage family. Sow one ounce for 2,000 plants; six ounces for one acre.



Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield

Early Jersey Wakefield. Long recognized as the best earliest marketable cabbage. In size, medium; in shape, pyramidal with pointed peak. Its uncommonly fine heading qualities, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, pleases the most critical gardeners. Our strain of seed is of superior quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

Large Wakefield or Charleston. The heads are similar in form, although generally not so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original **Jersey Wakefield**, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size about ten days later. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

Copenhagen Market. This is very heavy and solid, like the "Ballhead" type of cabbage; makes a fine, large, globe-shaped head with well-developed outside leaves, but is very much earlier in maturing than any of the Danish Cabbages in fact as early as **Early Jersey Wakefield**, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that variety. It is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground. The leaves are tightly folded around each other, which permits close setting of plants.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40

Glory of Enkhuizen. A very good cabbage. Medium in size, forms a ball-shaped head which is very firm and of good keeping quality. Matures about two weeks later than **Copenhagen Market**. This is a desirable cabbage for home use. It is a valuable second-early for those who grow for the market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40

Winningstadt. An old and famous type of second-early cabbage. It makes a large, conical head, about ten days later than **Wakefield**. Color, a bright, glossy green. Valuable not only for early use, but as a winter cabbage. A vigorous grower, it thrives even under unfavorable conditions. Pkt., 10c; Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

All Head Early. Heads flat, deep, and solid; valuable also for late. Seeds sown in July and set out in August will make fine heads. Largely planted by market gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

Early Spring. The first early round-head Cabbage, maturing about the same time as **Jersey Wakefield**. One of its chief claims to superiority is the remarkable uniformity of the heads. They are also very solid, even when young.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

Early Summer. Matures about ten days later than **Early Jersey Wakefield**. Heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A well-known early short-stem variety. Heads of medium size and very compact.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Surehead. A compact-growing general crop Cabbage that is well named, as it can be relied upon with certainty to head even under unfavorable circumstances. The heads are large, firm, fine in texture, and sweet flavored. It is a late variety, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is a favorite sort with market gardeners and also for home use.

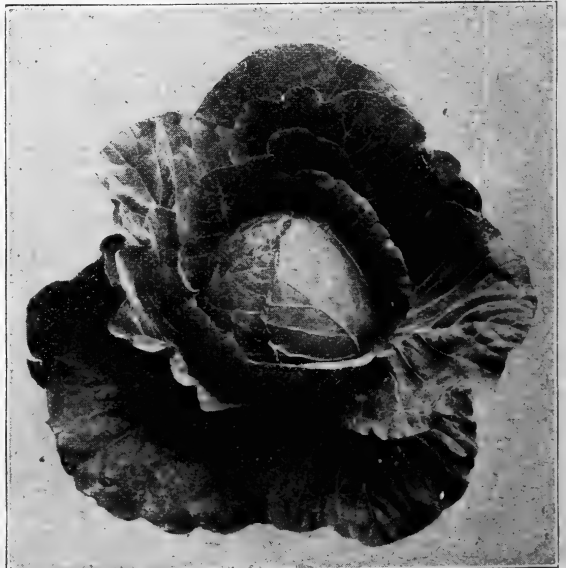
Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

All Seasons. A splendid main crop sort, much grown by market gardeners; is also an excellent variety for home use. Remarkable for its ability to stand hot sun and dry weather. Makes solid hard heads, of large size.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00

Fottler's Improved Brunswick. We have a superior strain of this seed, which brings large, flat, solid heads of excellent quality. Stem very short. A sure header.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c



Cabbage, Copenhagen Market

CABBAGE—Cont'd

Chicago Market. This valuable Cabbage continues to give the utmost satisfaction, not only to Chicago gardeners, but in every locality in which it has been introduced. We have yet to find a variety more thoroughly adapted to general culture and which combines so many good qualities as our "Chicago Market" Cabbage. It will surely please you. Planted early, it develops fine large, solid heads one week later than the Wakefield, while if set out later it makes excellent heads for winter use. It stands the hot sun well, is almost certain to head, and does not crack; is an excellent keeper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

Danish Ballhead. For several years our strain of this Cabbage has been known to be unexcelled. Danish Ballhead commands a higher price in the market than any other variety. It is remarkable for the solidity of its heads and long-keeping qualities. The heads are of medium size, with a few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; exceedingly fine-grained; hardest of all, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.40

Danish Short Stem. As compared with Ballhead, Danish Short Stem is ready for market ten days earlier. Heads of medium size; lighter in color; outer leaves set very close, producing more weight to the acre.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.40

Selected Late Flat Dutch. It grows very large, is remarkably hardy, a sure header, uniform in shape, size and color. Few varieties can approach this for superior quality. Market gardeners grow this very extensively for a late crop.

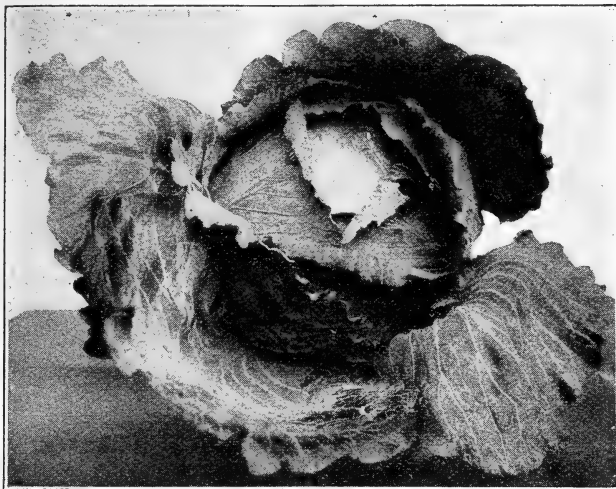
Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c

Premium Large Late Drumhead. Head enormous. Very hardy and desirable fall and winter variety, also a good shipper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

Lupton. This fine Cabbage has now acquired a splendid reputation. It is a dark green in color has a short stem, and is one of the best keepers, coming out in the spring bright and fresh; a little earlier than Flat Dutch and Drumhead.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00



Chicago Market Cabbage

Holland. The superior merit of this variety is the hard heading and long keeping quality. Heads medium size; white. If properly stored, they will be found when taken up in spring to be in perfect condition. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.40**

Autumn King, or World Beater. Large, broad heads are uniform in shape, hard and solid as a rock, fine grained and tender—more so than any other very large cabbage. Forming so few outer leaves, it goes almost all to head. It is a rapid grower and does not require special culture to bring out its excellencies.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

RED CABBAGE

Mammoth Red Rock. By far the best, largest and hardest heading red cabbage in cultivation; very uniform in size, weight, solidity, and deep red color. The heads grow to weigh 10 or 12 pounds.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25

SAVOY, or CURLED LEAVED

The quality and flavor of these "curled-leaved" Cabbages is very superior; grown in fall and allowed to be touched by frost, they are sweet, delicate, and most delicious.

American Drumhead Savoy. The best of its class for home use and market. Heads large, solid and compact. Has rich, sweet flavor of the cauliflower when cooked.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

CABBAGE PLANTS

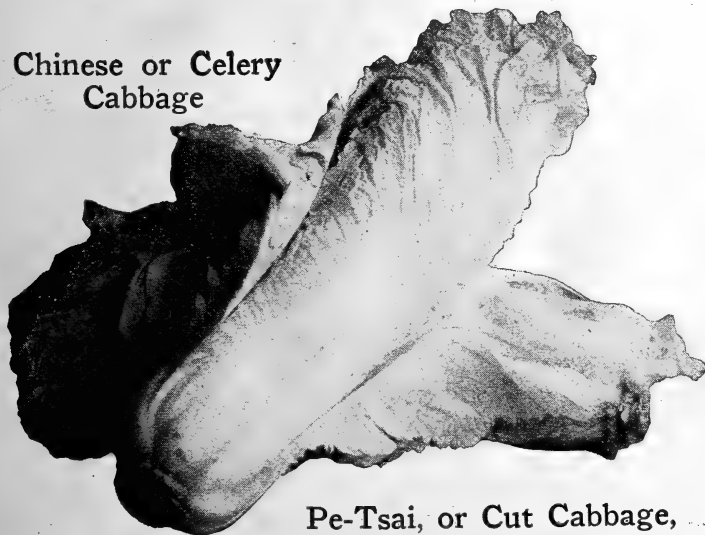
At the proper season, we shall have ready for delivery all the leading varieties, both early and late.

CHINESE, or CELERY CABBAGE

This vegetable is called Pe-Tsai, or Cut Cabbage, by the Chinese gardeners, and is beginning to attract attention in America. It does not form a cabbagehead, but when grown to its full size resembles the Cos Lettuce, and the outer leaves may be used during its growth. The flavor is mild, and it is used either as a salad or cooked. The plants require plenty of room, and should be set in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the row. Seed should be sown after July 1st, as early plantings run to seed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb. 85c

Chinese or Celery Cabbage



Pe-Tsai, or Cut Cabbage,

CAULIFLOWER

For early use, sow in hotbeds in January and February. When plants are large enough, transplant three inches apart in boxes or other hotbeds until time to plant out. If hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out as early as the ground can be worked, 2½ feet apart each way. The early varieties should be brought to maturity before summer heat sets in. The late sorts mature in the autumn and are cultivated same as winter Cabbages. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

Barnard's Snowball. For main crop and for every purpose except for first early, or for culture under glass (for which we recommend the Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt) we emphasize Barnard's Snowball as a variety of the highest quality and reliable, sure cropping strain. **Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00; oz., \$3.00; ¼ lb., \$10.00**

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Best for forcing. Good for open ground. Dwarf and very solid, with short outside leaves. Can be planted 20 inches apart each way and forced. Our strain of seed is very choice. **Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ¼ lb., \$8.00**

Extra Early Paris. Still used by some gardeners. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 75c; oz. \$1.25**

Denmark. A favorite second early and main crop sort. It makes large and fine heads. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00**

Autumn Giant. Late; vigorous grower. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.00**

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Four pounds of seed required for an acre.

Improved Long Orange. Requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c**

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third above ground with small top; flesh rather coarse. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c**



Barnard's Snowball Cauliflower

CARROTS

For early, sow in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in drills 15 inches apart, covering one-half inch. Carrot seed is slow to germinate, and therefore the soil should be pressed closely about the seed. It will be an advantage to mix the seed with sand or soil before sowing. For the main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out in rows from 5 to 6 inches apart. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Light, sandy loam, richly manured, is the best soil. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Barnard's Improved Danvers. This is a splendid strain which produces a fine, broad-shouldered carrot about eight inches long, very uniform in shape. Color is handsome orange red. Skin smooth with very few indentations. In quality it has no superior. The flesh is close grained, sweet and of good flavor. An enormous yielder. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00**

Chantenay. Deep red flesh, fine grained and sugary. One of the best for home or market garden. It is early, grows about six inches long; stump rooted, always smooth. A heavy cropper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c**

Ox Heart, or Guerande. It is intermediate between the half long horn varieties. Roots are about six inches long, cylindrical in shape, and rich orange color. The flesh is fine grained, little core. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c**

Half Long Scarlet, Pointed. Much used for bunching, especially when young; of fine quality; medium early. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c**

Early Scarlet Short Horn. Short, nearly round, good for shallow soil. Adapted for forcing for market and culture for early home use. Deep orange in color, flavor excellent. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00**

Danvers, Half Long. A smooth, well-formed carrot, which grows to medium size, tapering to a point. Flesh orange color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c**

Half Long Scarlet Nantes. An early stump-rooted variety about six inches long. Flesh red, little core. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00**



Danvers and Chantenay Carrots

CELERY

To grow early Celery, sow the seed late in March in a hotbed or box and for later crops, in the open ground, as soon as the weather becomes warm, cover lightly, or better still, roll or press it in. Shade the young plants for a week or ten days, and do not let the soil dry out. The tops may be shorn off once or twice before planting, so as to insure "stocky" plants, which will suffer less on being transplanted. When from four to six inches high, transplant into broad, shallow trenches, or on the level ground, setting the dwarf sorts into rows three feet apart, and the tall varieties four feet apart and six inches apart in the rows. The soil should be light, highly manured, partially shaded and moist, or near water, as the plant must be freely watered in dry weather but it should not be put directly on them. Earthing up checks growth and should not begin until quite well grown. then earth up gradually, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that the soil may not fall into the center of the plant, but never earth up in wet weather, nor when dew is on them. That intended for winter and spring use needs little banking; when stored for winter it will naturally bleach beautifully white.

One Ounce Will Produce About 3,000 Plants.

Golden Self-Blanching. The best celery in cultivation and the most profitable for market and family use. The handsome appearance and straight, strong stalks of this celery are well brought out in the illustration. The heart is large, solid, golden yellow in color, and of delicious flavor. It will turn to maturity to a yellowish white without banking, but like all other celeries is improved by having some soil brought up to the stalks.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00

White Plume. The peculiarity of this leading variety is that the inner leaves and heart are naturally white, so that by closing the stalks, either by tying or by drawing the soil close about the plant and pressing it together with the hands, the blanching is completed. It is the earliest Celery in cultivation, but will not keep longer than the holiday season.

• Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c

Giant Pascal. Broad thick, solid, cream-colored stalks of handsome appearance which are entirely stringless, crisp and tender. For January and February use is undoubtedly unexcelled. It is a good shipping variety, free from rust or rot.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c

Perfection Heartwell. One of the best of the white varieties. The stalks are of good size, vigorous growth, very sound and never hollow; crisp, tender and of exceedingly fine nutty flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c

Evans' Triumph. Not only a splendid keeper, but the very large solid stalks are of the finest texture and quality, crisp, brittle, tender and really nut-like flavor, and has a stronger celery taste than any other variety.

Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 50c

Giant White Solid. Fine for market as well as family garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c

Dwarf Golden Heart. A distinct, rare and decidedly ornamental type; when blanched, being an exquisite golden yellow.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c

Giant Golden Heart. Large size beautiful color, crisp and deliciously flavored. One of the best celeries for market, and for home use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c

Winter Queen. Makes broad and solid white stalks. Close, compact grower.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c

New Rose. We offer this as the choicest of the red varieties.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb. 60c



Celery—Golden Self-Blanching

Celeriac, Turnip Rooted Celery

Sow early in spring. Transplant in May into rich, mellow soil in rows eighteen inches apart and six inches in the row. Grown mostly for its bulbous root.

Barnard's Giant. Very large roots. Flesh white with a stronger and sweeter flavor than other varieties.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c

Large Smooth Prague. One of the best. Roots smooth and almost round.

An excellent keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb. 50c

CHINESE, or CELERY CABBAGE—See Cabbage

CHERVIL

Used for flavoring or garnishing, and is more beautiful than Parsley. Sow in early spring in rich soil, and when plants are large enough, transplant to a foot apart.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

CORN, Sweet or Sugar

Seeds of Sweet or Sugar Corn, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm. For a succession, continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July, in rich, well-manured ground, in hills three feet apart each way, covering about an inch, and thin out to three plants to a hill. The extra early varieties can be planted 18 inches in the row and 2½ feet between the rows.

One quart of seed corn plants 200 to 300 hills; one peck will sow an acre in hills.
Add postage, if wanted, by mail—see 2nd page of cover.

Golden Bantam. We place this at the head of our list, as we consider it the ideal Corn for the home garden. For sweetness and richness of flavor it has no equal. It is a hardy, early maturing variety of very dwarf growth and can, therefore, be planted closer than other sorts and through a longer range of season. The cob is small, but fills out nicely with large, deep, cream-colored kernels, which turn to yellow when entirely ripe. Our seed is northern grown, which assures the highest standard of vitality and permits of very early planting. No family garden should be without a plot of this excellent Corn.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Mammoth White Cory. This is the favorite early variety with our market gardeners. It is a larger Corn than the old Early White Cory, has a fine, broad white kernel that is very sweet. It is a dwarf variety and a wonderfully prolific yielder, the ears being very uniform in size.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c

Peep-o'-Day. A very dwarf but very early white variety, probably the earliest in cultivation, sweet and of good quality. Price:

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Premo. This is an early variety of good quality, ears ranging from 5 to 7 inches in length and produce generally two to a stalk. Price:

Pkt., 5c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Early Minnesota. An old and popular dwarf variety. One of the best for market and private gardens.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 25c

Stowell's Evergreen. The most popular late Sweet Corn. More extensively planted than any other sort, being the general favorite with market gardeners and canners for late use. If planted at the same time with earliest kinds, it will keep the table supplied until October. Ears are of good size, grain deep, tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition for cooking.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 15 lbs., \$3.00

Country Gentleman. One of the best known of the midseason varieties. Is the old shoepeg type of kernel; pure white, very sweet and tender. It is a good yielder and remains ready for use longer than any other sort. Extensively used for canning. Price:

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Zig-Zag Evergreen.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Early Evergreen. Possessing all the merits of the Stowell's and maturing about ten days earlier. It is a splendid Corn for either the gardener or canner.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$3.00

Kendel's Early Giant. As the name implies, this is a very large Corn, maturing in season with the Early Champion, and, like that one, a favorite with market gardeners.

Price: Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Howling Mob. An early, long-eared sort.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c

Mammoth. Ripens a little later than Evergreen. Large ears; kernels flat; largely used by canners and gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

Early Champion. A good second early Corn, especially valuable to market gardeners, who always find a ready sale for large, well-filled ears. Quality is excellent. It is also a very productive variety, averaging two to three ears to a stalk. Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Chicago Market. Quite a popular variety with the market gardeners in the vicinity of Chicago on account of its productiveness, large size and splendid table qualities. Kernels white, ripening in mid-season. Price:

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Black Mexican. Well known and a favorite in a great many home gardens, the kernels having a decidedly bluish tinge when ready to eat, later turning to black. It is one of the sweetest varieties in cultivation. Price:

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

POP CORN

A Profitable Crop. Boys and girls can easily dispose of the product to the grocer-
eryman. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c

CUCUMBER

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy ground. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills about four feet apart each day. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil in each a shovelful of well-rotted manure. When danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three of the strongest to each hill.

Early Fortune. Slightly longer than "Arlington White Spine," more cylindrical in shape, with very dark green skin and thick flesh, which is tender and crisp. A remarkable feature of this variety is the strong growth of the vines, which enables it to successfully withstand blight and bring the fruits to their full size and perfection. "Early Fortune" Cucumber is one of the best that has been introduced in years, and will soon take the place of many old-time strains of White Spine Cucumber.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Davis Perfect. A splendid cucumber for the home garden and for the truck farmer. Possesses all the merits of the best slicing varieties; wonderfully uniform in shape and exceedingly productive. Their handsome shape and fine dark green color commands the highest price on the market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Evergreen White Spine. An extra long, dark green Cucumber, one of the best for slicing and an excellent variety for shipping.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Arlington White Spine. This variety is used for forcing in frames and hothouses. Long fruits of dark green color.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Early Cluster. Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Extra Early Green Prolific. Small, good for pickles.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Nichols' Medium Green. An old standard variety of good size.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Improved Long Green. A favorite for sweet pickles and also desirable for slicing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Cumberland. A distinct variety of the White Spine type. The flesh is solid, crisp, tender and of excellent quality at all stages of growth.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Chicago Pickling. Originating in Chicago, it is now known the country over as one of the most valuable of the pickling varieties. Of robust growth, it is a reliable and heavy cropper. Fruit is a fine dark green color. In shape, tapering to each end and very uniform.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Jersey Pickling. A standard pickling variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

West India Gherkin, or Burr. Small, prickly fruit. Is used for small pickles.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c

Japanese Climbing. Can be trained upon fences and trellises, producing good fruit for slicing or pickling.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Telegraph. Suitable only for growing in frames or in greenhouses.

Pkt., 20c

CHIVES

Their green tops, which appear in early spring, are used wherever the flavor of onions is desired. They are entirely hardy.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c

COLLARDS

A form of cabbage very extensively used in the Southern States. One ounce for 150 feet of row.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00



Early Fortune Cucumber

CHICORY

Large-Rooted, or Coffee. The roots, when dried, roasted, and ground, are largely used as an adulterant or substitute for coffee. The young leaves are excellent when used as a salad. Cultivate same as carrots.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Witloof or French Endive. Seed should be sown in the open ground not later than May, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, thinning plants so they will stand about 4 inches apart. The plant forms long, parsnip-shaped roots, which should be lifted in the fall, and after cutting off the leaves store in soil in a cool place until wanted for winter forcing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c

CORNSALAD, or FETTICUS

One ounce will sow about 18 square feet.

Broad-Leaved (Large-Seeded). A delicious salad, used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and also cooked and used like spinach.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS

Sow early in the spring, rather thickly, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in the open ground.

Double Curled. For salads and garnishing. Leaves are pungent.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c

Water Cress. Scatter the seed on a muddy bank of an ever-running stream.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c

Upland Cress. Perennial. It is ready to use very early in spring.

Water Cress. Has the flavor of

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Egg Plant

Sow in hotbed early in spring; transplant $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way after weather becomes settled and warm. If no hotbed is at hand, plants may be started in pots or boxes in the house. The potato beetle is very fond of the plants. Paris Green, also Slug Shot, applied same as to potatoes, will keep them in check. One ounce per 1,000 plants.

Black Beauty. Spineless and rich purplish-black skin; very attractive and of best quality. This beautiful egg plant is a great improvement over the well-known and largely grown New York Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruit fully ten days earlier than the New York.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

New York Improved Purple. This variety is a general favorite both for market and private use. Fruits large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50
We will have Egg Plants in season.

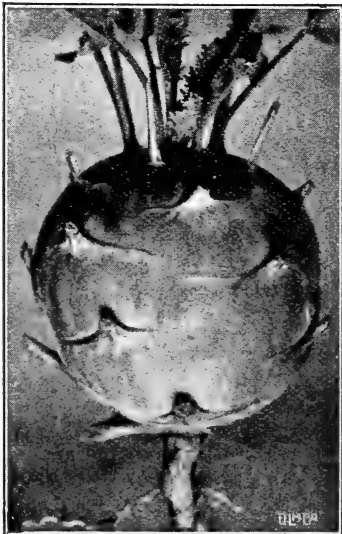
ENDIVE

For the first crop, sow in May, and for succession, in June and July. When the plants are two or three inches high, transplant them into light soil, one foot apart. When the leaves are eight to ten inches long, tie the tops together to blanch the heart and remove the bitter taste. May be lifted late in fall with ball of earth attached and place close together in a frame or cellar. It makes a delicious salad for winter use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Green Moss Curled. A unique variety, somewhat resembling a tuft of moss. Very crisp, tender and of good flavor. Being less hardy than other sorts, it requires protection from cold.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Broad-Leaved Batavian. Has slightly wrinkled thick leaves. It is usually grown for use in soups and stews.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

FRENCH ENDIVE—See Chicory



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi



Black Beauty Egg Plant

GARLIC SETS

Used by some for seasoning soups, stews, etc. Plant the sets in spring and cultivate like onion sets.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c postpaid

HERB SEEDS—See end of Vegetable Seeds

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

Plant in spring, small end down. Small roots by mail, postpaid. Dozen, 25c; 100, 85c
In larger quantities, write for prices.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage, and make excellent greens for winter and spring use, and are improved by frost. Sow from May to June, and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use sow in September, and protect during the winter.

One ounce to 300 ft. of a row—4 pounds to an acre

Dwarf German. A dwarf variety, but spreading out under good cultivation to 2 feet in diameter; the leaves are very beautifully curled, and of a bright green.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75

Green Curled Scotch. About two feet high.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75

KOHLRABI

(Turnip-Rooted Cabbage)

For early use, sow in hotbed, afterwards setting plants 8 inches apart in rows. For later use, sow seed in drills and thin out. One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 200 feet.

White Short Leaved. Much superior to Vienna. It is very early and the best for forcing as well as for outdoor culture. Bulb is greenish-white, smooth, of finest texture and quality.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.50

Early White Vienna. Early, small, white bulb. Best for table use.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25

Early Purple Vienna. A little later than the white; color purple.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25

We will have Kohlrabi Plants in season.

LETTUCE

There are two distinct classes of Lettuce. One forms heads like cabbage, the other produces a compact bunch of loose leaves; the loose leaved varieties are the easiest to grow. All of them are of good flavor, crisp and tender. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in hot beds or flats during February or early March, prick the young Seedlings out in flats or cold frame several inches apart each way, and, as soon as a nice rich, warm spot can be prepared in open ground in spring, transplant the well-hardened plants in rows a foot apart, allowing 8 to 12 inches space between the plants in the row. For succession sow seed thinly in open ground, and thin the plants to 5 or more inches apart; all varieties should be transplanted for the best results. Sow for succession every few weeks until the fall. Some varieties do well in hotbeds or a cool forcing house during winter.

One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

CURLED OR LOOSE HEAD VARIETIES

Grand Rapids. Of highest merit as a forcing variety. Owing to its peculiar upright habit of growth, it economizes in bench room and in a short time produces a mass of beautifully frilled leaves of quality for the table or for shipping. It is also an attractive and desirable variety for growing outside in the home garden. We have an excellent strain of seed of this variety which is proving very satisfactory to our customers.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Black-Seeded Simpson. The best known and probably the most largely planted of any variety. Early, hardy, dependable, it is a favorite with market gardeners, both for planting outside or for growing under glass. The leaves are large, light green, quite crimped throughout but especially frilled at the border. They grow compactly without forming a distinct head, are of firm texture and of good quality either for family use or for shipping. Can be planted later than most sorts, as its vigorous growth enables it to withstand the summer heat.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Early Curled Simpson. Standard loose-leaf variety, forming a dense growth but not heading. The leaves are light green, curled and good quality. A satisfactory sort for the home garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Prizehead. Well known, loose-heading lettuce, quite distinct from most other sorts on account of its peculiar color, light green shading to bright reddish brown. The leaves are somewhat



Grand Rapids Lettuce

crimped and grow more so at the border. In quality, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES

Big Boston. A splendid Lettuce for market gardeners, either north or south. Leaves are light green, nearly smooth except the outside edges, which are somewhat ruffled. Forms large and very compact heads that are especially suitable for shipping, for which purpose it is planted very large in the south for the northern market.

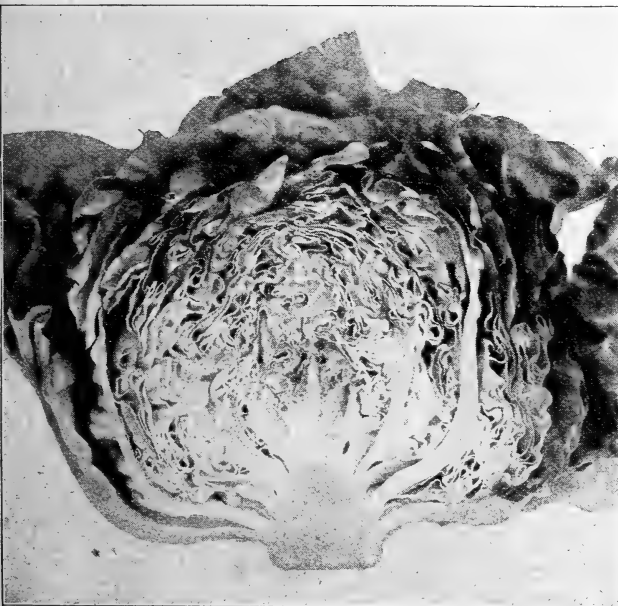
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Improved Hanson. This is one of the very best for the home garden. Forms solid heads with the inner leaves nicely blanched. The outer ones are light green, handsomely frilled at the edges. In quality it has no superior, the heads being of delicate, crisp texture, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Wayahead. It is not only earlier than May King, and other fine early varieties, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a rich, buttery yellow. "Wayahead" stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25



Big Boston Lettuce

LETTUCE—Continued Next Page

LETTUCE—Continued

May King. Can be planted very early in the spring. Matures more quickly than any other of its class, forming large heads, the inner leaves blanching yellow, the outer ones somewhat tinged with brown.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

All Seasons. An excellent variety for the home garden. The leaves are extremely light color, nearly smooth, overlapping each other, nearly blanching the inner ones. Of good substance, sweet and tender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

California Cream Butter. Favorite head Lettuce for summer planting and extensively grown in the south. Leaves rich, glossy green, slightly tinged with brown, of good quality and flavor. This is a hardy, reliable variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Iceberg. Somewhat similar to Hanson, but smaller and of slightly darker color. A good variety for either the market gardener or for family use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

TRIANON COS LETTUCE, OR ROMAINE SALAD

It differs from ordinary Lettuce by the shape of the leaves, which are elongated, spoon-shaped and very crisp. It is grown in the same manner as Cabbage Lettuce. Sow seed early in the spring in good soil, and when plants have three leaves thin out to stand about six inches apart in the row, and when plants are of a sufficient size the leaves should be drawn together and tied, in order to blanch the inner ones.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c

Lettuce. Grand Rapids, Black Seeded Simpson and Hanson are good kinds to grow; they may be sown at intervals and should be transplanted for the best results. If extra-early plants are desired, seed may be sown in a hotbed or coldframe and the seedlings transplanted to open ground.

LEEK

Sow early in April, in drills one foot apart one inch deep. When the plants are six to eight inches high, transplant in a deep, rich soil in rows twelve inches apart and six inches in the rows, as deep as possible, so that the neck may be covered and blanched. Draw the earth to them as they grow. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the spring. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill.

Monstrous Carentan. The largest variety, often 3 inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A very hardy and desirable sort.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c

London Flag. This is the sort chiefly grown by market gardeners. It is of excellent quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c

Musselburg. Large and broad leaves. Flavor mild and pleasant. A good Leek.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c



Trianon Cos Lettuce

MARTYNIA, For Pickles

The young and tender seed-pods make excellent pickles. Sow in May or June.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00

MUSTARD, For Salads or Greens

A small, pungent salad used like Cress. The seed is also used for flavoring pickles, pepper sauce, etc. For salads sow thickly in shallow drills, 6 inches apart, or in frames or boxes during the winter, where frost can be excluded. Successive sowings can be made every week or two. To grow seed, sow in April, in rows 1 foot apart, and thin out to 4 inches apart when 2 inches high.

White English. Excellent for salads or garnishing. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c**

Black or Brown. Leaves oblong, broad and cut. **Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c**

Southern Giant Curled. Leaves much crumpled at the edges, and twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

Giant Smooth Leaf. Large, fleshy leaves of mild flavor. Plant 12 to 18 inches across. A favorite variety in the South.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

To pound rate add for parcel postage. See second page of cover.

MUSKMELON

Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart in a rich, moderately dry soil, thoroughly mixing therewith well-rotted manure. Early in May, or when ground has become warm, plant 6 to 8 seeds one inch deep in each hill, afterwards thinning out so that 3 or 4 plants remain. Pinch the vines when blossoming begins, to promote fruitfulness, and cultivate till the vines cover the ground. To combat insect attacks, dust with ashes, lime or Slug Shot.

One ounce of seed for 60 hills; 2 to 3 pounds per acre in hills.

Barnard's Golden-Hearted. The melons are a little larger than the old type of "Rocky-ford," but specimens run more uniform as to size and shape, which is nearly round, and heavily netted; the ribs are so shallow that they barely show. The flesh is exceptionally thick and yellow, the seed cavity is very small; the flavor is delicious, being remarkably sweet and juicy. Vines are productive, and melons mature early, making it desirable both for the home garden and for shipping.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

Rocky Ford. Nearly every leading hotel and restaurant in America uses large quantities of this famous melon, which is just the right size to serve in halves. The ripe melons are beautifully netted and ribbed. Solid green flesh, sweet and melting. We offer a splendid strain of seed of this fine melon, grown for us at Rocky Ford, Colo., saved from specimens that were especially selected for seed purposes.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Honey Dew Melon. The delicious honey-like flavor of this new melon created a sensation wherever used last year. The fruit is of good size, weighing 6 to 8 pounds; light cream colored, smooth skin with thick, rich and sweet flesh of light green color. The rind is thin but tough and so close that the rich flesh is practically sealed up where it keeps in finest condition for several months after it is ripe.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c

Improved Green Nutmeg. A large melon, nearly round, deeply ribbed, flesh thick, light green, delicious flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c

Extra Early Hackensack. An early strain of the well-known large Hackensack. Very popular with the market gardeners as it is the first of the large melons to be ready for market. The fruit is of good size, round and heavily netted. Flesh green, very sweet and good flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Chicago Market. A large, round melon, much esteemed in the Chicago market. Green flesh, which is thick, fine grained and very sweet.

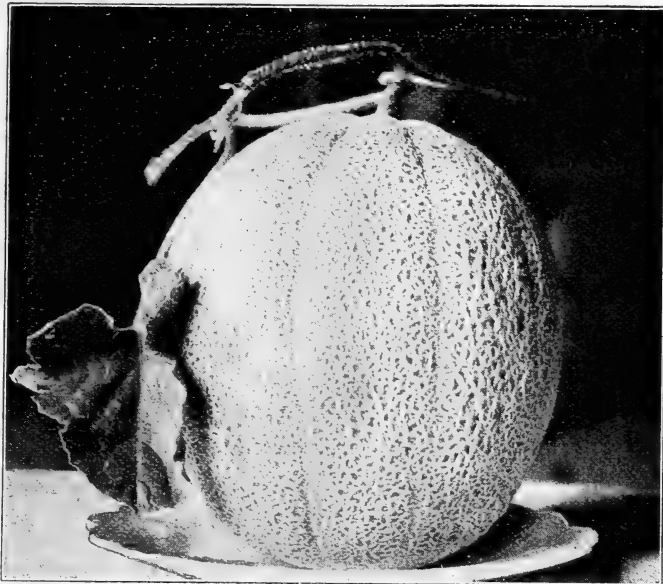
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Long Island Beauty. A handsome melon. In form nearly round; somewhat flattened at the ends. Matures early and is hardy and reliable.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Montreal Market. A very large melon, extensively grown in the vicinity of Montreal. Deep green flesh of excellent quality. The fruits are round, flattened at the ends, and have very broad ribs.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50



Barnard's Golden-Hearted Muskmelon

ORANGE OR SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES

Osage. The best known and most in demand of the red-flesh varieties. Medium size, oval in shape; skin very dark green and slightly netted. The flesh is a rich salmon color, very thick and sweet and of delicious flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Emerald Gem. Well-known variety of recognized merit. Of medium size, nearly round. Smooth, dark-green skin, salmon-colored flesh. One of the best for home use.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Paul Rose. This melon is a cross between the Osage and Netted Gem, and about ten days earlier than the former. Of a size very suitable for shipping in baskets, it is becoming very popular in the market, especially where its superior qualities are known. The thick, red flesh is exceptionally sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Burrell's Gem. Very tough but thin rind, heavily netted. The flesh is an attractive reddish orange and fine-grained, thick and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Tip Top. Hardy, vigorous-growing melon of Tip Top quality, commendable to either the truck grower or private gardener. Medium size, yellow flesh, juicy and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Hoodoo. A new melon with many good qualities. Its size is about that of the popular Rocky Ford, which appeals to the shipper, while the delicate flavor of the thick, red flesh should commend it to every private gardener.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Mango Melon, or Vine Peach. About the size of an orange, sometimes called "Orange Melon." Fine for sweet pickles or preserves.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Garden Lemon. Similar in size and habit of growth to Mango Melon, but with sharper flavor.

Pkt., 10c oz., 25c

To pound rate add for parcel postage.

WATER MELON

To raise good Watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start, and it is important to prepare hills about 6 feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure—hen manure, sheep manure, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put 4 to 6 inches of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. Put 5 or 7 seeds in a hill. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests. If the striped beetle appears use tobacco dust or Slug Shot freely. The best protection against blight and insect pests is to maintain a vigorous and continuous growth. It is desirable to change the location as often as practicable. Do not plant on land where Watermelons were grown before, as the vines exhaust elements in the soil which makes succeeding crops defective. Watermelons are less subject to "bug" depredations and disease attacks than Muskmelons. At the same time they are more easily hurt by strong spray mixtures, and caution in the use of such mixtures is advisable.

One ounce for 30 hills—4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

Cole's Early. For the northern states this is desirable on account of its extreme earliness and vigorous growth. This is the easiest to grow of all the Watermelons. If you have failed with other sorts, you may succeed with Cole's Early. It is the best variety for the family garden, primarily so on account of its extreme earliness, but mainly because it has all the qualities necessary to a perfect variety for this purpose. Its remarkably early character entirely removes the most common hindrance to its cultivation. In places where Watermelons never grew before, Cole's Early is now supplying the tables of those who grow it, just as bountifully and with just as good melons as in the sunny regions of the South. It is good in every respect, producing a liberal crop of Melons, not large, but in abundance and of delicious quality. The deep red, fine grained flesh ripens from heart to rind, while its rich color and luscious flavor are tempting to the most exacting and critical taste.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Klekley Sweets, or Monte Cristo. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melons being shipped great distances, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets. The melons themselves are very large, oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle. Flesh is bright scarlet, with solid heart, deliciously crisp.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; per lb., 85c

Tom Watson. One of the best of the large sorts. Oblong in shape, with a thin but tough rind. Dark green, somewhat mottled. The flesh is solid and sweet, of a very handsome scarlet throughout. The many merits of this melon recommend it to both the shipper and the home gardener.

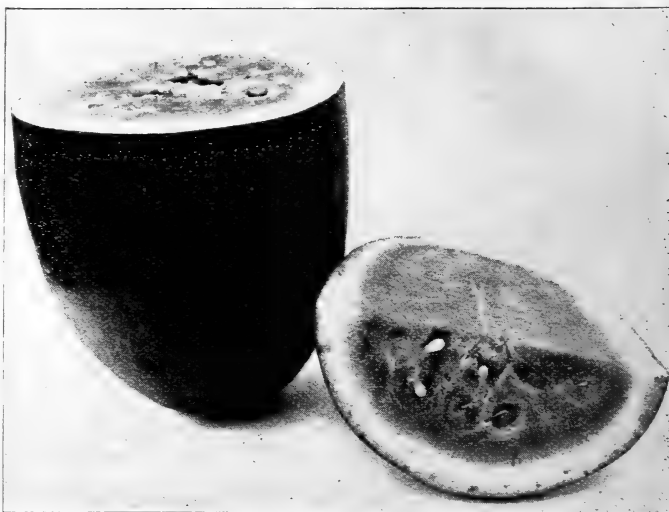
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c

Halbert's Honey. A long, dark green melon of recent introduction. Rind very thin and brittle. Flesh bright scarlet, solid and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Peerless, or Ice Cream. A hardy and productive melon, oval shape, bright green mottled. Flesh light pink, firm and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c



Klekley Sweets, or Monte Cristo

Phinney's Early. Hardy, robust growing variety, oblong shape. Rind light and dark green mottled. Flesh pink, of very good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Sweetheart. A light green melon, slightly mottled, nearly round in shape. Very thin rind, bright red flesh, fine grained and very sweet. Ripens down close to the rind.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Alabama Sweet. Good shipping melon. Oblong in shape; very thin, but tough rind, dark green mottled. Flesh bright scarlet.

Price per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Black Diamond. Very dark skinned melon of good size and of excellent shipping qualities.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Cuban Queen. Oval-shaped. Very productive. Rind light and dark green mottled. Flesh scarlet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Dark Icing. Medium size, oval shape melon. A good variety for the home garden, as it matures early. Has a thin rind, thick flesh, deep pink and very sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Dixie. Very popular in the South. Medium size. Rind very thick; dark green striped lighter. Flesh bright scarlet, firm and sweet.

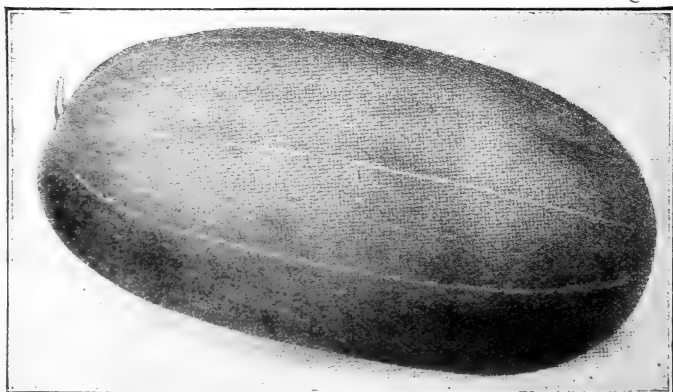
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Hungarian Honey. A small, early melon, one of the sweetest. Very productive, and suitable for planting in the northern states.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Citron. Used for pickles and preserves.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c



Tom Watson

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms are much enjoyed as a table luxury.

The white thread-like substance seen permeating the brick or tablet in which Mushroom Spawn is sold is called Mycelium. The edible part of the Mushroom is analogous to the flower in other plants. The spawn as sold is in a dormant condition, growth being suspended by withholding moisture. The task for the grower is to cause it to revive and resume growth. This is accomplished by placing the spawn in prepared beds of fresh horse manure and soil, which may be made in a shed, cellar, or under greenhouse benches. Next to proper preparation the most important thing is to maintain a uniform and moist air temperature of 50 to 65 degrees.

Where cellar room is available there is no better place to raise Mushrooms. The cool, moist temperature is admirably suited to the growth of this vegetable.

HOW TO GROW MUSHROOMS

Procure fresh horse dropping from stable—add to it about one-third in bulk of fresh loam from a pasture or sod land. Mix these ingredients by turning the heap over daily so that it will not become too hot. Continue this operation until a sufficient quantity has been acquired to make a bed of the projected dimensions. Keep the heap under cover to prevent it being rained upon.

Spread the compost evenly over the box or bed to the depth of eight inches, packing it down firmly with a brick. A hotbed thermometer should be placed in the bed. This in a day or two will probably indicate a temperature of 100° or even more. When it declines to 80° or 90°, the bed is ready for planting.

With a dibble or a sharp stick make holes three or four inches deep all over the bed at twelve inches apart each way. Into each hole place a piece of Spawn about the size of a walnut, covering up with compost and leveling off the surface. The bed should now stand ten or twelve days so that the spawn will have thoroughly run through it. When that time has elapsed, spread fresh loam to the depth of two inches over the surface and firm it down gently with the back of a spade; then cover up with 3 or 4 inches of hay or straw. This completes the whole operation of planting.

Give close attention to the temperature of the cellar or pit. It should be remarked here that the ideal temperature is 55° to 60°, but Mushrooms do come at a much lower temperature very slowly; a higher temperature than 65° should be avoided if possible. If it can be maintained uniformly at 60°, so much the better; it should never go below 40°. Examine the bed frequently; if the surface appears dry, give a gentle sprinkling of water heated to about 100°. In gathering the crop do, not cut, but twist them off carefully, filling up the holes with loam to keep insects from the roots. In six or eight weeks from spawning the beds, mushrooms should appear.

By commencing in August the first crop is ready in December. A start made in September should bring Mushrooms in January and February. About three to four weeks are required to get off the first crop, after which time top dress with a little more soil and firm it with a brick or spade. The bed will give a second crop in March or April, and sometimes the Mushrooms are better than those of the first production.

One pound of Spawn is sufficient for a bed 2x6 feet.

Postage must be added if wanted by mail. See Postal Rates, second page of cover.

AMERICAN MADE "PURE CULTURE" MUSHROOM SPAWN.

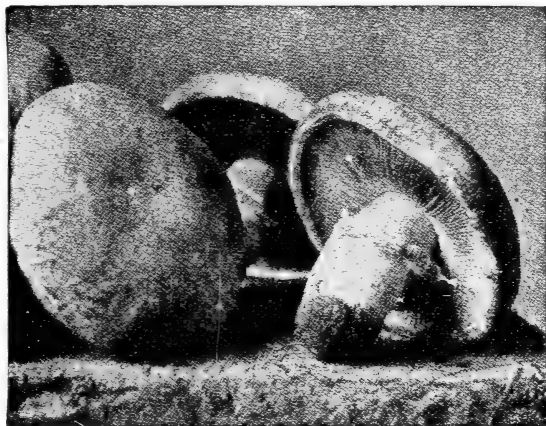
A very superior article, made in this country from carefully selected spawn, which it is claimed is much more vigorous than the imported article, and will produce Mushrooms of a very superior quality and flavor. The popularity of Pure Culture Spawn is increasing rapidly and many of the large growers are now using it. They claim it is a surer crop. Amateurs have much the best results with this kind. Bricks weigh about 1½ lbs. Price, 1 brick, 30c. 10 bricks, \$2.50.

NASTURTIUM OR INDIAN CRESS

The young leaves or shoots are excellent for salads. The green seed pods are greatly esteemed by many for use in mixed pickles. Early in spring sow, preferably in rather light soil, in rows three feet apart and two inches apart in the row, covering one inch deep. When the young plants are about four inches high thin to six inches apart in the row. The vines can be supported, if so desired, by stakes, strings or brush.

Tall Climber. 10 ft. high. ornamental flowers, large seeds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c**

Dwarf. A trailer, requiring no support; smaller but more profuse. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c**



ENGLISH MILLTRACK MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Our celebrated English Milltrack brand (made by the best maker in England specially for our trade) has gained an enviable reputation among critical growers for its uniform good quality, and can be thoroughly relied upon to produce a good crop of the best Mushrooms. Commercially it is more planted than any other spawn. It comes in pressed bricks weighing about 20 ounces. They are broken into pieces the size of a walnut and put sideways in the beds 10 to 12 inches apart each way. Price, per brick, 25c. 10 bricks, \$2.00.

OKRA OR GUMBO

The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc. Highly esteemed in the South. After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rows about two and one-half feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to about one foot apart in the row.

White Velvet. Bears round, white, smooth pods of extra large size, in great abundance. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1b., 50c**

Improved Dwarf. A distinct early variety. Pods comparatively short. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1b., 50c**

ONION SEED

Sow the seed, as soon as the ground can be made ready, about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow onions.

As soon as the young plants can be seen in the rows give a shallow working either with rake or some other tool that pulverizes well the whole top soil. Many onion growers consider about one inch apart as a perfect stand, thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart if large onions are wanted. Work the crop again in a few days with a hoe or tool that cuts the ground over, this time as closely as is possible to the row without injury to the young plants; follow as quickly as possible with a thorough hand weeding. The ground should be cultivated once a week if possible and any remaining weeds pulled out by hand every two weeks. For best results these operations should be continued until the crop occupies the ground.

To raise onion sets from seed, use good ground prepared as for large onions and sow the seed very thick in broad drills, using forty to sixty pounds per acre. If the seed is sown thin, the bulbs will not only be too large for sets but will not be of the right shape, and if sown thick on poor land they will be necky or bottle shaped. Onion seed sown for sets may be planted somewhat later than if a crop of large bulbs is desired.

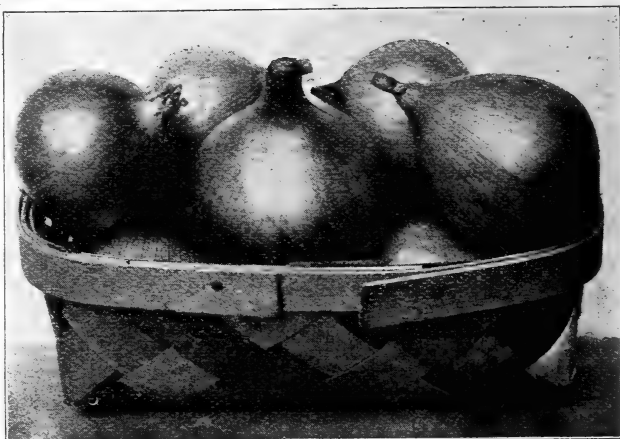
It will not do to store onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist, but if perfectly dry when gathered and stored in crates, they can be kept in fine condition till spring. The best way is to keep them dry, giving bottom ventilation if possible, and at a uniform temperature of about 32 degrees to 34 degrees Fahr.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 4 to 5 lbs. for an acre.

Barnard's Yellow Globe. This splendid strain of the high globe

type onions matures early and very uniformly. The neck is small and ripens down close to the bulb. Color is an attractive bright yellow so much in demand in all the markets. Bulbs are fine grained, solid and excellent keepers. Our present fine strain of this variety is the result of careful selection of the bulbs at planting time with reference to their size, shape and color. Large onion growers and market gardeners will do well to try this variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50



Yellow Globe Danvers

Yellow Globe Danvers. A well-known standard onion for market purposes and home use. A heavy cropper and good keeper. Skin silvery yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

Barnard's Select Red Globe. Handsome both as to shape and color. A selection of the Southport strain of fine quality for the home garden. A splendid shipper. Growers for the southern market should raise this variety. It is a good yielder and matures early. Color a rich dark red; thin skin.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

Southport White Globe. One of the most beautiful globular onions. Of large size, fine quality, and salable anywhere. Market gardeners find it an excellent sort of plant for bunching. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

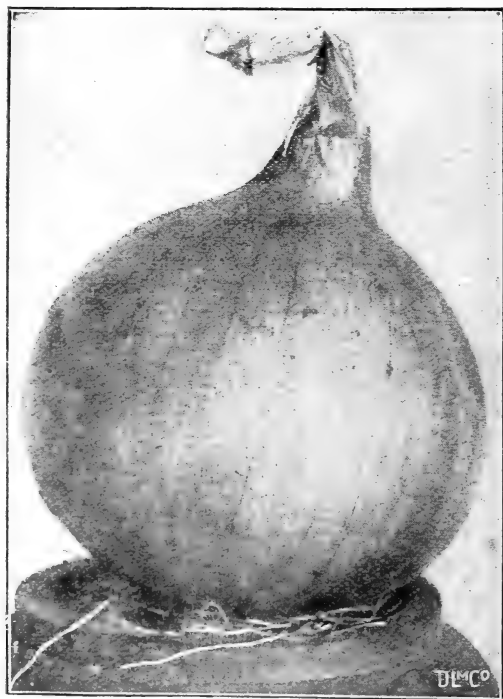
Southport Yellow Globe. Large and fine-shaped globe onion of excellent quality, well known to all onion growers, and regarded by them as one of the best.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

Michigan Yellow Globe. This onion, while globe-shaped, has a somewhat flattened base. The bulbs are deep yellow in color, ripen early and are good keepers.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25

Southport Red Globe. Splendid variety, grown very extensively. Of good color and shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25



Barnard's Yellow Globe

TO POUND RATE ADD FOR PARCEL POSTAGE.

See second page of cover.

ONION—Continued

Prizetaker. Very large, mild-flavored onion, sometimes called "Mammoth Spanish." Attains its largest size when started in hotbeds and transplanted. It is quite globular in form with a light yellow skin, and in quality almost equal to the imported onions. A favorite variety to grow for exhibition purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Ailsa Craig. This is an onion of the Prizetaker type, which, like that variety, in order to obtain best results, should be started in hotbeds. Grows to an even larger size than the Prizetaker. It is lighter in color, skin almost white. It is very fine grained, with mild flavor. It is now being grown quite extensively and profitably by market gardeners. Should have a place in the home garden.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Yellow Flat Danvers. This differs from Yellow Globe Danvers in that the bulb is flatter. Being a heavy yielder, it is largely cultivated both for market and home use. It is also grown to a considerable extent for sets.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75

Red Wethersfield. Most popular of the red flat varieties. Grows to a large size and is very productive. Being a good keeper, it is grown largely for shipping and also for onion sets. Color, very dark red.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25

Extra Early Red Flat. This is a smaller and earlier onion than the Red Wethersfield. Of good quality and flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25

Mammoth Silver King. In this onion are combined these desirable qualities: immense size, fine shape, white flesh of wonderful tenderness and sweetness. **Matures early.** For exhibition purposes and for fancy grocery trade this onion is a desirable one to grow.

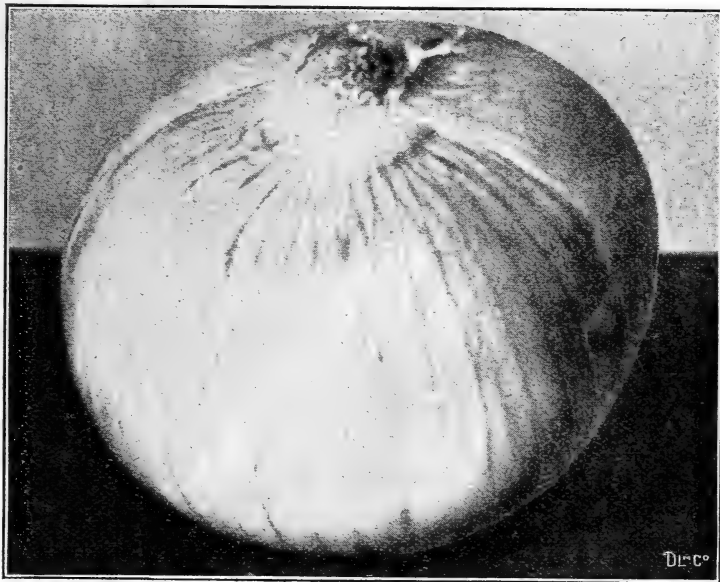
Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00

Yellow Dutch or Strassburg. This is the kind largely used around Chicago and elsewhere for growing sets. Produces a handsome set of good shape and color and of splendid keeping qualities. Also will mature into a good marketable sized onion.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75

Australian Brown. Of medium size; brownish yellow color. Very hardy and probably the best keeper of all.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75



Dirco

Prizetaker Onion

White Portugal. An early, white, flat variety. A favorite with set growers, and a good pickling sort. Also forms a fair-sized onion of good keeping quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25

White Queen. Fine pickling variety. Sown in February, they will make onions two inches in diameter in early summer. Very early and of rapid growth, and keeps the year round.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00

Crystal White Wax. A white, flat onion; fine for slicing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50

Early White Welsh Onion. The best kind for green onions; forms no bulb.

Plants can be propagated from seed or divisions, a great saving in cost over top sets.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

BERMUDA ONION SEED

Seed Offered Is Genuine Teneriffe Grown

In very early spring, the handsome oval Bermuda onions reach the northern markets, where their great size at once arrests attention. They are tender and mild in flavor. These fine onions can be grown in our northern climate, but will not attain the size of the imported ones. For best results sow in hotbed and transplant.

Red Bermuda. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50**

White Bermuda. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., 2.50**

ONION SETS

In private gardens the cultivation of the family supply of Onions from sets has much to recommend it. The amount of labor involved is less, the danger of loss from maggots and other insects is considerably reduced, the crop is surer to grow, and is ready for use weeks in advance of that grown from seed. On a small scale where the cost of sets is not a serious item we urge customers to use them. In fact, the ideal way is to use both sets and seed—the sets for use in the spring and summer, and seed to grow bulbs for winter keeping.

Onion Sets should be planted out as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work; plant them in rows 12 inches apart, with sets 2 inches apart in the row.

White Bottom Sets. ½ lb., 25c; lb., 35c

Yellow Bottom Sets. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c

Red Bottom Sets. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c

Top Onion Sets. ½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c

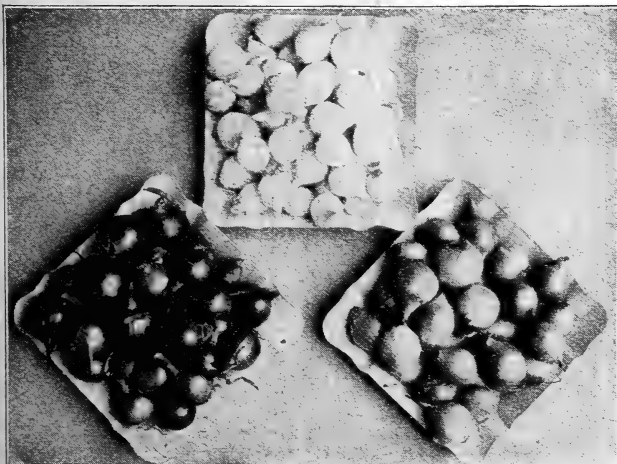
Potato Onion Sets. ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c

White Multiplier Sets. ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c

If to be mailed, add 10c per pound.

Prices on large quantities of onion sets are subject to market changes. Write us when you are ready to buy, stating quantity and kinds wanted.

SEEDS BY MAIL. To pound prices please send extra to cover parcel postage. See second page cover.



Red, White and Yellow Sets

PARSNIP

Sow seed about half an inch deep early in spring, in deep, rich soil. The seed is slow to germinate, and will vegetate sooner by steeping 6 to 12 hours in a liquid manure, diluted with water, and mixed with sand before sowing. When well up thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

One ounce for 150 feet of drill—5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Magnum Bonum. Of decidedly handsome appearance, smooth, heavy roots, which are broad at the shoulder, fine grained, and of superior quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c

Hollow Crown. Standard sort, long, sweet and very productive. One of the best for general cultivation.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c

Improved Guernsey. A good half-long variety, of good quality and recommended for the family garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c

Early Round. The earliest. Best for shallow soils.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c

PARSLEY

Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water and sow about half an inch deep early in spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches.

One oz. will sow about 150 ft. of drill.

Champion Moss Curled. Extra large, dark green, tender, crimped and curled. We recommend this variety for either greenhouse or outdoor planting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Fine Double Curled. A curled variety having crimped leaves. It is used mostly for garnishing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c

Plain or Single. Plain leaves of excellent flavor. They are longer than those of the curled Parslies.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c

Hamburg. The edible portion is the fleshy root. It is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00



Magnum Bonum Parsnip



Chinese Giant Pepper

PEPPER

Peppers are more tender than most vegetables. The seed should be sown in a hotbed, cold-frame, or if no other convenience, a box in the window, and transplanted about the last of May. Warm, mellow soil, well fertilized, should be used.

One ounce of seed for 1,500 plants.

Chinese Giant. A very large, mild-flavored pepper, of a bright scarlet color when ripe. Excellent for eating and stuffing. A good variety for the market gardener to grow.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75

Nocera. Sweetest and mildest of all peppers. Can be picked from plant and eaten as one would eat an apple. It is an early fruiting variety and an abundant yielder. The plants make a very handsome appearance in any garden with their showy scarlet fruit, which attains to a large size. Be sure to plant this pepper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75

Pimiento. The sweetest Pepper grown, does not contain the slightest trace of fireiness. The plants are extremely productive, and Peppers are medium in size and of a shape which is desirable for filling. It may also be used in preparing salads and for flavoring. The flesh is quite thick and the Pepper may be scalded for peeling the skin off. When fully ripe the Peppers are of brilliant red color and very attractive.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. A standard variety, of vigorous growth and productive. Fruit of good size, dark green turning to scarlet at maturity; mild, pleasant flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Sweet Mountain. Similar to Bell; very popular for stuffed pickles.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Ruby King. A pepper of large size, well known and much esteemed by truck growers. When ripe, its color is a beautiful ruby red, very attractive and of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Golden Dawn. Color bright golden yellow, very brilliant and handsome.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75

Long Red Cayenne. Slender fruit; green turning to scarlet. Very pungent and hot.

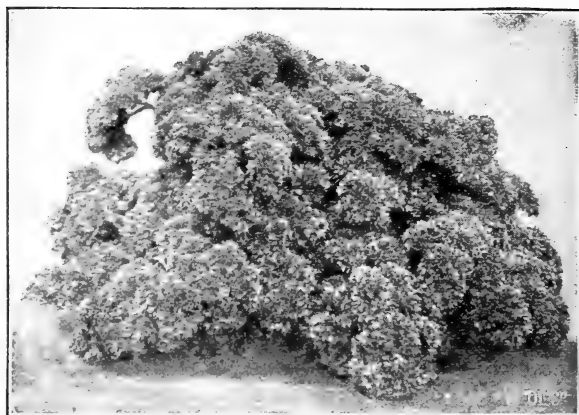
Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Celestial. Conical fruits, creamy tinted, turning to scarlet when ripe.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Cherry Red. Smooth, round variety. Fruit glossy scarlet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

GARDEN PEAS

Peas succeed best in light, dry, loamy soil. Early and Dwarf sorts require richer soil than the late varieties. If manure is used, let it be old and well rotted, or there will be a rank growth of vines with few pods. Sow the early, smooth, round sorts as early in spring as the ground can be worked. Seeds of wrinkled varieties are more liable to rot if the ground is cold, and must be planted later. From the first sowing, sow every two weeks until June for a succession. Discontinue then until August, when a planting of extra early sorts will often produce a good crop. Sow the seed in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart for dwarf sorts and four for tall sorts, or in double drills six or eight inches apart, one inch apart in the drill, and not less than four inches deep, since deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the season. Cultivate well, and draw the earth twice to the vines during growth. Stake the tall varieties when they begin to vine. Pick the pods as soon as fit, and allow none to ripen on the vines, as they will then cease bearing. Most Peas do best when supported with brush or wire. Figures preceding description of varieties indicate height.

2 lbs. will plant about 100 feet of drill.

60 lbs. to 100 lbs for an acre.

We are now pricing Peas by the weight instead of measure. 1 lb. is a little more than 1 pint. 2 lbs. are a little more than 1 quart.

Postage must be added to price of Peas if wanted by mail. See second page of cover.

Early Dwarf and Half Dwarf

Smooth Varieties.

Barnard's Leader. 3 ft. A round, smooth pea, in size similar to the First and Best, but more uniform and more prolific. Matures very early. Make first planting as early in the spring as the ground will permit and cover well.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 60c
Saxonia. 2 ft. Much effort and money has been expended to produce a large-podded "First and Best" pea. Hitherto, these attempts have only succeeded at the expense of earliness. The new Saxonia, however, is fully as early and much larger and more prolific than the best strains of First and Best. This gives it a great advantage over any existing sort. Saxonia is thoroughly fixed, and free from sporting tendencies, of healthy, vigorous growth, and very hardy. The pods are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long and borne in pairs. Market gardeners who tried this pea speak very highly of it, and we look forward to a large demand for seed the coming season.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 60c
First and Best. 2 ft. A well-known variety; very early and hardy. Planted quite extensively by southern truckers.
Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$2.75
Alaska. 2 ft. This is the pea used extensively by canners and truckers for the early market. We have a splendid strain of this variety. Much labor has been expended on it with a view of obtaining earliness, productiveness, and uniformity of growth. Our stock now is such that we can recommend it to the most critical buyer.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c
Tom Thumb. 12 inches. Peas smooth and white. A very hardy, extremely dwarf variety. Good for early planting.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

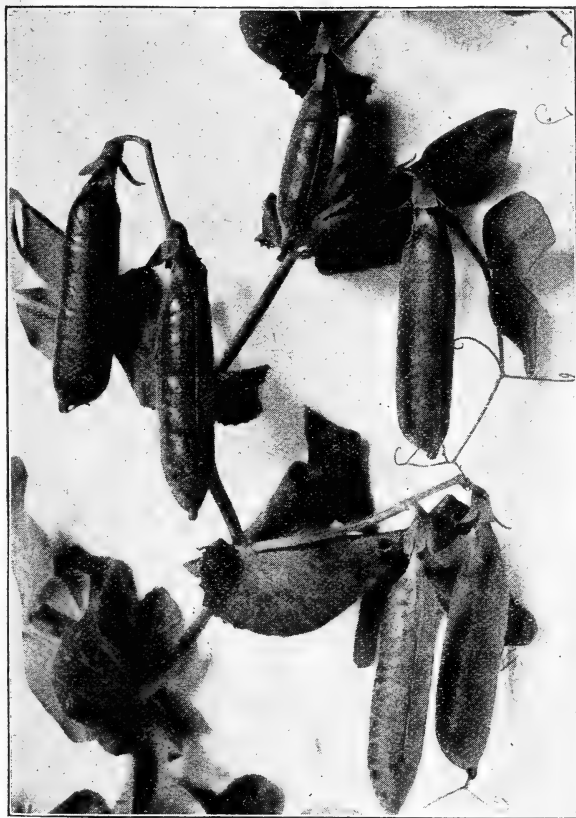
Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

Little Marvel. 18 inches. The ideal pea for the home garden, early and enormously productive. Pods borne in pairs; they are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. This variety is taking the place of some of the older and better-known dwarf peas.

Price: **Pkt., 10c; carton, 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c**
American Wonder. 12 inches. The standard variety of this country for a great many years. Very dwarf; matures early and is vigorous and productive, so well known that it needs but little description here.

Price: **Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 70c**
Premium Gem. 18 inches. A well-known and very satisfactory variety for the home garden. A little taller and later than the American Wonder. Pods of good size; peas very sweet.

Price: **Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c**
Nott's Excelsior. 15 inches. The pods average fully one-third larger than those of American Wonder, and while Nott's Excelsior may



LITTLE MARVEL

Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties—Continued.

not always be quite so early by a few days, are all ready for picking at one time. Each pod contains 6 to 8 large peas.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c;

Sutton's Excelsior. 18 inches. A splendid pea for the home garden. As early as Nott's Excelsior with larger pods that are well filled with large, sweet peas.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c;

Dwarf Telephone. 18 in. This grand pea is rapidly gaining favor among gardeners of all classes. In habit it is dwarf and stocky. Bears close planting, and requires no sticks or supports. The pods frequently measure 5 inches in length, and are broad, straight, and remarkably well filled. A splendid mid-season variety.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c;
Laxtonian. 18 inches. The largest-podded of the dwarf wrinkled peas. A splendid new variety, becoming a favorite with those who grow for the market or for the home garden. Might be called a dwarf Gradus. The peas have the same delicate flavor of that variety. Laxtonian matures earlier and is very prolific. If you have not grown this pea, try it this season.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c
Richard Seddon. 18 inches. A variety of exceptional merit. In season about the same time as American Wonder. The vines and pods of Richard Seddon pea are dark green in color. The latter are well filled with large sweet peas of finest flavor. It has proven a sure cropper and is certain to meet with universal favor.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Peas—Continued Next Page

Cartons of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn

These special packages are designed for those who find a packet too small and a pound more than sufficient. The carton is between the two sizes, and contains a desirable quantity for the family garden.

GARDEN PEAS—Continued

Cultural Directions Are Given on Preceding Page

NOTE—We offer Peas this year by the pound, instead of pints, etc.

1 lb. is a little more than 1 pint.

2 lbs. is a little more than 1 quart.

If to be sent by mail see second page of cover.

Half Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

Gradus, or Prosperity. 20 to 30 inches. A grand, early, large podded wrinkled pea. Has become one of the favorites for the home garden or truck growers in every section of the country. Pods are from 4 to 4½ inches in length and the peas are unusually large, very sweet and of delicious flavor.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Thomas Laxton. 2½ to 3 ft. Resembles Gradus in many respects. A little earlier and more hardy. Pods not quite as large, but more productive. Considered by our truck growers as one of the very best for the early market. For best results give a support of some kind.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Advancer. 30 inches. A popular variety. Of vigorous growth and very productive. Pods 3 inches long and borne well up on the stalks.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c

Abundance. 2½ ft. Very similar to the Horsford's Market Garden. A good variety for either the canner or the gardener.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c

Everbearing. 24 inches. A large-podded, late variety. Good for summer and autumn use

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c

Horsford's Market Garden. 2 to 2½ ft. A popular variety. Extremely prolific. Pods of medium size and borne in pairs. Peas very sweet.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c

Improved Stratagem. 2 ft. A splendid late pea. Foliage and pods dark green. Pods about 4 inches in length, well filled with large peas of best quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c

Tall Wrinkled Varieties

Pea Vines of tall habit of growth require support of some kind. Poultry netting is admirable for this purpose. Sow the seeds in double rows eight inches apart and stretch the wire support between the rows. The ends of the support should be fastened to posts at each end.

Alderman. 4 ft. A grand second early pea. One of the very best in this class for the market gardener. It is a vigorous growing, productive variety, bearing pods of immense size, 5 inches in length. Very handsome dark green color. The peas are large, and in quality sweet and tender.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Admiral Dewey. 4 ft. Another of the large podded medium late peas, quite similar to the Alderman, and like that variety excellent for home garden or market gardener.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Tall Telephone. 4 ft. An old, well-known variety. One of the best of the late maturing sorts. Pods are large, containing 8 to 10 peas of good quality and flavor.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Champion of England. 4 to 5 ft. A splendid variety and a favorite late pea for the home garden. Pods are large, well filled with peas of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

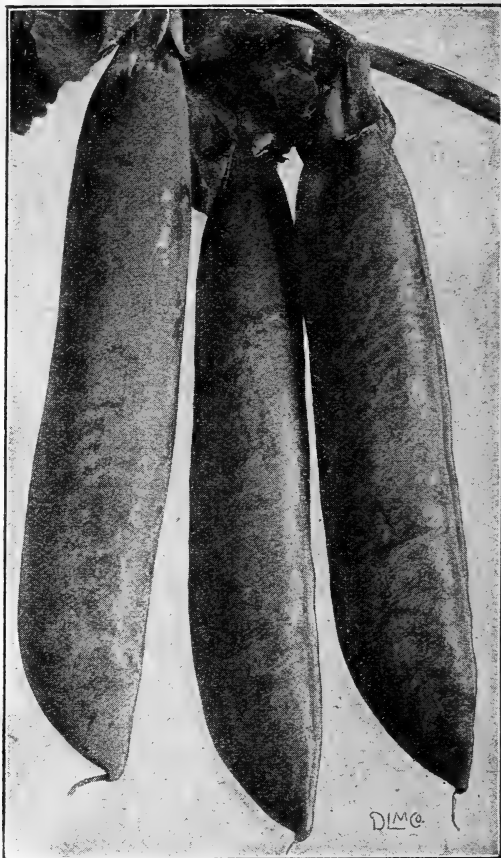
Gladstone. 4 ft. Main crop. Its long pods are pointed and slightly curved. They are in good condition to pick at a period of the year when practically all other peas have ceased to bear.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c

Tall Smooth Varieties

Ameer. 3 ft. Large, smooth, green pea, sometimes called "Large-Podded Alaska." Popular with truckers in certain sections. The peas are smooth and therefore can be planted early without rotting. The season is early, 2 or 3 days later than Alaska, and the pods are almost twice as large, and hence command a high market price.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c



Gradus, or Prosperity

Telegraph or Long Island Mammoth. 4 ft. Smooth, green pea, maturing about the same time as the Telephone. Preferred by some on account of its hardness.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

White Marrowfat. 4 ft. A very hardy, strong growing variety, with thick, large pods about 3 inches in length. Grown as a field crop quite extensively.

Pkt., 5c; carton, 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c

Black Eye Marrowfat. 4 ft. Similar in habit of growth to the White Marrowfat. Considerably in demand in some sections of the south. Peas are white with black eye.

Pkt., 5c; carton, 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c

Sugar or Edible-Podded Peas. When cooked, they are equal to the best snap beans. Being hardy, can be planted early in spring. Of strong, upright habit, growing about 12 to 15 inches high. The pods should be gathered while young and boiled whole.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; lb., 30c

Prices do not include postage. Refer to parcel post rate, second page of cover.

Cartons of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn.

These special packages are designed for those who find a packet too small and a pound more than sufficient. The carton is between the two sizes, and contains a desirable quantity for the family garden.

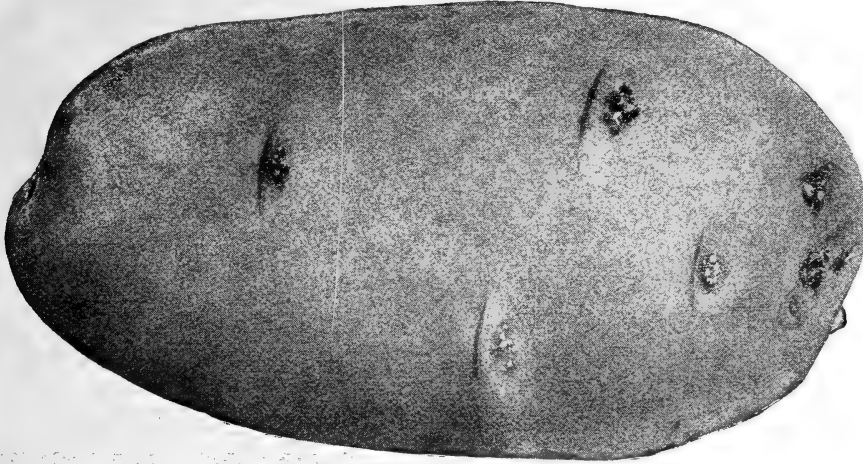
PEANUTS

Plant in May, in drills 3 feet apart, placing the nuts 8 to 12 inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean. By mail postpaid. ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 30c

SELECTED SEED POTATOES

NORTHERN GROWN STOCKS, Selected and Grown Specially for Seed Purposes.

Prices of Potatoes are subject to market changes and are forwarded by express or freight, as directed, purchaser paying charges. We assume no risk on Potatoes, and ship strictly on purchaser's responsibility. Sacks contain two and one-half bushels.



Early Ohio—A Grand Potato

EARLY OHIO

The Early Ohio is fully two weeks ahead of the Early Rose, and is a general favorite with potato growers and market-men alike, and is the most profitable potato you can grow. The sprouts are very strong, the vines grow erect and are easy to cultivate. Maturing early, it brings the highest price and the land can be used for another crop after it; does well on any soil suitable for potatoes. The tubers grow compact in the hill, are easily dug with very few small ones—nearly every potato is of marketable size, has few eyes, which are even with the surface. Cooks dry and mealy. With heavy manuring, close planting and good culture, a very large and profitable crop can be expected.

Pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00

EARLY WHITE ALBINO

The skin and flesh are extremely white, of exceptionally good cooking quality and very prolific, fully as early as the old Early Rose in maturing, and particularly valuable for the early market by reason of its fine shape and early maturity. The vines grow erect, and it is one of the best early varieties to withstand blight and disease. Plant this potato early in good soil and give it good cultivation and pleasing results are sure at harvest time. One grand thing in favor of this early potato is its great keeping quality.

Pk. 85c; bu., \$3.00

Culture—Good, well-drained, fibrous loam will produce potatoes under right climatic conditions. For early potatoes, which mature 8 to 10 weeks from planting, the soil must be rich. Potatoes are planted at various times—both early and late. Cut the tubers so there will be two to three eyes to each piece. Plant in hills or rows about 3 feet apart and from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Spray the leaves of the young plants with a Bordeaux-Arsenate of Lead mixture as a protection against blight and attacks of beetles. **One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills. Ten bushels are required to plant an acre.**

EARLY ROSE

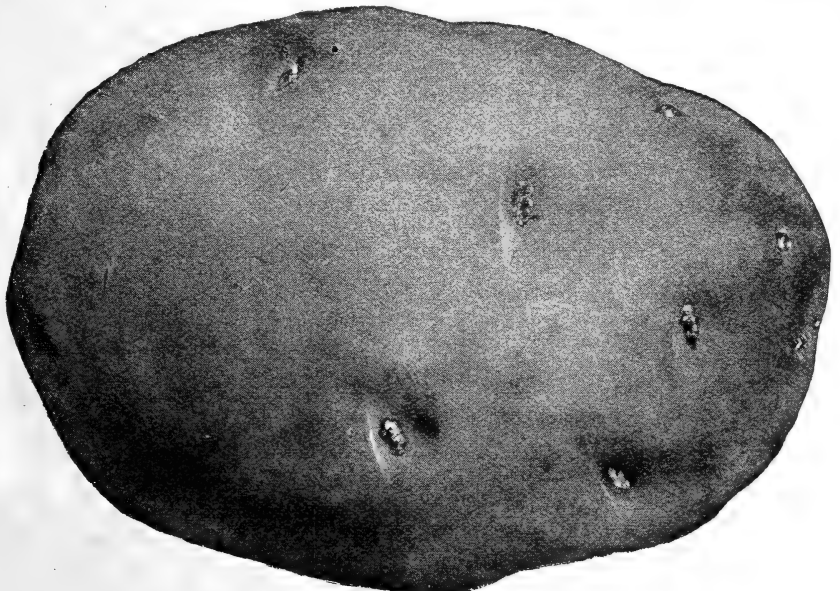
The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties. It is productive, of most excellent table quality, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. Does better on poor land than most sorts. The stock which we offer is of extra quality and the best that can be obtained.

Pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00

IRISH COBBLER

One of the first varieties to be ready for market, and therefore will command a good price. The skin is creamy-white, sometimes netted, which is an indication of good quality; eyes are strong, well-developed, and but slightly indented. The flesh is white and of fine flavor.

Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50



POTATOES—Continued next page.

POTATOES—Continued

GREEN MOUNTAIN

Green Mountain is fast becoming the most popular variety in the potato counties of the North. It is somewhat earlier than Rural New Yorker and does especially well on sandy soils. In some sections they even call Green Mountain an early variety. We would call it about **medium** in season. Is a strong, vigorous grower with an abundance of bushy vines with light green leaves and pure white blossoms. The tubers are slightly oblong and broad, with a thick netted skin, cream color rather than white. The color and the thick netting indicate **fine cooking qualities**. Green Mountain is hard to beat for an eating potato, as it cooks up dry and mealy and has a peculiarly fine flavor. As a yielder Green Mountain is near the top and on lights soils and sandy soils is usually ahead of Rurals in yield.

Pkt., 75c; bu., \$2.75

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2

Rural New Yorker is the most popular main crop variety in cultivation today. The Rural type does the best, as a rule, on clay soils, and black soils. It is easily grown, a good keeper and always yields well, while its desirable shape, pure white skin and shallow eyes make it a good seller.

Pkt., 75c; bu., \$2.75

Prices are subject to market changes. Potatoes are forwarded by express or freight, as directed, purchaser paying charges. We assume no risk and ship strictly on purchaser's responsibility. Sacks contain two and one-half bushels.

CARMAN No. 3

A Grand Main Crop Potato

One of the greatest yielders ever introduced. It may fairly be claimed that it does not yield many small tubers. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is of the largest size and of the shapeliest form. It is a perfect keeper, that is, it will not sprout up to planting time, unless kept in a warm place. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. Eyes few and shallow. Late in ripening. The introducer says our claims for "Carman N. 3" are: It is the handsomest large potato ever produced. It will out-yield any other potato whatever. Practically every potato is a marketable size. Its table qualities are fully up to the highest standard, it has no hollow hearts and no dark parts. We are confident that it will soon be the most popular variety for the home garden and field culture, on account of its productiveness.

Pkt., 75c; bu., \$2.75

SEED SWEET POTATOES

These we can supply in any quantity to those who want planting stock for sprouting plants. They are generally put in the hotbed from the 10th to 20th of April. Prices on application.

PUMPKIN

The seeds may be planted with corn or potatoes, but may prove more profitable raised in fields by themselves. Sow early in May in hills eight feet apart. For monster pumpkins for exhibition purposes plant Mammoth Tours in very rich ground and feed liberally with liquid manure.

One ounce will plant 30 to 50 hills.

Small Sugar. One of the best for the home garden.

An excellent variety for pies. Nearly round, 10 to 12 inches in diameter; rich orange color. Flesh thick, fine grained, and very sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Winter Luxury. A fine cooking sort, 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Golden yellow, netted somewhat like a muskmelon. One of the very best to store for winter use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Calhoun. A small, yellowish brown variety with thick, salmon-colored flesh. Fine for cooking.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Tennessee Sweet Potato. This is an old standard pumpkin. Somewhat pear-shaped. Skin and flesh creamy white. An excellent keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Japanese Pie. A Crookneck Sort. Seeds peculiarly sculptured. Ripens early. Flesh salmon-colored, fine-grained, and sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Cushaw, Green Striped. Large crookneck pumpkin. Cream-colored, striped with green. Very popular in the south.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Yellow Cushaw. Similar to the above, except in color.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Large Cheese. A large buff-colored variety of distinct shape, used extensively for canning.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c

Mammoth Tours. Grown chiefly for exhibition purposes and for stock feed. It grows to an enormous size, frequently weighing over one hundred pounds. Skin salmon color; flesh yellow. Keeps a long time.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Connecticut Field. The best cornfield pumpkin. Grown largely for stock purposes, but is very suitable for table use; an excellent keeper.

Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

RADISHES

Sow early and often, in good, warm, fibrous loam, especially if quite sandy, summer Radishes will make a crop in 4 to 6 weeks from sowing. The soil should be well prepared, and fertilizers may be used freely. Have the rows a foot apart, and sow just seed enough so that they will not require thinning. Any little spot that becomes available during summer may be utilized for planting Radishes. The short or turnip-rooted sorts are quickest and easiest to grow, and good for forcing also. On greenhouse bench or in frames the rows need not be more than 4 inches apart.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill—3 to 10 pounds for an acre. To pound rate add for parcel postage.

OLIVE, GLOBE AND TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

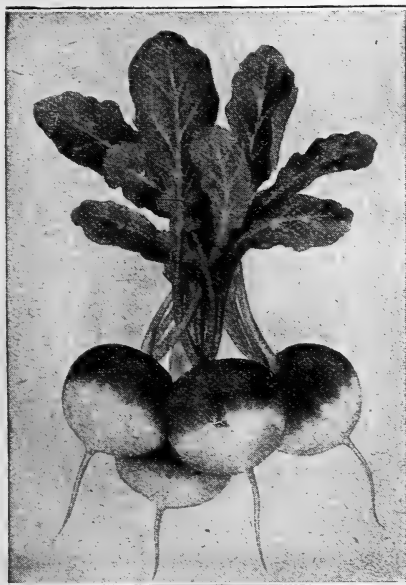
Barnard's Early Scarlet Globe. A round, red, turnip-shaped Radish, with small tops and of very quick growth, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich scarlet-red color, almost crimson and its white, crisp, tender flesh. The roots often grow one inch long by one and one-eighth inches in diameter before becoming pithy. This is a standard variety for early outdoor planting for the home garden and market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25

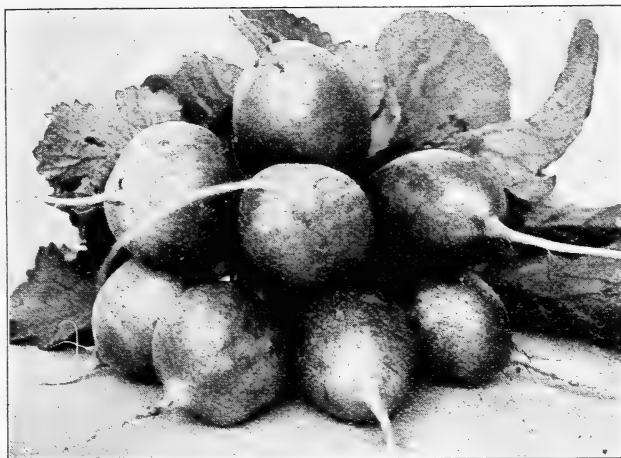
Barnard's Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. One of the best early Radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened on the underside. The color is very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. The flesh is white and of the best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. The scarlet is unusually deep and affords a distinct contrast with the large clear white tip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25

French Breakfast. An oblong-shaped radish. Fine for open ground or forcing. Valued for its excellent quality and fine color, which is a beautiful scarlet on the body and white at the extremity. Flesh white, tender and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 85c

Yellow Summer. Turnip-rooted. Can be sown late, stands heat well. Skin light yellow, flesh white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped



Barnard's Early Scarlet Globe

Sparkler. A splendid radish of the same type as the Scarlet Turnip White Tip, but larger and showing more white, practically the whole lower portion being white and the upper part deep scarlet. This radish is not only very showy, but of the finest quality, and is popular with private gardeners as well as growers for the market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

Early Scarlet Turnip. An old, well-known variety; bright scarlet, solid white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Early White Turnip. Very much like the scarlet; a trifle earlier in maturing. Skin and flesh pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c

Non Plus Ultra. Well-known variety. Good for forcing; matures in 18 to 20 days. Color, bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

Rosy Gem. Round; scarlet with white top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Crimson Giant. A large globe-shaped variety. Handsome deep scarlet; thin skin, solid white flesh of best quality. Attains a large size without becoming pithy or losing its crispness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Carmine Olive. An extra early olive-shaped radish. Color, deep carmine skin; flesh white, solid and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c

Large White Summer. This is a radish which is quite popular in certain sections. Nearly round in shape. Pure white. Attains a size of 3 inches in diameter without losing any of its good qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

RADISH—Radish seed can be planted about as early as any of the vegetables. It is important that Radishes be grown quickly, for if they come on slowly, they will be pithy and strong. Successive plantings may be made every two weeks.

RADISH—Continued Next Page

RADISH—Cont'd.

HALF LONG AND LONG VARIETIES

White Icicle. The finest long, white Radish; the young Radishes are ready for use in 25 days, and continue to grow, fully retaining their crisp tenderness and mild flavor until quite large. These Radishes are transparent white, have small tops, allowing close planting, and are very crisp and brittle. A feature greatly in its favor is that it remains in good condition while growing for a long time, thus allowing a continuous pulling from the same planting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

Cincinnati Market. The finest Long Red Radish for forcing and out-sells any other that is put in competition with it on the market. Being long standing, it is also an extra fine sort for the home garden, entirely exempt from any tendency to become pithy or hollow.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

Chartier. One of the very best for outdoor sowing in summer. Roots bright crimson in upper portion, shading to white at the tip. Can be eaten when quite small. Remains solid and crisp.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

Long Scarlet Short Top. A well-known variety and extensively planted. Roots 6 inches in length, about one-third of which grows above the ground. Color, bright red.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c

Half Long Deep Scarlet. An early radish much esteemed by some growers. Roots about 3 inches in length; attractive deep scarlet. Flesh white and firm.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c

Cardinal or Brightest Long Scarlet. Vivid scarlet, tipped with white. For so long a radish is very early.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c

White Strassburg. A good, late radish, oblong shape. Both skin and flesh are pure white. Roots when fully grown, about 6 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c

White Stuttgart. Another good summer radish, somewhat turnip-shaped. Grows quickly and attains a good size. Skin and flesh pure white and quality excellent.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c



Icicle Radish

RADISH

Winter Varieties

These grow to large size, have firm hard flesh and can be kept in good condition for use all winter by packing the roots in moist sand or soil in a cool cellar before the ground freezes in the fall. To have them crisp and free from woodiness the seed should not be planted until late in the summer, as if planted too early the roots would be apt to become hard and woody before it is time to put them away in the fall. A good rule to follow is to sow the seed at the same time as you would seed for winter turnips, and where only a small supply is needed the seed could be sown in the same patch with the turnips.

Long Black Spanish. A long, very hardy radish. Skin nearly black; flesh pure white. Very well known and extensively planted.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

Round Black Spanish. A large, turnip-shaped radish. Skin and flesh same as the long variety. Quality about the same.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

Chinese White. A large, white smooth skin radish, cylindrical in shape, 6 to 8 inches long and 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Mildest flavored of the winter sorts.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

Chinese Rose. Not quite as large as the white variety and more pungent. Skin bright rose, flesh white. A splendid keeper, and grown largely for the market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c

Sakurajima. A mammoth Japanese variety. Flesh pure white, with sharp but agreeable flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c



Radish—Winter Varieties

To pound rate add for parcel postage.



Rhubarb Plant

RHUBARB

Good plants are easily grown in any good garden soil. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills a foot apart, thin to 4 to 5 inches. Keep soil loose and free from weeds. The plants are liable to vary considerably. Pick out the strongest and best. In fall or spring following, transplant to the permanent bed, 4 feet apart each way, in deep warm and very rich soil. For winter forcing take up two-year roots in fall, then bed close together on cellar bottom or under greenhouse bench in the dark.

One ounce will produce 300 to 500 plants.

Victoria. Leaf stalks tall and large. Sometimes weighing 2 lbs. each. Skin thick and red stained. Pulp quite acid. Productive and profitable for market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Linnaeus. The earliest variety grown. Desirable for market or family garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

RHUBARB ROOTS—See Plants and Roots, end of the Vegetable Seeds

SALSIFY

Or Vegetable Oyster

Soil and culture should be the same as for parsnips. Make sowings as early as practicable in spring. Salsify is boiled like parsnips or carrots, or is half-boiled and grated, then made into balls which are dipped into batter and fried like oysters.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A new and improved type producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old sort, and in every way preferable. Much valued by market gardeners, as it grows stronger and is less inclined to branch.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50

Black Salsify or Scorzonera. Similar to above, but skin is black.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

SORREL

Sow thinly in shallow drills about one foot apart. Remove seed stalks as soon as formed.

Large Leaved French. Used for soups and salads. Its green leaves have a pleasant acid flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c

Postage Must Be Added to Pound Price if Wanted by Mail. See Postal Rates, Second Page of Cover.

SPINACH

This is an important crop for the market gardener. It is of easy cultivation. Sow for main crop in September, either broadcast or in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, in rich soil; the stronger the ground, the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves. Protect during the winter with hay or straw. For spring and summer use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for succession.

1 oz. for 100 ft. of drill; 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

To pound rate add for parcel postage.

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved. Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c

Victoria. Large, very dark green leaves, slightly crimped. Remains in good condition for market for a long time. A newer variety that is becoming very popular with the truckers.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c

Broad Flanders. One of the most vigorous and strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly deep green, thick and somewhat crimped in the center.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c

Giant Thick Leaved. An early variety; very hardy and of good quality. Large, round leaves, nearly smooth, of dark green color; favorite with market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c

Long Standing. Leaves dark green and thick. Not inclined to run to seed for a long time. Popular with market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c

Prickly Winter. Use for fall sowing, as it is extremely hardy. Seeds prickly, leaves not so large as those of other varieties.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c

New Zealand. Yields an abundance of the tenderest Spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry arid localities where the ordinary Spinach runs to seed. The seed is sown where the plants are to stand, in May, or earlier in a hotbed and transplanted, and the plants will continue to yield a supply of good leaves of excellent quality during the entire Summer, requiring scarcely any attention.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

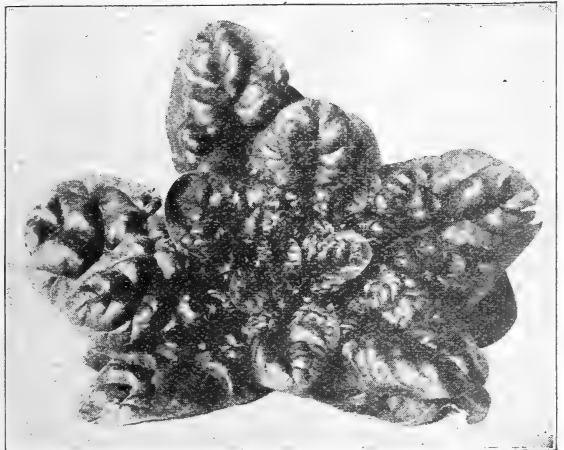
Also called Sea Kale Beet. The middle of the leaf, or midrib, is cooked and served like asparagus. The other portions of the leaf may be used like spinach. This beet does not make a large root, but is a delicious summer vegetable when cut young and used for "greens." There are several varieties of Swiss Chard. We recommend the Lucullus where the rib of the leaf is to be used. When wanted as a substitute for spinach, the Yellow cutting variety is the better. Sow seed one inch deep. One ounce will sow 100 feet of a row.

Swiss Chard—Giant Lucullus.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c

Swiss Chard—Yellow Cutting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c

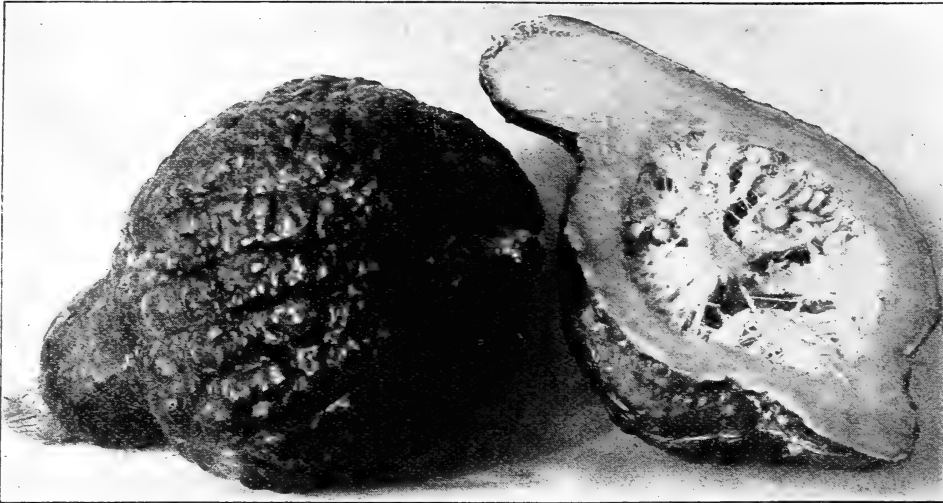


Spinach, Victoria

SQUASH

Squashes do best in warm and very rich soil. Plant in well manured hills, same as Melons or Cucumbers, the bush varieties 4 feet apart each way, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet each way. Use seed freely, 5 to 7 seeds to the hill, to provide

for losses by insects. When danger of such loss is past, thin to 3 or 4 plants to the hill. To repel the squash vine borer, throw a handful of tobacco dust close around the plants. The large, strong-smelling black squash bug can be kept in check by hand-picking, going over the vines at frequent intervals. For yellow-striped beetle and blight, spray early and repeatedly with Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture. Winter Squashes may also be grown in corn-fields in same manner as pumpkins.



Warty Hubbard Squash

Summer Varieties

Mammoth White Bush. An early, round, flat squash; color clear white, handsomely scalloped. Called Patty Pan in the South. Largely planted in every section of the country. One of the very best of the early varieties.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c

Mammoth Yellow Bush. Same as above, except in color, which is a bright yellow. Early and of good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c

Mammoth Summer Crookneck. A well-known and standard variety. Grows from 18 inches to two feet in length. The shell is hard and warty and of an attractive bright yellow color. The thick flesh is of good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c

Fall and Winter Varieties

Hubbard. A favorite winter squash. Shell dark green and extremely hard. Flesh rich orange; dry and sweet. Splendid for cooking or pies.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Warty Hubbard. Same as above, except that the shell is rough or warty. This variety is an excellent keeper. Largely grown for the market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Orange Marrow. Handsome appearance; creamy colored.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c

Fordhook. This squash can be either used as a summer or winter variety. Color bright yellow, meat thick and good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10; ¼ lb., 35c

Boston Marrow. Early fall sort; rich orange color, excellent flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

SQUASH—The Squash are tender tropical plants and are very sensitive to cold, therefore the seed ought not to be sown until the middle of May or later.

One ounce of seed for 25 to 50 hills (according to size of seed), 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Sibley or Pike's Peak. An old, well-known variety. Oval shape; hard, dark green rind. Flesh rich golden yellow, of fine cooking quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35

Golden Hubbard. Earlier than Green Hubbard; a little smaller. Color orange red.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35

Essex Hybrid. Sometimes called Turk's Cap. A good-sized squash with a hard shell. Popular in some sections of the country.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c

Vegetable Marrow. A small mottled green and yellow squash. Flesh white and very tender. This is the famous English variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c

Mammoth Chili. Favorite variety for exhibition purposes. Attains an immense size, weighing sometimes 200 lbs. or more. Excellent for stock. Can also be used for the table, as the flesh is fine-grained and of good flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

To pound rate add for parcel postage.



Mammoth White Bush Squash

TOMATO

Sow in a hotbed, greenhouse or window in a sitting room, where night temperature is not less than sixty degrees, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. Water at the time of transplanting and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. For late use, sow in a sheltered border in May, and set out the plants in July; the green fruit can be picked off before frost, and ripened under glass. By training the tomato vines on trellises or tying to stakes, they will increase the productiveness, the fruit will ripen better, and be of finer quality.

One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Acme. Ripens early; of medium, uniform size; glossy red with purplish tinge; round, smooth, free from cracks. An excellent tomato for market gardeners' use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c

Beauty, Improved Strain. This has been a standard variety for many years, and is still the favorite main crop tomato. Medium early, round, very uniform in shape. Skin smooth, crimson with purplish tinge. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. A splendid tomato for either the home garden or for shipping.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c

Bonny Best. The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited sort, and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round and deep fruits, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

Coreless. A main crop, scarlet, globe-shaped variety. One of the best for shipping long distances. Bears its fruit in clusters.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

Crimson Cushion. Bears continuously, large and smooth; solid as a beefsteak; nearly seedless.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50

Dwarf Champion (Tree Tomato). Quite distinct from the other varieties in habit of growth and foliage. Good sort for the home garden as the plants, owing to the peculiar upright growth, take up but little room and yield abundantly. Resembles the Acme in form and color.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

Dwarf Stone. A vigorous growing, dwarf, red tomato of recent introduction. Fruit good size, and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

Early Detroit. Is a better yielder and more vigorous than Acme. Not only are more fruits produced, but they average more nearly globe-shaped, are heavier, and are equally as firm, smooth and suitable for shipping. The fruits are of good size throughout the season, which is unusually long for so early a variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00



Beauty, Improved Strain

Earliana. A fine scarlet tomato. Ready for the market several days ahead of any other variety. Ripens uniformly and is a good yielder. We have a special market garden strain of this seed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c

John Baer. An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

June Pink. The earliest of the pink tomatoes and one of the very best for the family garden. The skin is thin, very smooth; flesh solid, of excellent quality and flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c

Livingston's Globe. A good globe-shaped tomato. Skin smooth, of purplish tinge. Flesh is firm, of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

Ponderosa. This is a very large, solid tomato. Color pink, changing to purple. On account of its large size it is suitable to grow for exhibition purposes. It is of good quality, however, and very largely in demand for home gardens.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50

Stone. A large, bright-red tomato, very well known and highly regarded. One of the very best for canning purposes. Good also for slicing. Matures early and very uniformly. Vigorous and productive.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

Comet (Forcing). Considered the best of the greenhouse varieties. Fruit scarlet and medium.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES

Strawberry, or Husk Tomato. Also called Ground Cherry. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk, and are of delicious flavor, either raw or preserved.

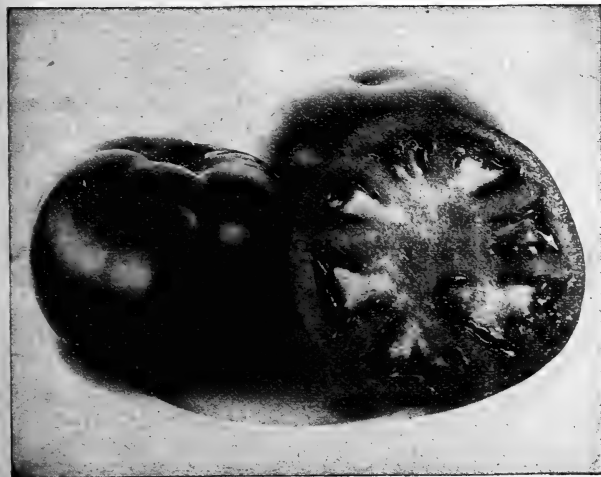
Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Yellow Plum, Red Currant, and Red Cherry.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c

Peach. Quite distinct from other varieties. The skin has the color and texture of a peach. It grows about the same size.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c



Bonny Best Tomato

TURNIP

Spring plantings of turnips are important, although the general crop for winter is sown late in the summer or fall. The spring sown seed germinates rapidly and turnips are ready for use very early. Sow thinly in drills from March to April, according to locality, covering seed lightly. They make best on new ground. If stable manure is used it should be applied several weeks before the crop is planted, as fresh manure makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For early use, sow in spring, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart; thin out to 6 or 9 inches in the rows. For fall and winter crop, sow in July and August. The Rutabagas are grown for feeding stock, and are also excellent for the table. Take up the roots in November, or before severe frost; cut off tops within an inch of the crown, store in cool cellar or pit, or pile in a conical form out-of-doors, in dry ground; cover carefully with long straw, and finish by earthing up with about 12 to 15 inches of earth, leaving a trench around the heap to carry off water.

One ounce of seed for 200 feet of drill; 1½ to 2 lbs., for an acre.

Purple Top White Globe. A fine table turnip. It is an early and heavy cropper as well as a good keeper. The bulb is a very handsome globe, and is especially suitable for the home garden. This is also a good turnip for stock feed, as it will grow to a large size if left for that purpose.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c

Purple Top Strap Leaf. This is probably more extensively planted than any other variety. It is a very early flat turnip of medium size, the lower portion white and the upper part reddish purple. The flesh is fine-grained and sweet. A splendid table variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c
5 lbs., \$3.75.

Early Purple Top Milan. The best for spring sowing. Of handsome appearance; somewhat flattened, white with purple top. Bulb forms very rapidly.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60

Early White Milan. Similar in shape and size to the above, equally early; surface smooth and pure white; flesh white, tender, fine grained and of fine table quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60

Early White Flat Dutch. A popular, early, white, flat turnip of medium size. Smooth and of good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c

Snowball, or Six Weeks. The finest white-fleshed, ball-shaped, early table turnip. Bulbs small, smooth and round, with clear white skin and sweet, crisp flesh.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

White Egg. A good, early, oval-shaped turnip. Grows partly out of the ground.

White and smooth skin; flesh mild and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

Cow Horn. A long, white, carrot-shaped turnip, growing to a length of 12 to 14 inches. Flesh white and solid. Suitable for table use when small, and when matured excellent for feeding stock. This variety is sometimes planted to plow under as a fertilizer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00

Yellow Globe. A handsome light yellow turnip. Fine grained, sweet and tender.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Root round and tapering. Flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary, and of superior flavor. A hardy and productive standard variety.

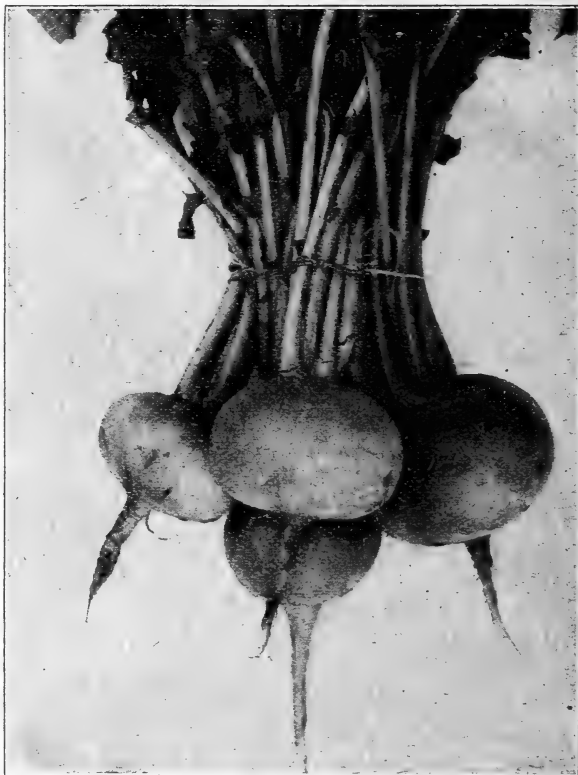
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c

Rutabaga, Russian or Swedish Turnip

For Rutabagas, sow seed in seed-bed in spring and transplant to good, warm soil, in rows at least 2 feet apart and 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows, or sow in open ground during June and early July. Take up the roots just before winter, top and store in cool cellar or pit outdoors.

American Purple Top. Hardy, vigorous growing variety of excellent quality for the table and one of the best for stock feed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 85c



Purple Top White Globe

RUTABAGA—Continued

Skirving's Purple Top. An old, well-known variety, grows to a large size; very productive and good keeper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c;

White Swede or Russian. A large white, globe-shaped Rutabaga. Flesh fine quality, sweet and tender. Excellent for the table. Can be grown to a large size if wanted for stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c

TOBACCO

The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart each way.

Connecticut Seedleaf. This variety is grown in the Middle and Northern States.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

Havana. Cuban grown stock.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00

WITLOOP—See Chicory

HERB SEEDS

The cultivation of herbs is very simple, and but little care is needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in April or May, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thickly. Gather when just coming into bloom, tie in small bunches and dry in the shade. Those marked with a * are perennial.

Anise. Seeds are used for flavoring and medicinal purposes. Leaves used for garnishing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

***Balm.** Leaves used for medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Basil, Sweet. The seeds and stems used for flavoring.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c

Borage. Good bee plant. - Also leaves can be used for salads.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c

***Catnip.** Used for medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Caraway. Seeds used for flavoring.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c

Coriander. Used for flavoring.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c

Dill. Seeds used for seasoning; also leaves used very extensively for flavoring.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15

Hop. Used in brewing.

Pkt. 15c

***Fennel.** Seeds used for flavoring and leaves for garnishing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c

***Horehound.** Used for medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

***Hyssop.** Used in medicine.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

***Lavender.** Largely used in the making of perfume.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

***Marjoram Sweet.** Used both in the green and dry state for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25

***Pennyroyal.** For medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c

***Rosemary.** Leaves used for seasoning and making of perfume.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

***Rue.** Used for medicinal purposes; also recommended for diseases of poultry.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Saffron. Used for coloring.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

***Sage.** Grown very extensively for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25

***Summer Savory.** A well-known annual herb. Excellent for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25

***Tansy.** For medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

***Thyme.** Well known and grown to a considerable extent for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

***Wormwood.** Leaves with very bitter taste. Is grown for medicinal purposes; recommended also as of value to poultry.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Vegetable Plants and Culinary Roots

We are large growers of Vegetable Plants. Have them fresh every day in season. Special prices given on large quantities. POSTAGE—Prices do not include prepayment by mail or express. If wanted by mail, add for postage, 5c per dozen; 25c per 100 on Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery and Sweet Potato Plants; 10c per dozen on Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomato Plants, within the Third Zone.

Vegetable Plants

Brussels Sprouts.....		
Cabbage—Early Varieties.....		
Cabbage—Late Varieties.....		
Cauliflower.....		
Celery.....		
Egg Plant.....		
Kohl Rabi.....		
Pepper.....		
Sweet Potato.....		
Tomato (Transplanted). Leading sorts.....		
Tomato, Extra Heavy.....		
Chives.....	Per clump, 15; postage extra	
Horse Radish Sets.....	Dozen, 15c; 100, 75c	
	Postage Extra.	

Market
prices
given
upon
application

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

A year's time can be gained by setting out Asparagus roots instead of planting seed. A bed of Asparagus, properly made, should last for twenty years or more. This delicious vegetable can be grown from seed, but, as a general thing, it is more satisfactory to purchase two-year-old roots; these should be set so that they will stand about 15 inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart. Before setting, be sure that the soil is spaded or plowed very deeply. The crowns of the plants may be covered with 4 or 5 inches of soil. In our northern garden it would be well to mulch the bed with manure and straw; in the South this mulching will not be required, but the beds should receive a good coating of manure or other fertilizer during the autumn season. The shoots should not be cut the first year after setting in bed, but the second season the larger shoots may be cut. The third season and thereafter the crop can be cut often enough to prevent any of the larger shoots maturing. Some of the top should be allowed to grow during the summer, but late in the autumn rake off the dead tops and apply the fertilizer.

Our two-year-old Asparagus roots are heavy, clean stock that will make a vigorous growth the first season.

Note—Prices do not include postage. If to be mailed within the Third Zone, add 20c per 100 for the one-year-old plants, and 35c per 100 for the two-year-old plants.

Bonvallet's Giant. This giant variety not only combines high productive power and lasting quality, but it withstands the rust so frequently disastrous to Asparagus beds. One-year-old, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.00. Two-year-old roots, 25 for 40c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$7.00

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching. One-year-old, 100, 60c; 1,000, \$4.50. Two-year-old, 25 for 40c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$7.00

ASPARAGUS ROOTS — Continued

Palmetto. A large, dark-green variety. One-year-old roots, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$4.00. Two-year-old roots, 25 for 30c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.50

Conover's Colossal. One-year-old, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$4.00. Two-year-old roots, 25 for 30c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.50

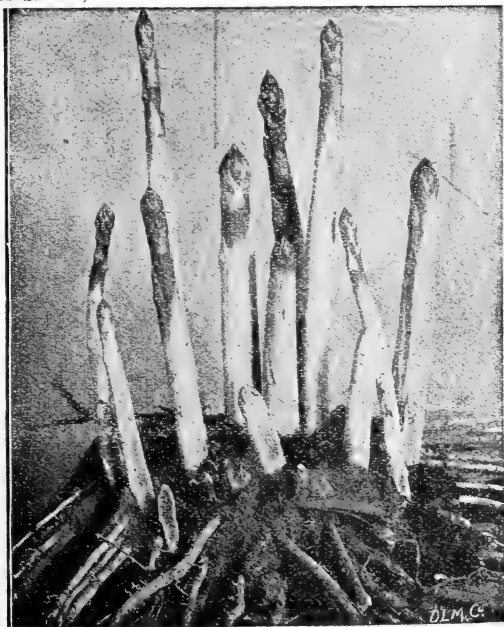
RHUBARB ROOTS

From our medium size or large clumps, Rhubarb stalks can be cut the following season after planting. The growth of the plant is very rapid from these clumps. A mulch of stable manure during the winter will insure their protection and stimulate stronger growth in the spring. Mailing size, each, 15c postpaid. Clumps, each, 25c to 75c, according to size; not prepaid.

Special Prices on Large Quantities.

BEDDING PLANTS

In May, we carry large stocks of seedling Asters, Pansies, and Salvia; also Geraniums and other pot-grown plants.



Asparagus

BARNARD'S CELEBRATED Grass Seeds for Lawns, Pleasure Grounds, Etc.

HINTS ABOUT LAWNS—Their Formation and Care—See Pages 5 and 6.



Barnard's "Perpetual Green" Lawn Mixture

Is a mixture of the finest Dwarf Evergreen Grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich, deep, green, velvety lawn is constantly maintained. Our mixture is the result of several years' experimenting, and, as we now offer it, is unequalled. The quantity required for making a new lawn is 75 to 100 lbs. per acre, or for renovating old lawns, 25 to 50 lbs. per acre. For a plot 15x20, or 300 square feet, one pound is required for a new lawn, or about one-half pound for renovating.

A lawn seed mixture is very much to be preferred to any single grass; if it is honestly made, the several varieties of grass which compose it mature at different seasons of the year, thus keeping the green sward in good color and condition during the hot weather, not losing its color, as the single variety is liable to do. **Price:** ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$1.85; 10 lbs., \$3.60; 25 lbs., \$8.75; 100 lbs., \$34.00.

Barnard's "Shady Place" Lawn Mixture

On nearly all lawns there are shaded, bare and unsightly spots on which the owners have difficulty in getting a stand of grass; for such places this mixture is adapted. It is composed of dwarf-growing grasses which are found naturally growing in such places. Should the ground have become "sour" or drainage defective, it is apt to be covered with moss. If such is the case, the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp toothed rake, then give a liberal sprinkling of wood ashes, lime or land plaster to sweeten the soil; stir thoroughly into the surface soil and then sow Barnard's "Shady-Place" Grass Seed at the rate of one pound for 300 square feet, or 75 pounds to 100 pounds to the acre for a new lawn; for old lawns sow seed in proportion, according to the conditions.

Price: ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$1.85; 10 lbs., \$3.60; 25 lbs., \$8.75.

Barnard's Choice Lawn Mixture

While containing fewer and less expensive grasses than our "Perpetual Green," this is a good, well-balanced mixture which we do not hesitate to recommend.

Price: 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.70; 25 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Barnard's Special Lawn Mixture

This mixture is composed of grasses selected irrespective of cost as representing the best low-growing, narrow-leaved varieties of fine texture and color. In preparing this "Special" mixture only seeds of the highest grades and extra heavy weight are employed. It costs more, but "it's worth more." Seeded liberally upon good ground, well prepared, a lawn of the very highest excellence will result.

Price: ½ lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.40; 10 lbs., \$4.10; 25 lbs., \$11.50.

Mixture for Quick Effect

There is considerable demand for a grass seed that will produce a quick-growing turf. For this purpose we have prepared a mixture of a few strong germinating, vigorous-growing grasses, which will produce a turf of fair quality within a few weeks after seeding. The grasses in this mixture are mostly annuals or biennials, and such a turf could be relied upon only for one or two seasons. A permanent lawn could be secured, however, by re-seeding at any time with any of our other mixtures.

Price, per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Terrace Mixture of Grasses

For seeding side hills, terraces, embankments, etc. A mixture of grasses whose roots penetrate deeply and bind the soil. When sowing, add to the mixture about one-fifth part of oats, which holds the soil together until the grasses have made a good start.

Lb., 40c; 5 lbs. for \$1.85.

Putting Green Mixture

This mixture is intended not only for putting greens, but for all lawns that are to be used as pleasure grounds and necessarily requiring a fine, dense turf—one capable of withstanding constant wear. With this in view, after experimenting with several combinations of the best fine-leaved, low-growing grasses we selected those which, rightfully proportioned together, produced just the results we were endeavoring to obtain. We have furnished some of the best-known golf clubs in the vicinity of Chicago with this mixture, and it has given splendid results.

Price, per lb., 50c; 5 lbs. for \$2.40. Special prices on large quantities.

White Clover

The best variety for lawns. Extra fancy quality. **Lb., 90c.**

Add postage, if wanted by mail. See second page of cover.

GRASS SEEDS

Our stocks of grass seeds are selected with the greatest care. We handle none other than those of highest quality.

The prices quoted are net, and subject to market fluctuations. Ask for ruling prices on Timothy when ready to buy. We ship by freight or express at expense of purchaser. If to be mailed, please add sufficient for parcel postage.

Awnless Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*). Will stand long droughts and produce heavy crops in dry sections where other grasses would perish. It is one of the hardiest grasses. Will succeed in a wider range of temperature than any other grass. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 35c

Canada Blue Grass (*Poa compressa*). Its merit is in the fact that it will grow on almost any soil and under adverse climatic conditions where other grasses would fail. Especially suited for thin, dry soil. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 25c

Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis Stolonifera*). Adapts itself fairly well to most soils, but thrives best on low or moist lands. On account of its short, slender foliage, vigorous root growth, and creeping habit, it produces a turf capable of withstanding a great deal of wear, and should be included in all Mixtures designed for pleasure grounds. Seed with other grasses at the rate of about 30 pounds to the acre. Price on application.

Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus Cristatus*). On dry, hard soils, and hills it is valuable for its hardiness. Useful for lawn mixtures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 40c; 100 lbs., \$35

Hard Fescue (*Festuca Duriuscula*). A dwarf grass desirable for dry localities where many other grasses would fail. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.

Italian Rye Grass, Biennial (*Lolium Italicum*). Yields an early and abundant harvest on any good common soil. Recommended for pasture mixtures. Also adapted for moist situations. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 25c

Kentucky Blue Grass (*June Grass: Poa Pratensis*). A low-growing, creeping grass of fine texture and color, also of good nutritive value. Desirable for either lawns or pastures. It is of slow growth, requiring at least two seasons in which to establish itself. For that reason it should be seeded with other grasses. It should form a liberal proportion of all good lawn grass mixtures, as it possesses to a larger extent perhaps than any other variety, those qualities most essentially required for a fine, permanent turf. For this purpose sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre with other grasses; if sown alone use 60 to 75 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 45c; 100 lbs., \$35

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca Pratensis*). An excellent pasture grass, early, nutritious, and thrives well on all good soils. The long, tender leaves are much relished by cattle. It makes a very good quality of hay. Flowers in June and July. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 35c

Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus Pratensis*). One of the finest varieties for permanent pastures, grows rapidly after the cropping of sheep and cattle. It grows well on all soils except the driest sands and gravels, but thrives best on a rich, moist, strong soil. Flowers in May. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.

Orchard Grass (*Cocksfoot: Dactylis Glomerata*). One of the most widely known of pasture grasses. Its properties are earliness, rapid growth, and power to resist drought. Will endure some shade. If cut when in flower, it makes first-rate hay; ripe, it makes poor hay. Flowers about the same time as Red Clover. Sow 24 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 40c; 100 lbs., \$35

Perennial Rye, English Rye or English Blue Grass (*Lolium Perenne*). Nutritious and valuable; in most places not excelled by Blue Grass for pasture. It thrives on almost all cultivated soils; starts early and grows all summer. Flowers in June. Sow 60 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 25c

Red Top (*Agrostis Vulgaris*). Thrives best on low lands, where it cuts a good crop of rather light hay of fair quality. Suitable for low pastures. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Useful for lawn or field.

Lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$25

Rhode Island Bent (*Agrostis canina*). A low-growing, fine-leaved grass of good color. Useful in lawn mixtures. Adapts itself to almost any soil, but thrives best on high or sandy land. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.



Timothy

Sweet Vernal Perennial (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*). Useful as a mixture with other grasses on account of its early growth. It emits an agreeable odor when cut for hay. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre with other grasses. Price on application.

Tall Fescue (*Festuca Elatior*). Produces large crops on strong, heavy land. Grows naturally in shady woods, roots deeply, and stands dry weather remarkably well. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). The standard grass for hay lands. To seed alone use 15 lbs. to the acre, or 12 lbs. of Timothy and 3 lbs. Medium Red Clover (a desirable combination). It thrives best on loamy soils.

Lb., 20c. Write for market price on large lots.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*). The best variety for sowing in orchards under trees, or for shady lawns and pastures. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES FOR HAY AND PASTURE

AFTER years of experimenting we have aided largely in establishing the fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of several varieties than when only one or two are used. There are always certain grasses that are especially adapted to certain kinds of soils, and these are so carefully combined in our mixtures that in our Mixture for Permanent Pastures grasses will be found that mature at intervals during the season, thereby insuring continuous pasturage, while our Mixture for Hay Land will furnish excellent hay as well as late pasturage.

We are prepared to furnish seeds adapted to all soils and all situations, and for all purposes, composed of grasses for light, medium or heavy soils; by light soil we mean that which is more or less of a sandy or gravelly nature; the heavy, clay and heavy loams; while the medium is an intermediate between these two. A light, wet soil, with respect to the grasses suited to it, may be considered same as to the heavy soils, and a dry, heavy soil, more as to light soils.

These mixtures are specially blended with a view to secure the largest possible yields. All the grasses are permanent when once established. They will last indefinitely if occasionally top dressed.

Mixture for Hay Land. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. When ordering state kind of soil and situation
Per lb., 35c; 25 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$27.00

Mixtures for Permanent Pastures. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Price,
Per lb., 35c; 25 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$27.00

A field of al-

falfa; third

cutting in one

season.



BARNARD'S HIGH-GRADE CLOVER SEED

Clover prices often vary from week to week, according to market. The prices below represent fair market values when this book is printed and are subject to change. Purchasers of large quantities should write for latest prices. Grain bags extra. Postage must be added if wanted by mail.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne

(Medicago Sativa)

Alfalfa is being more generally grown, as experience is teaching our farmers the proper methods to follow. Once established, it is such a profitable crop that every farmer can afford to take great pains to obtain a stand. It requires cutting at least twice the first season, even if not large enough to make hay. Cutting destroys any weeds that may come up in it and gives the Alfalfa a chance. Must be sown at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre when sown broadcast. Different soils do not seem so difficult to overcome, especially where they can be properly drained, pulverized, sweetened and inoculated.

Alfalfa does not thrive on acid or sour land.

A liberal dressing of fine ground lime will be found a great benefit to the soil. May be sown from April 1st to June 15th for the early spring sowing, either drilled or sown broadcast. If broadcast cover lightly with a light drag or with single stroke of a harrow.

Much seeding is now done later and many prefer sowing from July 15th to September 15th. When seeded late it gives the grower an opportunity to have his land clean and free from weeds, and if weather conditions are favorable a crop is almost assured.

Alfalfa naturally prefers a deep, sandy or gravelly subsoil. Roots from 3 to 15 feet deep and a good stand on properly selected land should yield from 3 to 5 cuttings a year.

We offer **American grown seed** raised in the Northwest and West on non-irrigated land. It is free as possible from noxious weeds. (60 lbs. per bushel.)

Per lb., 70c, prepaid; 100 lbs., \$47.50, not prepaid
Price on Cheaper Grades Given on Application

Grimm's Alfalfa

Extremely hardy. Especially suitable for northern latitude. Good stock of this strain is very scarce. We expect to have only a limited quantity to offer. Write for price.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover

A very hardy clover; good for pasture and hay. Does especially well on low or moist land. Sow if alone 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., postpaid, 80c; 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$7.00;
100 lbs., \$60.00

Bokhara or Sweet Clover

We handle only the white variety, which we consider the best. This plant is rapidly coming into favor with dairymen and stockmen. Formerly it was deemed of value only as a food for bees; but now, its merits as a pasture and hay crop, are being recognized. To a large extent, it has the good qualities of alfalfa, besides thriving on a greater variety of soils. For hay, it should be cut just prior to blossoming. It yields two to three crops. It is a biennial and dies after the two seasons unless allowed to seed itself. Like all legumes, it is a great soil builder. We offer re-cleaned seed free from hull. It should be sown at the rate of about 20 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$37.00

These quotations, based on values prevailing when book was assembled, are subject to change.

Red Clover—Medium

One of the most widely grown farm crops. Valuable for hay, pasturage, or for plowing under. If seeded alone, about 12 lbs. is required to the acre.

Medium red clover is used very largely to rotate with other farm crops. It adds fertility to the soil and produces two crops. The first is usually cut for hay; the second left for seed or to be plowed under. Extra select stock, Per lb., postpaid, 80c; 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00

Red Clover—Mammoth or Sappling. Grows taller and makes heavier growth than Medium Red. Excellent to plow under for green manure. Seed 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.

Per lb., postpaid.
80c; 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$60.00

Scarlet, Crimson or Carnation Clover. A quick growing annual. Desirable for pasture or to plow under. Where the winters are not too severe, should be seeded in the fall about 15 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., postpaid, 40c; not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$3.00

White or Dutch Clover

Its short, spreading habit of growth makes it valuable for lawn or pasture; very hardy. Extra fancy stock,

Lb., 90c; 10 lbs., \$8.50

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

We furnish the best that can be had anywhere. Pedigreed seed comes higher than ordinary, but the value to the planter of high-grade stocks is vastly greater. Our seed grain is grown and specially prepared for planting purposes. It is carefully selected by experienced seedmen, thoroughly cleaned, and handled only by careful employees, as a safeguard against errors in filling.

Prices subject to change without notice. Bags extra.

SPRING WHEAT

(Sow from 1¼ to 1½ bushels per acre)

Marquis. It has proven itself by many tests to be an improvement over nearly every other variety in earliness, productiveness and quality. The kernel is dark red, plump and very hard.

Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25

Blue Stem. A distinct variety from all other spring wheat. In the early stages of growth the stem has a decidedly blue cast in color which disappears as the grain ripens. The stem is of medium length, very sturdy, and free from rust. The grain is without beard, the kernel large and of the old Red Fife type. A very productive variety, and an excellent one for milling purposes.

Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25

SEED RYE

(Sow at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre)

Spring Rye. This is distinct from Winter Rye. It does not stool out like that variety, but the straw is equally valuable. Spring Rye is now largely sown in the middle and Western states in place of oats. It makes a good "catch crop" where winter grain has failed.

Lb., 10c.; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.75

Winter Rye. This supplies a quick growing crop that is desirable to plow under for green manure or can be pastured and cut early in the spring. Hardy and seldom winter killed. May be sown 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

Lb., 10c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.75

SEED OATS

(Sow from 2 to 3 bushels to the acre)

Big Four. This is a well-known and popular variety throughout the Central states and Northwest. It ripens early and yields abundant crop. It is a large, white oat, free from black kernels. The straw is of medium length and of a quality that stands up well on almost any kind of soil. We have a bright, heavy stock to offer.

Bu., \$1.50; 10 bu., at \$1.35; 50 bu. at \$1.25

Swedish Select. It is an early white variety, producing grain of good weight and quality. Straw is medium in height and strong. Swedish Select, on account of its vigorous root action, can be recommended for a variety of soils, doing well on nearly all. Our stock of Swedish Select Oats is northern grown in a section of the country that has proven itself especially adapted to this crop. One hundred bushels to the acre is not an uncommon yield. Oats grown in a northern latitude are more vigorous, hardier and mature earlier than stocks grown anywhere else.

Bu., \$1.50; 10 bu., \$13.50; 50 bu. lot, \$1.25 a bu.

Black Tartarian. They are preferred by those who have had experience with them principally on account of their superior yielding qualities, but besides being fully equal, if not better than white oats in point of feeding qualities, they possess another very valuable characteristic in the unequalled stiffness and strength of straw.

Lb., 30c. postpaid; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00, not prepaid

Special prices will be named for quantities

Good Seed Oats. Very often we have an opportunity to buy good clean northern grown oats of no special variety at a very reasonable figure. By proper cleaning, these make very good seed oats. We offer in 10 bu. lots or more at

\$1.10 bu.

Prices subject to change without notice. Bags extra

Buckwheat

(Sow 1 bushel to the acre)

Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to use for rotation.

It can be sown so late as to prove a profitable second crop to follow early peas, potatoes, etc. Good pasturage for bees.

Japanese. It proves to be two weeks earlier than Silver Hull, both being planted at the same time. Kernels are peculiar and distinct. Makes a superior grade of flour.

Lb., 20c. postpaid; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00, not prepaid

Silver Hull. Grain silvery-gray in color. Rounder than common buckwheat, is earlier, has thinner husk, and yields more.

Lb., 20c. postpaid; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00

Common Buckwheat. Selected Seed.

Lb., 15c. postpaid; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75

Write for prices in larger quantities than here named.

SEED BARLEY

This crop is receiving more attention in some parts of the country than formerly. It has proved of inestimable value to every one who feeds stock, either alone or mixed with other feed. It also brings a good price in market. (48 lbs. to bushel. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.)

Oderbrucker. Six Row Barley. This variety possesses high malting and feeding qualities. It is similar to the Manshury, and has the additional merit of being a heavier yielder. The kernels are meaty and very nutritious, which has brought it into high regard by stockmen. The heads fill out well, and the straw is of medium length and steady growth, which makes it an easy crop to harvest. We consider it the best of the six-row varieties, and in all sections where it has been tried, it has superseded the other varieties.

Peck, 60c; bu., \$2.25

White Hulless. This comparatively new variety is fast coming into favor throughout the barley-growing section of the country. When once grown, its merits will insure it becoming a permanent crop on the farm. The kernels are white, large, and plump, and about the same weight as wheat. It is a splendid feed for fattening hogs, and can be ground and fed to other stock to advantage. It is also excellent for poultry. It is hardy and adapts itself to almost any soil, maturing in a short season and yielding as high as 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. This barley makes specially fine feed for young pigs. The straw is also of good feeding value for hay.

Prices: Lb., 25c. postpaid; \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

Beardless. This is a splendid feeding barley, full of nutriment and safe for young stock on account of its freedom from be rds. It is early and an abundant yielder, and will do well on any soil where bearded barley can be grown.

Peck, 75c; bu., \$2.75

Speltz or Emmer

This grain resembles wheat, but is a much larger yielder, producing frequently as high as 80 bushels of grain per acre, and that on the poorest land. The hay if cut green is desirable for horse or cattle feed, while the straw after thrashing is equal to the best wheat.

The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of any other grains. Cultivation similar to wheat or oats. Sow at the rate of 50 to 60 lbs. per acre.

25c lb.; per 100 lbs., \$4.50

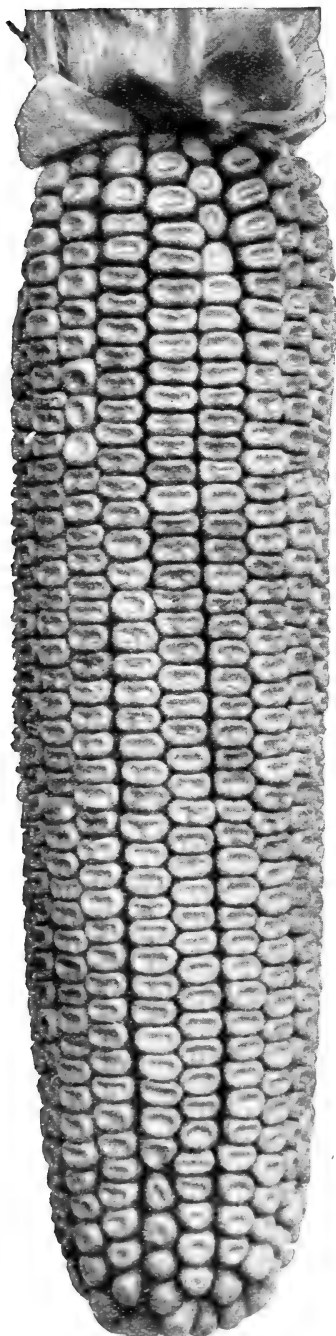
Prices subject to change without notice. Bags extra

SELECTED FIELD CORN

Northern Grown Seed

Our strains of Corn are not the common kinds usually found on the market; we pay special attention to the selecting of stocks in all lines of farm seeds. This is particularly true of field corns where re-selection means the limit of crops with little or no increase in cost. It is amazing to realize where the old unselected seed is used the average crop per acre is only half compared to the more intelligent selection of strains. Our stock is selected for size of ear and fodder, which means a considerable increase in production.

Plant 8 to 10 qts. per acre in hills for ears. Sow 2 to 3 bushels for fodder.
Prices subject to change without notice. Bags extra



Reid's Yellow Dent

Golden Glow. It is one of the earliest of the yellow dents and is especially adapted for growing in the northern states. It is now very largely planted in the state of Wisconsin and some splendid crops have been harvested. The type of this corn is well fixed, the ears maturing very uniformly as to size and shape; the kernels are of good depth and set closely together, filling out the cob evenly from butt to tip. The stalks are strong, with ample foliage for silage, if wanted for that purpose. We strongly recommend this variety for planting in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan or sections in about the same latitude. **Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

Minnesota No. 13. Another splendid early yellow dent. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length, and are borne usually two on a stalk. No corn excels in quality the Minnesota No. 13; the cobs are well filled and the individual kernels plump and of good color. Minnesota No. 13 thoroughly matures in ninety days when planted on favorable soil and in a good location but ninety-five to one hundred days places it out of danger under average conditions. Minnesota No. 13 will thrive and produce abundantly on most any soil, and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions when other varieties would fail entirely. **Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

Pride of the North. Ears 8 to 10 inches in length. Kernels closely set, above medium size, long, narrow, thin, of deep orange color, shading to pale yellow at the tip. 16-rowed, matures in 90 days. Cob very small and red. In a test, 70 pounds of ears, not selected and but imperfectly dried, produced 60¼ pounds of shelled corn and only 9¼ pounds of cobs, instead of 14 pounds, the usual proportions. Stalks about medium height—6 to 8 feet. Our stock is Northern grown. **Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

White Cap Yellow Dent. For poor, thin land this is the Seed Corn to plant. 16 to 18 rowed, matures in 90 to 100 days. It is a strong grower (6 to 7 feet high), resists heat and drouth wonderfully, yielding good large ears on small cobs. The outer end of the grain is white, deeply dented. The inside is yellow. The fodder is abundant and of superior quality, as it remains green after the grain is matured. Many of our Illinois and Wisconsin customers who have tried this think it is the best variety for their sections. **Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

Reid's Yellow Dent Corn. Northern Indiana grown. This special strain is desirable to plant for either grain or silage. The variety is so well known that it hardly requires description here. Its many merits have won for it a leading place among the yellow dent varieties. Our stock has been carefully selected and matures very uniformly in about 110 days, which, for such a large and heavily yielding Corn, recommend it as one of the most profitable varieties to grow. **Pk., \$1.15; bu., \$3.75**

Iowa Gold Mine. This variety has everywhere received the most cordial endorsement as one of the best and most profitable varieties. It is early, ripening in about 100 days, ears of good size, color a bright golden yellow; grain is very deep, cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. Seventy pounds of ear corn will make about sixty pounds of shelled corn; and in hauling to market it weighs out considerable more to the wagonload than common varieties. **Pk., \$1.15; bu., \$3.75**

Never use Feeding Corn for Seeding Purposes.

Prices Subject to Market Changes. Seamless Bags extra.

SELECTED FIELD CORN—Continued

Prices subject to change without notice. Bags extra

Silver King or Wisconsin No. 7. The best of the white dent varieties for planting in latitude of northern Illinois or southern Wisconsin. Of recent introduction, this variety has already become very popular. Ears averaging from 8 to 10 inches in length and evenly filled out, kernels of good depth and pure white, maturing in about 100 days. **Peck \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

Champion White Pearl. A pure white early corn, maturing in 90 to 100 days. Very prolific; the grain is long and wide, two of which will span the cob. The cobs are unusually small for the size of the corn, and are almost all white. The ears are medium-sized, 16-rowed, and can be planted much thicker than a large corn and yet bear full-sized ears. Makes splendid meal, and is very largely grown for that purpose. **Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

Iowa Silver Mine. Matures in about 100 days in the Illinois corn belt. The stalks grow to a height of 7 or 8 feet and set the ears about 3½ to 4 feet from the ground. The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length, and often weigh 1½ pounds. They are uniform in size and shape, with 16 to 20 straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a very small cob.

Pk., \$1.15; bu., \$3.75

SEED POP CORN—See Page 16



Southern Millet

FLINT VARIETIES

Yellow Flint (Longfellow). The most popular of all flint varieties. It is a beautiful eight-rowed yellow flint, with slender, straight ears, 10 to 15 inches long. Kernels are large and wide, and cob very small. Ripens in 75 to 85 days, and very prolific. Well adapted to the northern states and largely grown in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50

White Flint (Sanford). A well-known white flint corn. Medium-sized ear, averaging about 10 inches long. Handsome, large and well-filled grains.

Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50

Red Flint (King Phillip). An early, prolific corn suitable for northern climate, where it will produce a crop when others fail.

Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50

CORN FOR FODDER AND SILO

We consider the best time to cut Silo Corn is when the kernels have become well dented and the ears nearly ripe. The stalks, however, should be green, with the possible exception of a few lower leaves, which probably will have started to dry.

Leaming Fodder. Plant this for your silo. We consider it to be the best corn in our list for that purpose. It is a large, vigorous growing variety, producing an immense amount of fodder and forming large ears which, in this latitude, develop into the proper stage for ensilage in about 90 days from planting. This will require about ¼ bushel to the acre and should be drilled in. When planted only for green feed, it can be planted thicker—from ¾ to 1 bushel to the acre.

Price, pk., 85c; bu., \$3.25

Red Cob Ensilage. Well-known ensilage corn, and on account of its large growth of leaf and stalk, it is used freely in the west and north for fodder and ensilage purposes.

Price, pk., 85c; bu., \$3.25

MILLETS

The several varieties will furnish food for livestock in the form of grain or seed, fodder, soil food or pasture. Especially valuable in seasons when the hay crop is short. They make the best hay if cut in blossom and carefully cured.

Southern Grown Millet. Can be planted as late as July, and will produce from three to four tons of hay per acre. For this purpose, the crop should be cut when in full bloom. Sow at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre.

Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$6.50

Common Millet. Similar to above. Does not yield so heavily nor is the hay of as good quality. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.50**

Hungarian Millet, sometimes called Hungarian Grass. This variety is in good demand, as it will produce a crop quicker than any of the other sorts. It can, therefore, be planted later. The hay is also of excellent quality. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$8.00**

Japanese Millet. Especially valuable for planting on low lands. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00**

SUDAN GRASS (Andropogon Sorghum)

A new grass, yielding immense quantities of hay of nutritious quality. Recommended especially for central and southern states.

May be grown either in cultivated rows, or broadcast. If planted in cultivated rows, the rows should be as close as possible and yet permit of easy cultivation. In 30-inch rows, 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre is ample. Under irrigation, 18-inch rows are preferable, and 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

For broadcasting, 20 pounds of seed per acre should be used. The seed should not be sown until the time for planting corn.

Lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 25 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS—Continued

COW PEAS

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of your soils than by sowing Cow Peas. There is a wide difference between Cow Peas and Canadian Peas. Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Peas belong to the Bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger from frost is past. The value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover, for, in addition to being a larger nitrogen gatherer than the clover, they draw from the subsoil to the surface large amounts of potash and phosphoric acid, thus putting the soil in most excellent condition for following crops. The feeding value of Cow Peas, either green fed as hay or preserved as ensilage, is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover. Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre.

Whip-Poor-Will. An early variety, tall, upright, medium yield of peas, for which they are particularly grown. Highly recommended for "hogging down." **Pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50**

SOY BEANS

Like Cow Peas, this is an introduction from the South, and by many farmers considered fully the equal of that crop for either pasturing or for plowing under. As in the case of Cow Peas, planting should be delayed until the ground is warm and for best results, seed should be drilled in at the rate of about three-fourths of a bushel to one bushel to the acre.

Yellow Seeded. A heavy hay producer.

It to San. Early Yellow seeded variety; will mature seed in this section, and a good hay producer. **Pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50**

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Grown with Oats makes a fodder or hay which doubles the production of Milk.

They should be sown in March or early April, two bushels of peas and two bushels of oats to the acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under about 4 inches deep; the oats then sowed and harrowed in. They will be ready for cutting about the latter end of June, when the oats are in milk and the pods formed on the peas. Prices variable. **Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50**

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

One of the best crops that can be grown for sheep or hog pasture. It is ready for use in from six to eight weeks from time of planting and of a good crop; one acre will furnish enough feed for a dozen sheep for a period of two months. It can be planted from April to August—three pounds to the acre when drilled in, five pounds when sown broadcast. This plant is very hardy and will withstand frost longer than any other pasture crop. If planted in corn after the last cultivation, it will furnish a fine feed for grazing after the corn is cut. No farmer who raises sheep or hogs can afford to be without this valuable crop. **Lb., postpaid, 20c; by freight or express, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00.**

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. The best variety for the farmer. Drill in seed at the rate of about 7 lbs. to acre. It is much relished by poultry and horses. **Oz., 5c; lb., 30c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.75, not prepaid**

SEED FLAX

Prices subject to market changes. Flax should be sown late enough in the spring to avoid frost, but as early as it is possible to do so, in order to secure the early spring rains. When grown for the fiber, about one bushel should be sown to the acre; but if for seed alone, usually one-half bushel is sufficient.

Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., \$1.75, not prepaid
Write for prices in large quantity.

KAFFIR CORN

This is one of the best of forage plants, and is the greatest grain producer of the cane family. Valuable as a substitute for Buckwheat flour. For grain sow at the rate of 5 to 7 pounds per acre and cultivate same as corn; average yield, 50 bushels per acre. Postage paid, **lb., 20c; by freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs. for 75c; 25 lbs. for \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.50.**

MILO MAIZE

Will make a crop when corn would fail. Stalks reach eight to ten feet in height and yield a large amount of fodder. Produces large, heavy heads of grain. Plant in three-foot rows, and cultivate as corn. Three to five pounds per acre. **Postpaid, lb., 20c; by freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00.**

FETERITA

It is twenty to thirty days earlier than Kaffir corn and more productive, heads equally as large, withstands drought as well or better and branches from the root. One seed produces anywhere from 3 to 10 stalks, usually 6 to 8 each bearing a full-sized head, all filled with fine white plump grains, a little larger than Kaffir Corn. The stalks are well covered with large blades from the ground up, and after the heads are removed there is from two-thirds to three-fourths as much stover left as would be furnished by any average crop of corn. Plant a few acres to feed your hens and fill your egg basket. It is one of the surest croppers and one of the best seeds for poultry and pigeons.

Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c; 100 lbs., \$7.00

SUGAR CANE OR SORGHUM

This is a splendid fodder plant and is grown extensively for dairy feed; also for hogs or sheep. For fodder, it is sown broadcast, about 40 pounds to the acre or drilled in thickly, 10 to 15 pounds. We have also an excellent stock of the Early Amber variety, which we recommend to those who plant for syrup. For this purpose, drill in 4 or 5 pounds to the acre.

Sugar Cane for fodder. 10 lbs., 80c; 100 lbs., \$6.00
Early Amber. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

EVERGREEN BROOM CORN

This evergreen variety grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. It will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush.

Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., \$1.35, not prepaid

VETCHES or TARES

Sand or Winter Vetch (*Vicia Villosa*). Rapidly coming into favor as a winter cover crop, also desirable to plow under for green manure, or can be pastured or cut for hay. It is usually sown in the fall broadcast, at the rate of a bushel (60 lbs.) to the acre. Sometimes sown with rye, 40 to 50 lbs. of Vetch to about 30 lbs. of rye. If sown in the spring, it will produce a crop which can be cut for hay in mid-summer and second growth pastured afterwards. Choice quality seed, **per pound 40c; 100 lbs., \$35.00**

Spring Vetch (*Vicia Sativa*). Used for soiling or fodder. Sew 80 lbs. to the acre when alone, or with wheat or oats about 50 lbs. **Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$12.00**

WILD RICE (*Zizania Aquatica*)

This plant thrives on the borders of lakes and ponds. It is a favorite food for wild ducks and geese. Seed should be sown immediately after harvest or preserved in damp moss for spring planting.

Flower Seed Department



Barnard's flower seeds are selected with greatest care from the best obtainable strains. We take special pains to send out those of **highest quality** only. Our list has undergone a thorough revision, and we believe now embraces only the choicest types in their respective classes. We sell every variety by the packet; some popular sorts are offered by weight as well.

The arrangement is alphabetical, the various plants being described by class, hardiness, height, color of flower, time of bloom etc. This information will be an aid to determine whether or not the flower under consideration meets your requirements or otherwise.

In this list of flower seeds the following abbreviations are used to indicate the classification:

H. H. A. ....Half-Hardy Annuals	H. P. .....Hardy Perennials	H. H. B.....Half-Hardy Biennials
T. A. .....Tender Annuals	H. H. P. ..Half-Hardy Perennials	H. C. .....Hardy Climber
H. A. .....Hardy Annuals	H. B. .....Hardy Biennials	G. S. .....Greenhouse Shrub

Annuals attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow **Hardy Annuals** outside in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier Spring blooming.

Half Hardy and Tender Annuals should be sown in the house or hot-bed and not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm.

Biennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and then die. Many of these will bloom the first year if sown early. Sow under same conditions as perennials.

Perennials are plants that bloom the second year from the seed, and the plant lives and blooms for many years. If sown in early Spring, many perennials will bloom the first year from seed.

Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in Spring after frost is over. Hardy perennials should be sown in the Spring for best results, but may be sown in the late summer and early Fall (July to October) for next year's flowers.

Tender or Greenhouse mean the plant will not stand the least frost. All such must be planted late in Spring, or in a greenhouse.

Hard Shelled Seeds like Canna, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory, Moon Vine, Wild Cucumber, etc., should be soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

How to Sow Flower Seeds. It will prove quite an advantage to mix all small seeds with sand or dry soil and sow the mixture in drills or scatter broadcast. This separates the seed and is quite an advantage in thinning out or transplanting the young plants as those that remain are undisturbed. A common mistake in sowing flower seeds, is covering too deeply. The exception to this is the Sweet Pea, which is seldom planted deep enough. As a general rule, cover small seeds only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Petunias, Portulacas, etc., need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such plants as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

BARNARD'S SELECTED FLOWER SEEDS

Abronia Sand Verbena

2000—**Umbellata.** H. A. A trailing plant which thrives in poor soil. Its fragrant pink flowers are borne in clusters all summer. 10c pkt.

Abutilon Flowering Maple

2001—**Mixed.** G. S. Shrubby plants, suitable for house, greenhouse, or garden. 4 ft. Drooping, bell-shaped flowers of various colors. 10c pkt.

Achillea Milfoil or Yarrow

2012—**"The Pearl."** H. P. 1½ ft. Double white daisy-like flowers in summer and fall. 10c pkt.
2013—**Millefolium rubra,** rose 10c pkt.

Aconitum Monk's Hood

2022—**Napellus.** H. P. 4 ft. Does well in shade. Helmet-shaped, blue flowers. 10c pkt.

Adonis Flos Flower

2002—**Aestivalis.** H. A. 1 ft. Dark green foliage; scarlet flowers in summer. 5c pkt.

Adlumia Allegheny Vine

2007—**Cirrhosa.** H. B. Climber; 15 ft. Feathery foliage; pink flowers in mid-summer. Desirable for covering trellises, tree stumps, etc. 10c pkt.

AGERATUM

Half-hardy annual. Grows well anywhere and blooms continually until destroyed by frost. To prevent sowing too thickly mix the seed with sand before sowing. Valuable for Candytuft, etc. Dwarf varieties are suitable for edgings.

2023—**Imperial Dwarf,** blue, 9 in. ⅓ oz. 10c; pkt. 5c
2024—**Imperial Dwarf,** white, 9 in. ⅓ oz. 10c; pkt. 5c
2025—**Imperial Dwarf,** mixed. ⅓ oz. 10c; pkt. 5c
2033—**Blue Perfection,** 9 in.; very dark. pkt. 10c
2032—**Little Blue Star,** 5 in.; bright blue. pkt. 15c
2038—**Mexicanum,** 18 in.; blue. ¼ oz. 10c; pkt. 5c
2039—**Album,** 18 in.; white. ¼ oz. 10c; pkt. 5c
2040—**Mixed,** 18 in., ¼ oz. 10c; pkt. 5c

ALYSSUM

Hardy annual of dwarf habit, blooming until killed by frost. Fine for beds, borders, and vases. The snow-white flowers are fragrant and lasting. Keep the seed pods sheared off the plants and they will bloom until killed by frost. Sow the seeds wherever the plants are to remain. If too thick, thin out. To prevent sowing too thickly mix the seed with sand before sowing.

2084—**Maritimum** (Swt. Alys.). 1 ft. 1 oz. 30c; pkt. 5c
2085—**Carpet of Snow.** Of trl'ng h'bt. ¼ oz. 20c; pkt. 5c
2090—**Little Gem, Barnard's Selected Strain.** We know of no other flower which is so particularly well adapted for borders, ribbons, etc., as our "Little Gem" Alyssum. The plants commence to bloom when quite small and will flower all summer long until late in the fall. Very compact. ¼ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c
2091—**Little Gem.** Erect, distinct; 6". ¼ oz. 20c; pkt. 5c
2092—**Little Dorrit.** A gem for edgings; 4 in. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c
2097—**Saxatile compactum.** H. P. 1 ft. In spring each plant is a mass of golden yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c



Ageratum, Blue Perfection

AMARANTHUS

2045—**Caudatus.** (Love-Lies-Bleeding). H. A. 3 ft. Brilliant foliage; dark-red, drooping spikes. ¼ oz., 15c; pkt., 5c
2044—**Tri-color** (Joseph's Coat). Foliage crimson yellow, and bronze. ¼ oz. 15c; pkt. 5c
2046—**Fine Mixed.** Above and others. ¼ oz., 10c; pkt., 5c

Ampelopsis (Boston Ivy)

2098—**Veitchi.** Rapid-growing hardy vine. It adheres firmly to stone, brick, or wood. Foliage turns to scarlet in autumn. ¼ oz., 15c; pkt., 10c

Anchusa (Alkanet)

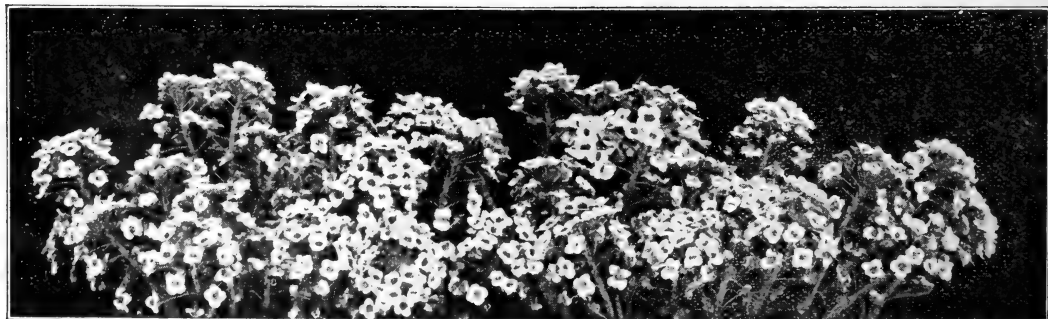
2145—**Italica.** H. P. 4 ft. Blue, star-shaped flowers from May until August. Desirable for borders. Useful in shrubbery. Pkt., 15c

Anemone (Wind Flower)

2100—**Coronaria.** H. P. 9 inches. Poppy-like flowers in spring. The flowers are brilliant and showy. Fine bouquets. Mixed. Pkt., --c

Anthemis (Hardy Marguerite)

2135—**Kelwayi.** H. P. 2 ft. Bright yellow flowers like Daisies. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c



"Little Gem" Alyssum, Barnard's Selected Strain

ANTIRRHINUM

(SNAPDRAGON)

For gorgeous coloring few flowers can match Snapdragons.

ANTIRRHINUMS or Snapdragons are now receiving the attention they deserve. They are undoubtedly one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. They succeed best in a rather light soil, in a sunny position. For early flowering, sow in fall, protecting the plants with a covering of leaves through the winter. Sown in spring they bloom by midsummer, and if the flowers are cut freely the flowering is continuous till fall. If intended for winter flowering in the house, cut them well back in September. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated like an annual and sown every year.

TALL, GIANT-FLOWERED SORTS

2052— Enchantress. Light pink, new.....	Pkt. 15c
2053— Nelrose. Pink, very desirable.....	15c
2054— Phelps' White, new.....	15c
2078— The Bride. White and rose.....	10c
2069— Venus. Pink shade on white.....	15c
2070— Purple King. Deep purple.....	15c
2048— Queen Victoria. White, fine foliage.....	10c
We offer six distinct colors, also mixtures of the Giant strain—a great improvement over the old tall-growing sorts.	
2056— White	10c
2051— Light pink	10c
2057— Carmine	10c
2058— Coral Red	10c
2068— Deep Rose	10c
2047— Yellow	10c
2049— Tall Giant-Flowered Mixed ½ oz., 20c.....	10c
2050— Tall Sorts Mixed ¼ oz., 20c.....	5c

Semi-Dwarf Giant Flowering

This class, owing to their compact habit of growth, are well adapted for bedding out.

2083— Queen of the North. White.....	10c
2071— White	10c
2076— Carmine	10c
2077— Pink Empress	10c
2080— Deep Rose	10c
2079— Black Prince	10c
2081— Yellow	10c
2082— Mixed Dwarf Sorts, ¼ oz., 20c.....	5c

AQUILEGIA, OR COLUMBINE

CHARMING hardy plants, bearing in countless numbers through May and June exquisite clear, blue, white, rose, yellow, purple and striped blossoms. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but do best in partially shaded nooks. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed. Will bloom first season if sown very early.

2107— Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow; native....	Pkt. 10c
2112— Chrysantha. Long-spurred, yellow, single.....	10c
2123— Chrysantha. Double, yellow, gold-spurred.....	15c
2124— Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Sepals deep blue, petals white.....	10c
2125— Coerulea Hybrida. These hybrids bear large, beautiful flowers in various colors.....	10c
2126— Nivea Grandiflora. Large, white.....	10c
2127— Skinneri. Scarlet-tipped with green.....	10c
2128— Vulgaris. Single, mixed, ¼ oz., 15c.....	5c
2129— Double Mixed, ¼ oz., 20c.....	10c

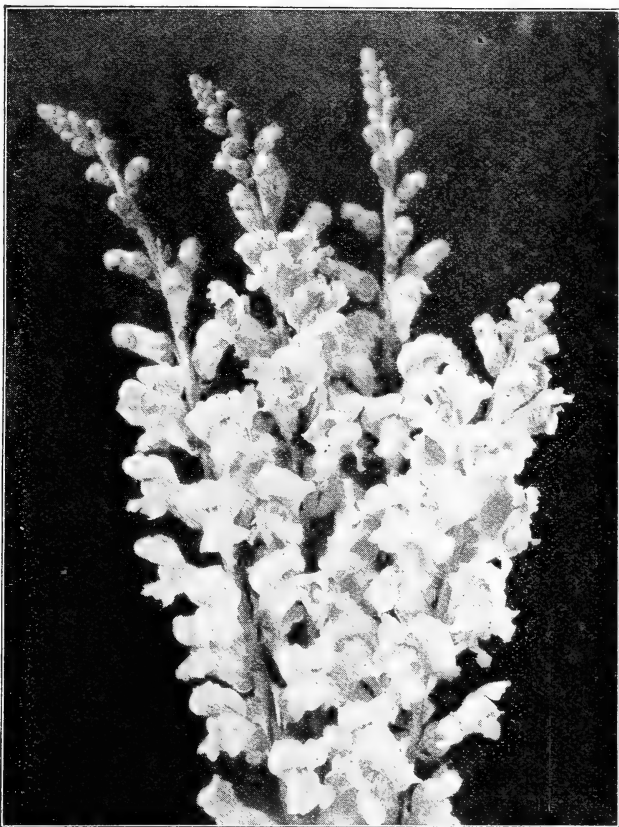
Arabis (Rock Cress)

2134— Alpina. Early Spring Flowering Plant, especially adapted for edging and rockery; plants form a dense carpet completely covered with pure white blossoms; perennial; May; 6 inches.....	10c
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Arctotis African Daisy

2146— Grandis. H. H. A. 2 ft. Bushy, branching plant with daisy-like flowers; white with light-blue center. Valuable for cutting from July until frost.....	10c
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It will be quite an advantage to mix all small seeds with sand or dry soil and sow the mixture in rows or scatter broadcast; this separates the seed and is quite an advantage in thinning out or transplanting the young plants, as those left to remain are undisturbed.



Giant Antirrhinum or Snapdragon

Aristolochia

Dutchman's Pipe

2136— Sipho. H. P. A splendid climbing plant to train against a house or trellis. Heart-shaped leaves.....	10c
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Artemesia

Summer Fir

2137— Saccorum Viridis. A new annual ornamental plant forming bushes 3 to 5 feet high. When developed it looks like a Christmas tree. Has dark-green, finely feathered leaves. A companion plant for Kochia. Pkt. (about 50 seeds).....	15c
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Asclepias

Milkweed

A fine, hardy border perennial; 2 ft. In bloom from July until frost.	
2138— Tuberosa. Bright orange.....	10c

Asparagus

Ornamental

2161— Sprengeri. (Emerald Feather.) One of the best plants to grow in baskets, for greenhouse or for outdoors in the summer. The fronds frequently grow 4 feet long, and are now considered indispensable in all fine decorations; grows readily from seed.....	10c
2162— Plumosus Nanus. (Asparagus Fern.) This graceful climbing Asparagus has fine foliage, and will last for weeks after being cut. It is an excellent house plant.....	15c

Asperula

Woodruff

2156— Odorata. H. P. 1 ft. Valuable for shady places. Flowers white; sweet scented.....	10c
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ASTERS

Asters are one of the most important summer and autumn flowers, and receive special care at our hands. Our list comprises only such sorts as can be planted with perfect confidence that nothing better is procurable, no matter at what price or from what source.

The early sorts begin blooming in July, followed by the midseason kinds, which flower during August; then the late-flowering varieties, which are at their best through September. It is quite easy, therefore, with a little care in the selection of the varieties, to have Asters in flower from the first days in July until hard frost.

Asters will thrive in any good soil, prepared in the same way as you would for a crop of vegetables, but it is well to remember that any extra care taken in the preparation of the soil is repaid by finer plants, larger blooms, with longer stems and more profuse flowering. They should have an open, sunny position, and prefer a good, heavy, loamy soil, enriched with a liberal quantity of thoroughly rotted manure, and the addition of wood ashes or air-slaked lime, and we do not advise growing them on the same ground two years in succession. Sow either in the open ground in May, or in March or April in cold frame, spent hotbed or pots or boxes in the house, covering the seed with about one-fourth inch of good soil. When the plants are strong enough transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well-prepared beds. Half hardy annuals.

SELECTED NAMED ASTERS

For several years we have been making trials at our nursery of the many classes and strains of asters now in cultivation. We believe the list which follows contains the most desirable sorts now in cultivation. The seed we send out was grown by experienced specialists, both American and European.

2213—American Beauty. A most distinct and valuable variety. It is similar in type of flower and growth to the well-known Late Branching Asters, but differs in that all the large blossoms are produced on much longer and heavier stems. It is the first of a new strain of late branching habit, and of robust growth. Plants will average two and one-half to three feet in height, according to location, while the immense flowers, usually four to five inches in diameter, are often borne on heavy stems which may be cut two feet in length. The flowers are fully double to the last, and are a most lovely shade of bright carmine-rose, almost identical with the Famous American Beauty Rose. **15c pkt.**

2214—Cardinal. In growth resembling the Branching Aster, but a little more dwarf; in color a beautiful shade of cardinal. Commences to bloom in August, retaining the beautiful color for many weeks. **10c pkt.**

2215—Crimson Giant. A splendid upright-growing sort, producing very large, well-formed, dark crimson flowers. Its brilliancy of color and erect habit make it desirable for garden culture. **10c pkt.**

2220—Daybreak. The flowers are round as a ball, very large and full, on long stems; the color a lovely sea-shell pink. **10c pkt.**

2221—Enchantress. Color, soft delicate pink that does not fade. The plants are tall and strong; the flowers are large, made up of broad petals loosely arranged. **10c pkt.**

2226—Hercules. The plants throw up strong stems 15 to 20 inches high, which branch about 4 inches from the ground, bearing at their summit many central flowers, while on the side shoots appear four to six secondary blooms. The flowers are of different colors with very long petals, and attain the enormous diameter of 6 to 7 inches. Mixed. **20c pkt.**

2227—Lavender Gem. An early branching sort of the Comet type, with large, double, wavy-petaled flowers of an exquisite shade of lavender so much admired. **10c pkt.**



American Beauty Aster

2232—Lemon Drop. A decided yellow, and as good a grower as any of the other varieties of the Daybreak class. The flowers are not quite so large as those of Purity, its parent, but are more perfect and symmetrical in form. **15c pkt.**

2237—Mauve Queen. An Aster of the Comet type. Very large flowers of mauve color. They are similar in form to Hercules. **10c pkt.**

2238—Mikado. A grand midsummer Aster. The outer petals show to their full extent, while toward the center they curl across each other, making a large, fluffy flower. **15c pkt.**

2238—Pink. 2239—White. **15c pkt.**

2240—Purity. Similar in form and habit of growth to Daybreak. Double pure white flowers. **10c pkt.**

2241—Rosy Morn. Large, well-formed flowers of a handsome shade of rose. Very double; one of the best of the Daybreak group. **10c pkt.**

2242—Royal Purple. Large flowers with full centers and of a rich shade of royal purple. Plants of branching habit and medium to late flowering. **10c pkt.**

2243—Salmon King. Color is novel and pleasing shade, bright enough to be conspicuous. **15c pkt.**

2244—Snowdrift. One of the earliest, with immense perfectly double snow-white flowers. **10c pkt.**

2245—Rose King. Color, a bright, deep rose. It differs only in color from the now well-known Violet King. **10c pkt.**

2249—Violet King. The long, narrow flower petals are folded lengthwise and have a quilled appearance. The bloom is round, full and very large, measuring from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. The color is a soft violet-lilac. **10c pkt.**

Asters continued on following page.

We supply Aster plants at proper time to set out.

ASTERS

(Continued)

CARLSON, or INVINCIBLE BRANCHING

A superior type of branching Aster with long-stemmed, peony-formed flowers, of handsome form, large size, and fine substance. Wonderfully prolific in bloom from summer until frost.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 2172—Crimson. | 2179—Light Pink. | 2190—White. |
| 2173—Dark Blue. | 2180—Purple. | 2191—Mixed. |
| 2174—Lavender. | 2185—Rose. | Each, per pkt., 10c |

SEMPLE'S LATE-FLOWERING BRANCHING

The form of the flowers, which are borne upon long stems, places this Aster among the best late-blooming varieties. Height, 2 feet.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 2292—White. | 2300—Crimson. | 2308—Light Blue. |
| 2297—Light Pink. | 2301—Purple. | Each, per pkt., 10c |
| 2298—Lavender. | 2307—Rose. | |
| 2309—Mixed. | | 1/4 oz., 30c; pkt., 5c |

VICK'S BRANCHING

They bloom in August and September. The flowers are of extraordinary size—much larger than other varieties—and stand erect on long, graceful stems, well above the foliage; flower stems 15 to 20 inches long.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 2344—White. | 2351—Crimson. | 2363—Mixed Col-
ors. |
| 2349—Pink. | 2352—Rose. | |
| 2350—Purple. | 2362—Lavender. | Each, per pkt., 10c |

CREGO'S GIANT

The form of the flower is similar to that of the Hohenzollern and Comet class. They are fluffy and graceful. In bloom from mid-August until fall. This Aster is a universal favorite both with florists and private gardeners.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 2208—Light Pink. | 2207—Lavender. |
| 2209—Dark Pink. | 2212—Mixed. |
| 2210—White. | Each, per pkt. 10c |
| 2211—Purple. | |

SMITH'S PEERLESS

Habit of growth similar to the Branching Aster. The stems are long and wiry, flowers of large size, heavily petaled. A grand cut-flower sort.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| 2385—White. | 2386—Pink. | Each, pkt., 10c |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|



Type of Branching Aster



Type of Crego and Comet Asters

Giant Comet

A beautiful and distinct class with long curled and twisted petals gracefully formed in loose yet densely double globes, 18 in.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 2195—Carmine. | 2200—Light Blue. |
| 2196—Crimson. | 2201—Pink and White. |
| 2197—Dark Blue. | 2202—Pure White. |
| 2198—Deep Rose. | 2203—Mixed. |
| 2199—Lavender. | Each, per pkt., 10c |

Astermum

A splendid new type of Aster, of immense size, center very full. The colors are unsurpassed. Each plant yields from ten to fifteen blooms. Grows about 2 feet.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 2388—Pink. | 2390—Blue. |
| 2389—White. | Each, per pkt., 10c |

Improved Victoria

A magnificent class of Asters, having large, double, globe-shaped flowers 4 inches across and from 15 to 20 on a single plant. The colors are both delicate and handsome. Height, 18 to 24 inches.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 2365—White. | 2370—Lavender. |
| 2366—Rose. | 2371—Crimson. |
| 2367—Carmine. | 2372—Mixed. |
| 2368—Light Blue. | Each, per pkt., 10c |
| 2369—Dark Blue. | |

Queen of the Market

Excepting Snowdrift, this is earlier than other Asters, and therefore a favorite. Beautiful flowers of large size and fine appearance, borne on stiff stems.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2268—White. | 2279—Dark Blue. |
| 2272—Pink. | 2280—Lavender. |
| 2273—Crimson. | 2285—Light Blue. |
| 2278—Purple. | Each, per pkt., 10c |
| 2290—Mixed Queen of the Market. | |

1/4 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c

BARNARD'S SPECIAL MIXTURES

These are mixtures of the most beautiful, striking and distinct colors. Selected from the cream of varieties and especially purchased for this mixture. The most critical lover of this flower will be astonished at the wide range of colors and varieties.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2266—Tall Varieties, mixed. | 1/4 oz., 25c; pkt., 5c |
| 2267—Dwarf Varieties, mixed. | 1/4 oz., 35c; pkt., 5c |

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 2287—Hardy Perennial Asters. | Easily grown from seed. All colors mixed. |
| | 15c pkt. |

BALSAM

Lady Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not

One of the oldest and best known summer-blooming annuals of easy culture. Desirable for garden or pot culture. Balsams need rich soil, hot sun, and plenty of water. Sow the seed half an inch deep in window boxes or hotbeds early, or in the open air in May, and transplant when two or three inches in height. Stimulate by weekly applications of liquid manure.

The delicate flowers of waxy texture are borne along the stems among the leaves. The seed we offer cannot be excelled for quality.

Double Camelia-Flowered Varieties

Separate Colors or Mixed..... 10c pkt.

2410—Scarlet. 2426—Yellow.

2415—Crimson. 2427—White.

2425—Pink.

2428—Mixed Camelia-Flowered.

2429—Solferino. White, with scarlet spots and stripes. 10c

2430—White Perfection. Extremely large white flowers. 10c

2431—Carnation Striped. White, striped with purple or scarlet; 10c

2432—Rose-Flowered, finest mixed. 10c

2433—Double Balsam, Camelia and Rose Flowered, Mixed. A good strain, 1/2 oz., 20c. 5c

Balsam Apple and Pear

Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, fruit golden yellow, warted, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior; annuals; ten feet.

3337—Balsam Pear. (Momordica Charantia.) Pear-shaped fruit; the

fruits are long and used medicinally. 10c pkt.

3338—Balsam Apple. (Momordica Balsamina.)

Round apple-shaped fruit with very fine glossy green foliage. 10c pkt.

Balloon Vine

(Love-in-a-Puff)
(Cardiospermum)

2404—A rapid-growing annual climber; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature balloons and are of great interest to children. 10c pkt.

Beans—Ornamental

A great favorite in Europe, not only as an ornamental climber, but for the delicious edible pods which succeed the bright scarlet sprays of pea-shaped blossoms.

2492—Scarlet Runner. An exceedingly rapid grower. Its strong vines are always

clothed with deep scarlet flowers from early summer until fall. 10c

2493—Butterfly Bean. Will grow in any soil. In bloom from July to September.

The flowers are distinguished by pure white wings and scarlet standard. 10c

Begonias

Everblooming Bedding Varieties

The following are varieties of Begonia Semperflorens, and take rank as bedding plants with Geraniums and Coleus, doing equally well in full sunlight, and surpassing both in positions partially or wholly in shade. They are of sturdy growth, growing about one foot high and forming dense bushes, which, from May until frost, are completely hidden with flowers. As pot plants for winter flowering they are superb, remaining a sheet of bloom throughout the entire year. Easily raised from seed, which should be started either indoors or in a hotbed. The seed is very fine and should be pressed in the soil without covering.

2444—Dwarf Vernon. Fine bedder. 15c

2445—Erfordia. Delicate rose. 15c

2446—Gracilis Luminosa. Satiny bronzy foliage. Bright scarlet flowers. 20c

2447—Mignon. Dwarf; scarlet flowers, green foliage. 20c

2448—Prima Donna. Rose-colored flowers. 20c

2449—Semperflorens Alba. White. 10c

2455—Vernon. Orange-scarlet flowers; leaves dark green. 10c

2460—Rex. Ornamental leaved plants, much esteemed for pot culture indoors. Not suitable for bedding. The seeds are so very small they should not be covered, but simply sown on the surface of the soil and lightly pressed into it. 15c



BALSAM, WHITE PERFECTION

Bellis (English Daisy)

A favorite perennial plant, which will stand the winter if given the protection of a few leaves or litter; in bloom from early spring until well on in the summer. The seed we offer is saved from the finest double varieties; easily raised from seed; usually sown in August, but can be sown in spring, and for best results should be sown each year; 4 inches. Pkt.

2806—Monstrosa. Flowers measure two or three inches; white. 15c

2807—Monstrosa. Red. 15c

2808—Longfellow. Double pink. 10c

2809—Snowball. Double white. 10c

2810—Double Mixed. All colors. 10c

Boltonia

Fall plants for the hardy border. Large flower heads like single Asters. H. P. 6 ft.

2467—Asteroides. White flowers. 10c

2468—Latisquama. Flesh color. 10c

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)

Free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty, Cineraria-like flowers. Suitable for edgings and small beds or pot culture. Half-hardy annual.

2478—Mixed. Light blue and white. 5c pkt.

Browallia (Amethyst)

One of our favorite profuse-blooming bedding plants, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back.

2479—Finest Mixed 5c

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—Blue Bottle or Ragged Sailor. (See Cyanus.)

Black-Eyed Susan. (See Thunbergia and Rudbeckia.)

HINTS ON THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS FROM SEED

Much annoyance and disappointment may be saved by giving close attention to the following: Avoid especially deep planting, over-watering, under-watering or sowing too thickly.

BEGONIAS—Tuberous Rooted—See Bulbs



Calendulas

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

This old-fashioned flower is a favorite with all. Stately and showy, and of the easiest growth. The seeds should be sown about April, in finely prepared, rich soil. By July the little plants should be transplanted, either to the places where they are to bloom the following Summer, or else they may be set out temporarily in rows about a foot apart, the plants eight inches apart, and finally transplanted early in October. Some evergreen branches, or a little straw or coarse hay, thrown over them when the ground begins to freeze, makes all the Winter covering these plants require. Hardy biennials.

Campanula Medium

These will bloom the first year from seed if sown early.

SINGLE	Pkt.	DOUBLE	Pkt.
2544—Blue, fine shade.	10c	2555—Blue, fine shade.	10c
2545—White, pure.	10c	2560—White, pure.	10c
2549—Rosea. Rose		2561—Rosea. Rose	
pink	10c	pink	10c
2550—Single mixed.	5c	2562—Double mixed.	5c

Calycanthema

(Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)

The flowers differ from the ordinary type in having an extra large calyx of the same color of the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer. In bloom for weeks during early summer.

	Pkt.
2567—Calycanthema. Blue	10c
2568—Calycanthema. White	10c
2569—Calycanthema. Rose	10c
2570—Calycanthema. Mixed	10c
2590—Campanula Carpatica coerula. Blue	10c
2591—Campanula Carpatica alba. White	10c
2584—Campanula Persicifolia alba. White, 2 ft.	10c
2589—Campanula Persicifolia coerula. Blue, 2 ft.	10c
2574—Campanula Pyramidalis (Chimney Bell-flower). 4 ft. Blooms in late summer; tall, erect stems, beautiful blue flowers.	10c
2579—Campanula Pyramidalis alba. White. 4 ft.	10c

Canary Bird Vine

(Tropaeolum Canariense)

2541—H. H. A. Grows to a height of 15 feet. Has beautiful foliage and yellow flowers. 10c pkt.

CANNAS (Indian Shot)

The seed is extremely hard and should be soaked in warm water until swollen. Sow singly in small pots of sandy soil and set in a warm place, preferably a hotbed or sunny window. Set out in June where they are to flower.

2543—Cannas, mixed 10c pkt.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

(Ipomoea Quamoclit Hybrida)

2594—The most brilliant and distinct annual climber introduced for many years. Rapid grower with branching habit; flowers all summer, cardinal-red clusters, 15 feet. 10c pkt.

Calendula (Pot Marigold)

This is the "Marygold" of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall.

2506—Orange King, glowing orange.....Pkt.10c

2507—Meteor. Yellow, striped with orange.Pkt.10c

2508—Prince of Orange.....Pkt.10c

2509—Mixed. All sorts.....¼ oz. 15c; pkt. 5c

Calceolaria

(Pocket Flower)

Plants suitable for greenhouse and window culture. Colors: Yellow, maroon, crimson, etc. G. P.

2504—Large Flowering. Height, 18 inches.....25c pkt.

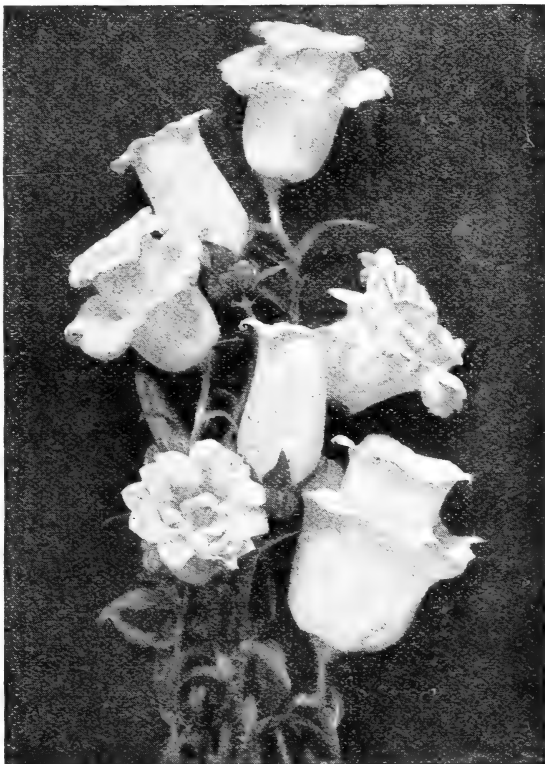
Calliopsis

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer, and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 8 inches to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

2538—Finest Mixed..... ¼ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c

Coreopsis

2527—Lanceolata Grandiflora. This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early. 10c pkt.



Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

CANDYTUFT

A dwarf annual of easiest culture; free-blooming, showy, and useful for beds, borders and edgings. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom in rows 8 in. apart, thinning out to afford plenty of room, as they branch freely. Ht., 1 ft.

- 2510—**Carmine.** Glowing carmine rose. 10c
- 2511—**Crimson.** Rich, dark crimson. 10c
- 2512—**White Rocket.** Long white flower spikes 10c
- 2513—**Empress.** White, large flowers. 10c
- 2514—**Purple.** A beautiful shade of lilac. 10c
- 2515—**Queen of Italy.** Dwarf erect, pink. 10c
- 2516—**Hyacinth-Flowered.** White, 2 ft. 10c
- 2517—**Annual Sorts Candytuft, mxd.,** ¼ oz., 10c; 5c

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT

- 2523—**Gibbaltarica.** Blush white, H. P. 10c
- 2524—**Sempervirens.** Survives winter, H. P. 10c

CARNATION

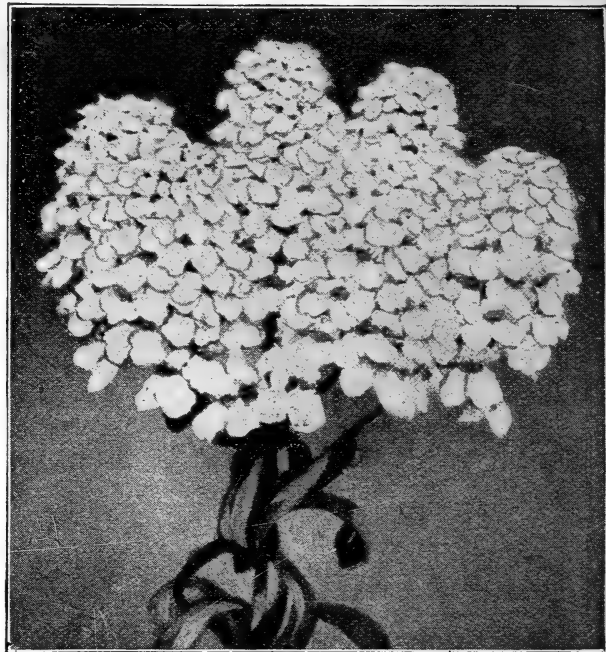
These very popular favorites are valuable for culture in the open ground in summer and for pot culture in winter. Seeds of the Margaret and Chabaud types sown in the spring will, by August, produce plants that will be full of bloom until frost takes them; or they may be cut back, potted, and carried over winter in a cool room. The Grenadine bloom the second season after sowing.

- 2604—**Margaret,** white. Fine double flowers. 10c
- 2609—**Margaret,** scarlet. 10c
- 2610—**Margaret,** pink. 10c
- 2611—**Margaret,** mixed. Pkt. 10c
- 2612—**Giant Margaret.** Double flowers. 10c
- 2613—**Chabaud's Giant Perpetual.** Blooms in five months after sowing. 15c
- 2615—**Red Grenadin** 10c
- 2616—**White Grenadin** 20c
- 2618—**Barnard's Carnation Mixture.** Contains seeds which bloom first season after sowing. 10c
- 2623—**Fine Double Mixed.** Many colors. 10c

CASTOR BEAN (See Ricinus)



Sweet Sultans



Hyacinth-Flowered Candytuft

CENTAUREAS

Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflowers, Sweet Sultans, etc. They are favorites in all sections of the country, are perfectly hardy, will grow and do well almost anywhere, and are much in demand as cut flowers.

Cornflowers (Centaurea Cyanus)

These are also known as Bachelor's Buttons, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Bluet, etc. Very attractive flowers of easiest culture; one of the most graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. Sow early in the Spring in the beds where they are to bloom. Thrives well in poor soil.

- 2670a—**Single White** 10c
- 2670—**Single Pink** 10c
- 2671—**Blue Emperor.** Single dark blue. 10c
- 2672—**Single Mixed.** Blue, white, rose, etc. 5c
- 2663—**Double Blue.** Same shade as the Blue Emperor. Flowers semi-double with remarkable lasting qualities. 10c
- 2663a—**Double Pink** 10c
- 2666—**Double Mixed** 10c

Royal Sweet Sultans

(Centaurea Imperialis)

This beautiful class is undoubtedly the finest of all Centaureas for cut flower purposes. The beautiful sweetscented artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best to sow very early in the Spring. (See cut.)

- 2680—**Rose** 10c pkt.
- 2681—**Lavender** 10c pkt.
- 2682—**White** 10c pkt.
- 2684—**Imperialis, mixed colors.** 5c pkt.
- 2683—**Centaurea Suaveolens.** Bright yellow... 10c
- 2662—**Centaurea Odorata.** Purple, fragrant flowers. 10c
- 2664—**Centaurea Chameleon.** Yellow and rose. 10c
- 2665—**Centaurea Margaritae.** Very large flowers of purest white, borne on long stems. A grand cut-flower. 10c
- 2695—**Centaurea Montana.** Very showy perennial with violet flowers. 10c
- Height, 1½ feet. 10c
- 2692—**Centaurea Montana Alba,** white. 10c
- 2693—**Centaurea Montana Carne,** pink. 10c

White-Leaved Centaureas

(Dusty Millers)

Fine for bedding, vases, hanging-baskets and pots; also extensively used for borders. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas or Scarlet Sage these are particularly effective. Sow the seed early indoors and transplant in May.

- 2673—**Candidissima.** Silvery white; leaves broadly cut. 10c pkt.
- 2674—**Gymnocarpa.** Fine-cut silvery foliage; the kind used most for borders; 1 foot. ¼ oz., 20c; 10c pkt.

CELOSIA PLUMOSA

(Plumed Cockscomb)

Branching plants 3½ feet high, bearing large, conical, plumed heads of either golden yellow, fiery scarlet, purple, salmon, blood-red, etc. Good for cut-flowers. Annuals, growing easily and quickly from seed.

2634—Pride of Castle Gould. This forms pyramidal, branching plants, bearing large, conical, plumed heads in various colors. Mixed. 15c pkt.

2651—Triumph. Bronzy foliage, crimson plumes. We have an improved strain that is desirable to sow for pot plants. 10c pkt.

2633—Ostrich Feather. Grows in pyramidal form. Its flower sprays resemble plumes. They are orange and scarlet in color. Mixed. 10c pkt.

2635—Thompsoni Magnifica. An exceptionally fine strain, both for bedding and cut-flowers. The colors vary, running from light yellow to dark blood-red. 10c pkt.

Celosia Cristata

(Cockscomb)

Graceful plants, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich, producing beautiful comb-shaped flowers; grown in pots, they are fine for the greenhouse or conservatory. Half hardy annuals.

2655—Pres. Thiers. Dark leaves, crimson combs. 10c Pkt.

2653—Glasgow Prize. Very large crimson combs. 10c

2656—Tall Cockscomb, mixed. 5c

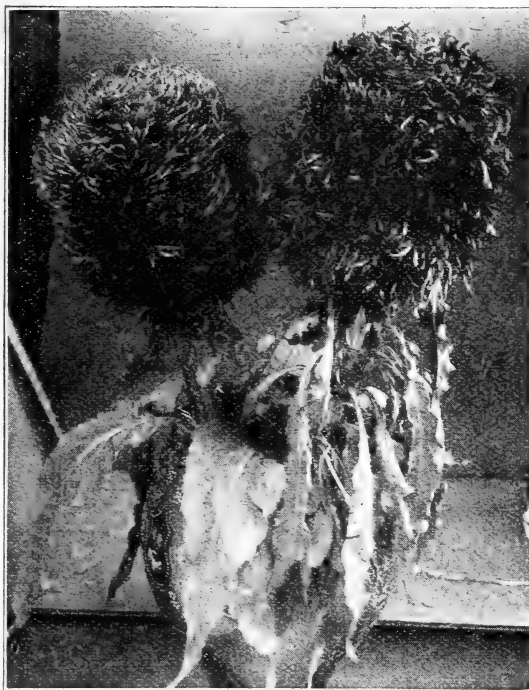
2657—Dwarf Cockscomb, mixed. 5c

Chinese Woolflower

(Celosia Childsii)

A magnificent garden annual that has proven a great success everywhere. Plants grow two to three feet high. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool, but not so large as the central one. All these branches support numerous laterals with small heads of bloom mixed with fresh green foliage. None fade in any way until hit by frost.

2658 10c pkt.



Chinese Woolflower

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

ANNUAL VARIETIES

The hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants, and quite distinct from the hardy perennial varieties.

2697—Bridal Robe. (Double.) Of complete and upright habit. The plants grow about 12 inches high, and are covered the entire summer with their beautiful snow-white double flowers, which resemble the White English Daisy. Valuable for cutting. 10c pkt.

2698—The Sultan. (Single.) Crimson maroon. 10c pkt.

2699—Evening Star. (Single.) A splendid variety for cutting, flowers 3 inches across, of pure golden-yellow; in general appearance resembles the Yellow Paris Daisy. 10c pkt.

2700—Annual Double Mixed. Yellow, white, etc. 5c pkt.

2701—Annual Single Mixed. (Painted Daisies.) Many colors. 5c pkt.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

2702—Shasta Daisy. Of bushy growth, bearing all summer a profusion of immense white flowers on long stems. 15c pkt.

2703—King Edward VII. Very large, white, much larger than Shasta Daisy. 15c pkt.

2704—Japonicum fl. pl. This is the seed which produces the most beautiful flowers with quilled and twisted petals, as sold by florists in fall. 15c pkt.

2705—Frutescens (Marguerite, or Paris Daisy). G. P. Long-stemmed single white flowers with golden centers; fine for cutting, but is not hardy. 10c pkt.

CINERARIA

Beautiful plants for decoration of window, garden, or conservatory in spring. Readily and easily grown from seed. Sow in July in boxes and transplant into small pots, changing them into larger size when required.

2706—Grandiflora. Red and white, etc. Mixed. 25c pkt.

2707—Maritima. Desirable for edgings; silvery foliage. Pkt., 10c;

CLARKIA

Clarkias are hardy annuals, which bloom most profusely during summer. Colors range from white to purple.

2712—Single Mixed 10c pkt.

2713—Double Mixed 10c pkt.



Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum—Shasta Daisy

CLEMATIS

Virgin's Bower

Well-known climbers. One of the best plants in existence for verandas and trellises; also suitable where drooping plants are required.

2715—Large-Flowered Hybrids, mixed..... 15c

Clianthus

(Glory Pea)

2711—Greenhouse Plants, with pea-shaped scarlet flowers. Soak seeds in hot water before sowing..... 10c

Cleome

(Spider Plant)

2716—Wherever this plant is seen it immediately attracts attention. It is now used quite extensively in public parks, and proves interesting among the Hardy Perennials. Grows about 3½ feet high, branches freely, each branch carrying a head of crimson flowers. The stamens somewhat resemble spider's legs..... 10c pkt.

Coleus

(Foliage Plants)

Bedding plants, growing about one foot high. Their foliage is highly ornamental. Easy to raise from seed. Sow indoors.

2719—Choice Mixed 10c

2720—Variegated Hybrids 20c

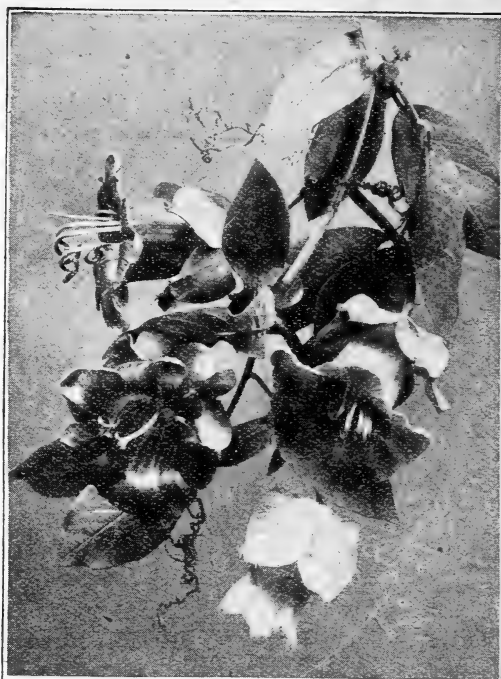
Columbine—See Aquilegia

Cobaea Scandens

One of the most rapid growing of the annual climbers. Climbs thirty feet in a season. The flowers are bell-shaped. Plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly.

2717—Purple 10c

2718—White 10c



Cobaea Scandens—Cathedral Bells

CONVOLVULUS

(Morning Glory)

MAJOR, OR CLIMBING MORNING GLORIES

Deservedly very popular, as they are one of the most free-flowering and rapid growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation; the beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Soaking the seeds in warm water for an hour or two hastens germination; annuals 15 feet.

2753—Major, mixed. All colors.... Per oz., 15c
Per pkt., 5c

2754—Imperialis Japonica. Imperial Japanese or Emperor Morning Glories. The flowers are of great size, some of them beautifully fringed and of the lovely varied colors. Mixed. 10c

2755—Imperialis Fimbriata. Same as above but edges of flowers are fringed. Mixed. 10c

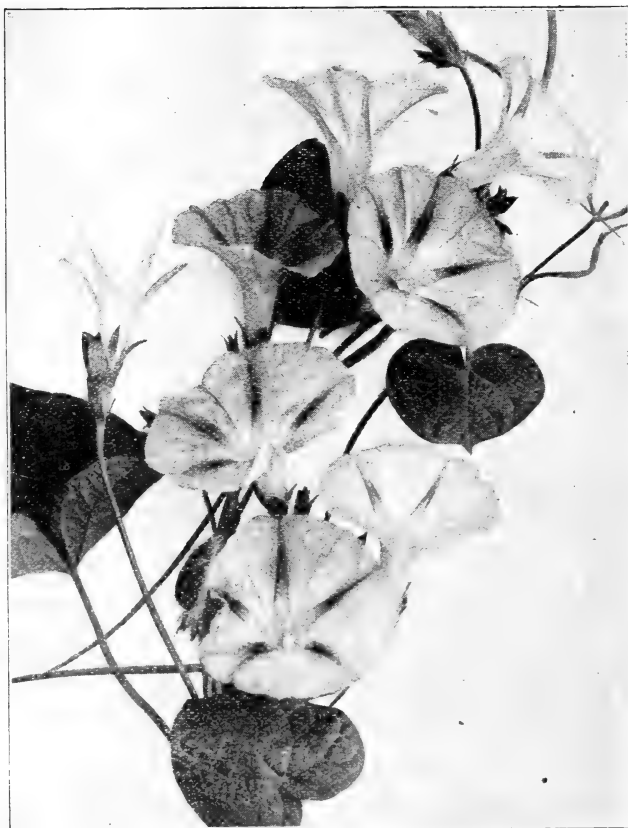
Brazilian Morning Glory. See Ipomoea Setosa

MINOR, OR DWARF MORNING GLOBIES

While these are called dwarf Morning Glories, they really remain open all day in fine weather, and are rich colored, handsome dwarf plants, and not as well known as they should be; they make a fine border, or can be grown in masses in beds, producing an unusually brilliant effect.

2765—Minor Tricolor, Dwarf Mixed. A very large range of color, from pure white to deep purple; annual; 1 foot. Per oz., 15c pkt. 5c

NOTE—Hard shelled seeds, such as Morning Glory, Cannas, Moon Vine, Wild Cucumber, etc., should be soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.



Convolvulus—Morning Glory

COSMOS

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decoration when other flowers are scarce. Should be sown in Spring in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

Double Crested Cosmos

We consider this one of the best flower novelties of recent years. The colors are similar to those of the old type and the habit of the plant is vigorous. They come into flower about the same time as the Giant flowering.

2745—White Queen, pure white.....	Pkt. 10c
2746—Pink Beauty, soft pink.....	10c
2747—Crimson King, dark crimson.....	10c
2748—Double Crested, mixed colors.....	10c

Early Flowering Cosmos

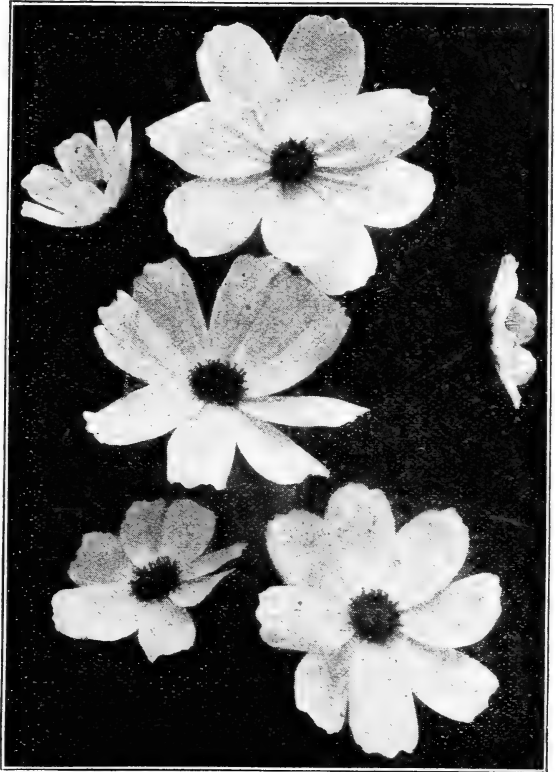
From seed started early in frames, and afterwards transplanted into light sandy soil, the plants will be 3 or 4 feet high by August, and will bear bright-colored, daisy-like flowers until frost.

2721—Early Pink.	
2722—Early White.	
2723—Early Crimson.	
2724—Tints of Dawn. White grd. flushed with rose.	
2732—Early Flowering Cosmos, mixed.	
Each, per pkt., 5c.	

Giant-Flowered Cosmos

These do not usually bloom until late.

2735—Lady Lenox, pink. Admired everywhere. Size of flower 4 to 5 inches in diameter.	
Color, a beautiful shell pink.	10c
2736—Lady Lenox, white. Largest pure white..	10c
2737—Lady Lenox, pink and white, mixed.....	10c
2740—Giant Red... 10c	2742—Giant Pink... 10c
2741—Giant White.. 10c	2744—Giant Mixed.. 5c



Cosmos—Lady Lenox

CYCLAMEN

These are beautiful winter-blooming plants for pot culture in the window or greenhouse. They may be flowered from seed in about one year. Sow in shallow boxes and grow the young plants in a temperature of about 60 degrees.

2773—Giant Flowering, mixed colors.. 25c pkt.

CYPRESS VINE

Pretty annual climber which, in a favorable season, will attain a height of fifteen feet or more. Scalding the seeds before sowing hastens germination. Should be planted at the base of a tree or trellis and trained upon strings. Its beautiful dark-green foliage and star-shaped flowers in clusters are a mass of beauty all summer long.

	Pkt.
2796—Red	5c
2801—White	5c
2802—Mixed	5c

See also—Cardinal Climber

DAHLIA

Dahlias are easily grown from seed and bloom the first season. The earlier they are started the better, which can be done nicely in a box in a sunny window or the greenhouse. Some specimens grown from seed are fully equal to many of the named sorts, and there is always the chance of getting some entirely new varieties. The Single Dahlias are being planted more extensively every year; they are quick and profuse bloomers, and their colors are especially rich and brilliant. Tuberos-rooted half-hardy perennials; protect the roots during winter in a dry cellar in sand.

2803—Double Large Flowering. This mixture is composed of the finest large flowering double varieties, which, for size of flower, excellence of color and habit can not be surpassed.	10c pkt.
2804—Cactus Varieties. Most popular at the present time; distinct and elegant; petals pointed.	10c pkt.
2805—Single, mixed, from fine varieties....	10c



Double Dahlias

DELPHINIUM

(Hardy Perennial Larkspurs)

One of the most exquisite flowers we have. Very effective planted in beds or masses, in borders, or better than all in combination with white lilies, blooming at the same time as the exquisite *Lilium Candidum*. If picked freely and not allowed to go to seed, they will continue blooming all summer. Plant 1½ to 2 feet apart each way. Perennial varieties should be sown in the fall or very early in the spring, transplanting to the open ground.

2858—Gold Medal Hybrids. These magnificent

Hybrids produce beautiful spikes of immense flowers, single, semi-double and double. Flower spikes are from 3 to 5 feet in length. Colors are very beautiful, ranging from pure white through all shades of lavender and blue.

2865—Kelway's Hybrids. Exceptionally fine. 15c pkt. 25c pkt.

2870—Selected Hybrids, mixed. 10c pkt.

2871—Belladonna. Clear turquoise blue; not equaled for delicacy and beauty by any other. 15c pkt.

2873—Belladonna. Hybrids, mixed, all colors, from pale to

deep blue. 15c pkt.

2874—Formosum. Dark blue, 3 ft. 10c pkt.

2875—Formosum Coelestinum. Bright azure blue; fine. 10c pkt.

CHINESE

Admired for their handsome feathery foliage as well as their flowers. Plants branch freely. 2 ft.

2879—Blue 10c pkt.

2880—White 10c pkt.

2884—Mixed 10c pkt.

ANNUAL DELPHINIUMS.

(See Larkspur.)



Delphinium—Gold Medal Hybrids

DIGITALIS

(Foxglove)

Hardy perennial plants useful as the background of the shrubby border. They attain a height of 2 to 3 ft. Rich loamy soil and partial shade suit them best.

2933—Purpurea. Fine mixed 5c

2934—Gloxiniiflora. White 10c

2935 " Purple 10c

2936 " Rose 10c

2938 " Mixed 5c

2940—Monstrosa. (Mammoth Foxglove.) Long spikes, surmounted by one enormous flower; very odd; all colors mixed. 10c pkt.

DIMORPHOTHECA

(Orange Daisy)

Hardy annual from Africa, invaluable for bedding in sunny situations. Blooms most profusely; desirable for cut flowers. Early sown seed will produce plant to bloom all summer.

2931—Aurantiaca. Flowers glossy rich orange gold with dark center, surrounded by black zone.—This is the parent variety 10c

2932—Aurantiaca Hybrids. Similar in habit to the parent. The flowers range in color from purest white through yellow and orange to rich salmon, being zoned with same color around the center. 15c

DOLICHOS

(Hyacinth Bean)

Rapid-growing climber with pretty foliage and bean-like flowers. Desirable for covering trellises and porches. Sow seed in a sunny spot in May.

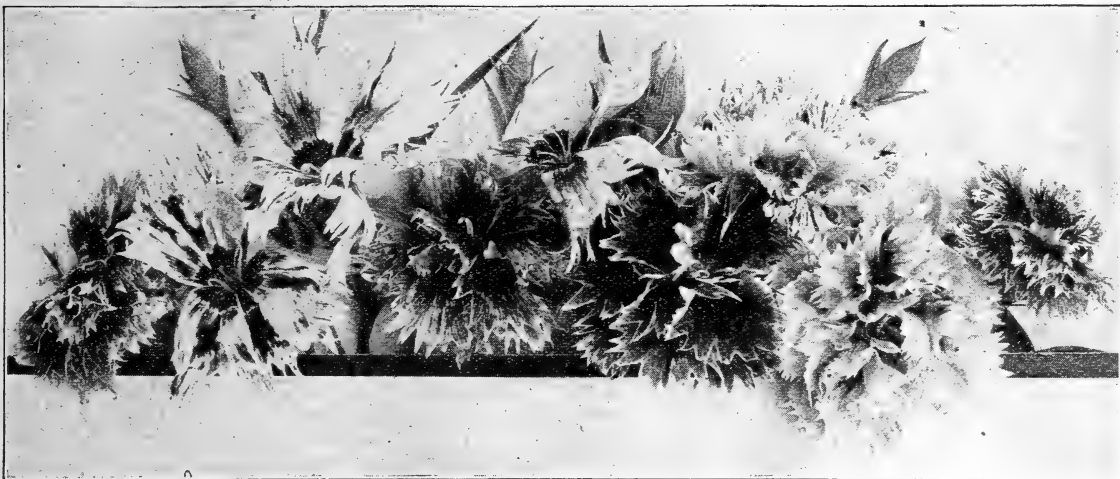
2942—Purple 5c

2943—White 5c

2944—Purple and White, mixed 5c



Dolichos—Hyacinth Bean



DIANTHUS OR PINKS

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The varieties classed as annuals are really biennials, but are treated as annuals and may be sown out of doors when the danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until after hard frost. As a rule, they survive the winter if given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. They grow about a foot high and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double-flowering sorts are almost as fine as Carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location.

Double Annual Pinks

- 2889—China Pinks. (Chinensis fl. pl.) Large, double, fragrant flowers. Mixed colors. 5c pkt.
 2892—Chinensis albus pl. Double white. 5c pkt.
 2896—Heddewigii fl. pl. Japan Pink. White. 5c pkt.
 2899—Heddewigii fl. pl. Mixed Japan Pink.. 5c pkt.

DOUBLE ANNUAL PINKS (Continued)

- 2914—Fireball. Double. Dark scarlet; beautiful. 10c
 2915—Snowball. Double. White, fringed flowers. 10c
 2908—Mourning Cloak. Double. Blackish crimson 10c
 2905—Double Japan Pink. Fringed. Rich colors. 10c
 2907—Diadematus (Diadem Pink). Double, mixed 10c
 2913—Double Annual Pinks. All colors, mixed 1/4 oz. 20c; pkt. 5c

Single Annual Pinks

- 2916—Laciniatus (Japan Pink). Single, fringed 10c
 2917—Heddewigii. Single flowered. 10c
 2918—Crimson Belle. Single, dark, velvety red 10c
 2919—Eastern Queen. Single rose-colored flowers 10c
 2921—The Bride. Single; white with purple center 5c
 2926—Single Annual Pinks. Mixed colors. These will of themselves give you a flower garden to be proud of. 1/4 oz. 20c; pkt. 5c

BARNARD'S SPECIAL MIXTURE OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE PINKS

- 2927—This magnificent mixture contains the cream of the Dianthus family and unexpected results may be obtained by planting a package. We cannot recommend this mixture too highly. (See cut.) 1/4 oz. 20c; pkt. 5c

HARDY DIANTHUS, GRASS OR SPICE PINKS

- 2924—Plumarius Semperflorens fl. Pleno (Perpetual Pink) 10c pkt.
 2925—Plumarius fl. pl. albus. White. 10c pkt.
 2928—Plumarius (Pheasant-Eye). A beautiful, single, hardy pink with fringed-edged white flower, dark center. 5c pkt.
 2929—Plumarius fl. pl. Double and semi-double varieties in mixed colors. 10c pkt.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. (See Sweet William.)

DATURA

(Trumpet Flower)

Bushy, strong branching plants, 2 to 3 feet high, bearing large trumpet-shaped flowers.

- 2824—Mixed. Many varieties. 5c pkt.
 2829—Cornucopia. Three funnel-shaped flowers in one. White inside; outside margined with purple. 5c pkt.

DRACAENA

Popular plants for pots and vases. Not hardy.

- 2947—Indivisa. Narrow, dark-green foliage. Fkt., 10c;



A Bunch of Barnard's Pinks—No. 2927

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

H. A., 1 ft. Especially valuable for growing in flower beds and masses. Sow where plants are to bloom. Bright, showy flowers and feathery foliage. Good for cut flowers.

- 2956—Golden West. Large yellow flowers 5c
 2958—Mandarin. Orange within; scarlet outside. 5c
 2959—Rose Cardinal 10c
 2960—Single, mixed 5c
 2961—Double, mixed 10c
 foliage. Grows bushy, about 2 ft. high. 5c
 2962—Bush Eschscholtzia (Hunnemannia). But-
 terscup yellow flow-
 ers from July until frost. Beautiful feathery
 foliage. Grows bushy, about 2 ft. high. 10c

Euphorbia

Hardy annual growing about 2 feet high.

- 2948—Heterophylla (Mexican Fire Plant).
 Flowers formed in large
 bracts. 10c
 2949—Variegata (Snow on the Mountain).
 Leaves veined and margined
 with white. 10c

Everlastings (Or Straw Flowers)

A group of annual plants whose flowers, cut when nearly at full bloom and dried in the shade, retain their form for months. They thrive in any sunny garden.

- 2965—Acroclinium, mixed colors. 5c
 2967—Gomphrena, 1 ft., red clover-like heads. 5c
 2972—Helichrysum, 2 ft., the best Straw Flower. 5c
 2973—Rhodanthus, much esteemed, 1 ft., mixed. 5c
 2974—Keranthemum, 3 ft. 5c
 2975—Everlastings, all kinds mixed. 5c

Forget-Me-Not. (See Myosotis)

Four-O'Clocks. (See Marvel of Peru)

Foxglove. (See Digitalis)

Geranium

Favorite plants for pot culture and bedding out in summer. Spring sown seedlings bloom the same year.

- 3017—Zonale. Single mixed. Saved from the largest
 and finest flowers. 10c

Geum

- 3019—Mrs. Bradshaw. Hardy perennial about 15 to
 18 inches high. Has a bril-
 liant scarlet-cardinal flower the size of a large car-
 nation, which is somewhat resembles. 10c pkt.

GOURDS

Quick-growing vines; excellent for covering arbors, walls, and waste places. Gourds grow in very curious shapes, and are used for house ornaments. (See cut.)

- 3027—Calabash or Pipe Gourd. 10c
 3028—Dipper. Always useful. 5c
 3037—Dish Cloth. Like a sponge. 5c
 3039—Hercules Club. Sometimes grows 3 ft. long. 5c
 3040—Nest Egg. May be used for such. 5c
 3041—Sugar Trough. For buckets. 5c
 3042—Gourds, mixed. ½ oz., 15c 5c



Gourds—Ornamental



Gaillardia—New Hybrids

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Showy annuals; in bloom from early Summer till Fall.

- 2998—Picta Lorenziana. Crimson and Orange. Dou-
 ble. 5c
 2999—Picta, single. Mixed colors. ¼ oz., 15c 5c

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

The following are among the showiest and most effective hardy perennial plants, and should find a place in every hardy border. They thrive in almost any position or soil, require little or no protection and take care of themselves. If sown early they begin flowering in July, continuing a mass of bloom until frost; fine for cutting.

- 3000—New Hybrids. These produce flowers of a com-
 bination of crimson and golden
 yellow colors all in one, and are strikingly beauti-
 ful. 15c

- 3001—Kelway's Hybrids. Beautiful flowers of large
 size and great brilliance in
 color. Invaluable for decorations because they re-
 tain their beauty a long time after being gath-
 ered. 10c

- 3002—Grandiflora, mixed. Large and showy flowers;
 constant bloomer. 10c

Gilia

- 3020—Mixed. 1 ft. Exceedingly graceful early
 flowers and valuable for bees. Charm-
 ing in the flower border and for cutting in spring
 and summer. Hardy Annual. 5c

Globe Amaranth

Gomphrena

- 2967—H. A. 2 ft. Red, clover-shaped flowers. Cut
 when in full bloom and dried,
 they retain their colors. 5c

Godetia

Hardy, pretty annuals suitable for beds, borders, and to grow in shady places. They grow rapidly and flower profusely from June until frost. Flowers of satiny texture and of delicate and lovely colors. Excellent for cut-flowers.

- 3053—Mixed ½ oz., 10c; 5c

Gypsophila

(Baby's Breath)

Graceful flowers produced in abundance in loose panicles. Excellent for their delicate effect in bouquets.

- 3064—Elegans Alba. Pure white tiny flow-
 ers, annual. 5c

- 3069—Elegans Rosea. Soft pink annual 5c

- 3070—Paniculata. Pure white. Plants
 make fine clumps for
 garden use. Perennial. 5c

- 3071—Paniculata. Fl. Pleno. Pure white,
 double flowering. 10c



Helichrysum

HELIANTHUS

(Sunflower)

H. A. 3 to 6 ft. Of easiest culture. Suitable for backgrounds, screens, and to plant among shrubbery. In bloom from June until frost.

- 3077—Multiflorus.** Forms a dwarf plant. Each branch carries double golden yellow flowers. 5c
3072—Miniature. Flowers single, bright orange. 5c
3082—Mammoth Russian. Grown chiefly for its seeds. 5c
3087—Red Sunflower. This variety makes a hedge or border, especially interesting and attractive. Some few seeds will produce plants bearing yellow flowers. The plants likely to do this have no purple in stem or leaf and can be destroyed when seedlings. 10c pkt.
3092—Globosus Fistulosus. 6 feet tall. Double saffron. 100
3093—Double Chrysanthemum-Flowered. 100

HIBISCUS

(Marshmallow)

Showy ornamental perennial plants, for mixed beds or shrubbery borders, having large sized, beautifully colored flowers; blooms the first year if sown early. Grows 3 feet; sow seed ½-inch deep and transplant to 2 feet apart.

- 3099—Mixed Colors.** 10c

HOLLYHOCK

H. A. and H. B. 6 to 8 ft. Hollyhocks make a fine row in a garden, a fine background next to a building, or high wall or fence. The double varieties are the most desirable, but the newer, semi-double, fringed types are also very popular. Seeds of the double varieties sown before mid-summer will insure fine plants the following season. Sow the seed ½-inch deep.

(Double Hollyhocks)

- 3124—White.** 3114—Pink.
3108—Crimson. 3125—Yellow.
3119—Salmon. 3109—Maroon.
 Each, per pkt., 10c
3126—Choice Double Mixed. ¼ oz., 30c 5c pkt.
3127—Chater's Prize, double mixed. This strain stands unrivaled in richness and delicacy of coloring, with magnificent spikes of very double flowers. (See cut.) 10c pkt.
3107—Single. Perennial sorts, mixed. 5c
3100—Single. Annual sorts, mixed. 5c
3128—Mammoth Allegheny. Double and semi-double fringed flowers ranging in color from pure white to deep red, flowers first season from seed. 10c

HUMULUS Japonicus—Japanese Hop

Climber of very rapid growth, attaining a height of 12 ft. Fine for covering verandas and trellises.

- 3142—Japonicus,** green foliage, the most vigorous 10c
3149—Variegatus, variegated foliage. 10c
 Hyacinth Bean. (See Dolichos.)

HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower)

Of late there has been a revival of interest in the so-called "Strawflowers," and we find much demand for seed. We have secured additional colors, making an excellent mixture. Helichrysum is one of the best flowers to dry for house decorating. Gather before the blooms expand and hang heads downwards in cool place. Sow seed about ¼-inch deep and thin out the seedlings to stand 10 inches apart.

- 2968—White** 10c **2971—Rose** 10c
2970—Red 10c **2971a Purple** 10c
2970a Yellow 10c **2972—Mixed colors**... 5c

HELENIUM (Sneeze Wort)

Strong-growing hardy perennials, succeeding in any kind of soil, and useful in the hardy border, giving an enormous crop of flowers in the late summer.

- 3139—Riverton Gem.** A variety with brilliant flowers, which, on opening, are old-gold, changing as they mature to a wallflower-red; 3 feet. 10c pkt.
3140—Riverton Beauty. Similar to the preceding, except in color, the petals being rich lemon-yellow, with a large purplish-black cone. 10c pkt.

HELIOTROPE

Sown early, blooms same season; 2 ft. Excellent for bedding; very fragrant; fine for cutting.

- 3095—Mammoth Flowered.** This strain gives flowers almost twice the size of others. Colors from almost white to deep, dark purple. 10c
3096—Heliotrope, fine mixture. 5c



Chater's Prize Hollyhocks

ICE PLANT

Tender annual of drooping habit. Useful in baskets and vases. Has peculiar leaves covered with small pustules.

3155—**Crystallinum**. Fine for pots..... 10c

IMPATIENS

(Zanzibar Balsam)

G. P. 1 foot. Valuable for pot culture as well as bedding. The delicate flowers are very pretty and constantly in bloom.

3160—**Holstii**. Vermilion 10c

3161—**Sultani**. Bright rose. 10c

3166—**Sultani Hybrida**, mixed. 10c



White Moon Flower

IPOMOEA

Beautiful twining plants. Fine for outdoor or greenhouse culture. The seeds of most varieties are slow to germinate. They should be soaked in hot water two or three hours before planting.

3324—**Grandiflora Alba** (White Moonflower)..... 10c

3325—**Pink Flowered** (Hybrid Moonflower)..... 10c

3323—**Bona Nox**, blue (Evening Glory)..... 10c

3326—**Rubra-Coerulea** (Heavenly Blue). Sky blue; opens in morning..... 10c

3327—**Setosa** (Brazilian Morning Glory). Flowers of pleasing rose-color, borne very freely in large clusters from August to frost. As a quick-growing vine it has no equal. 10c

For other varieties Ipomoeas, see Cypress Vine, Convolvulus, Cardinal Climber and Moonflower.

JOB'S TEARS

3167—Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shiny seeds, which are sometimes strung and worn like neck beads. A. 2 ft..... Oz., 10c 5c

KOCHIA

(Summer Cypress, or Mexican Firebush)

Makes a pyramidal-shaped cypress-like bush with feathery, light green foliage, deepening until it becomes a lovely crimson hue about September. H. H. A. 2 to 3 ft.

3170—**Tricophila**. Excellent for hedges along garden walks. 5c

KENILWORTH IVY

Tender perennial of trailing habit, bearing small violet flowers. Fine for hanging baskets and rustic designs.

3169—**Cymbalaria** (Kenilworth Ivy)..... 10c

KUDZU VINE

(Jack and the Bean Stalk)

An extremely fast-growing, hardy vine, clothed with large, bright green leaves. Invaluable where a quickly produced shade is desirable. Bears small racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped blossoms in August.

3171—**Kudzu Vine** ½ oz., 20c 10c

LANTANA

Shrubby plants growing about two feet high. Desirable for bedding outdoors or for pot culture. Flowers are changeable in color and are produced all summer.

3172—**Lantana**, mixed colors..... 10c

LARKSPURS

(Annual)

These include the Rocket and Hyacinth-flowered with their long narrow flower spikes as well as those of branching or candelabra habit. Sow seed ¼ in. deep as early in spring as possible where they are to bloom. Thin out plants to 12 inches apart.

2840—**Branching Sky Blue**..... 10c

2834—**Branching Dark Blue**..... 10c

2835—**Branching Pink**..... 10c

2845—**Branching White**..... 10c

2850—**Branching mixed**..... 5c

2851—**Emperor**, mixed..... 5c

2857—**Tall Rocket**. Long showy spikes..... 5c

2856—**Giant Hyacinth flowered**. A superb class bearing flowers of beautiful colors. Mixed..... ¼ oz., 15c 5c

Perennial Larkspurs—See Delphinium

LATHYRUS

(Hardy Sweet Peas)

These are useful for covering walls, stumps or trellises. The large clusters of flowers are not fragrant like ordinary Sweet Peas. The plants will live for years.

3177—**Latifolius**, white..... 10c

3178—**Latifolius**, red, fine for cut flowers..... 10c

3179—**Latifolius**, Pink Beauty, white and pink..... 10c

3180—**Latifolius**, finest mixed..... 10c

LAVENDULA

(English Lavender)

A well-known sweet-scented shrubby plant bearing long, spikes of flowers.

3190—**Vera**. Rich violet color..... 10c

LINUM

(Flax)

Free-flowering plants of easy culture.

3197—**Grandiflorum Rubrum**, annual..... 5c

3198—**Perenne**, white and blue, H. P..... 5c

LOBELIA

Useful for edgings and bedding; some of the varieties are desirable for vases and hanging baskets.

Annual Varieties

3222—**Crystal Palace Compacta**. Deep blue..... 10c

3224—**Speciosa**. Blue; trailing..... 10c

3220—**Bedding Queen**. Dwarf; purple with white eye..... 10c

3219—**Barnard's Perpetual**. Ultramarine blue; white eye..... 10c

3227—**White Gem**. Dwarf..... 10c

3223—**Sapphire**. Rich blue, white eye..... 15c

3233—**Lobelia Mixed**..... ½ oz., 15c 10c

Perennial Varieties

3225—**Queen Victoria**. Dark bronzy foliage; scarlet flowers..... 10c

3229—**Cardinalis**. Scarlet, 3 feet..... 15c

LUPINUS

(Lupine)

Free-flowering, with long, graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed borders, beds and for cutting; prefers a little shade.

3199—**Annual Mixed**. Free-flowering, easily grown annuals, with long, graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers..... 5c pkt.

3212—**Perennial Mixed**. Hardy perennial varieties, in pink, blue and white 10c pkt.

LYCHNIS

Blooms first year from seed if sown early. Brilliantly colored flowers. H. P. 2 ft.

3244—**Chalcedonica** (Maltese Cross). Scarlet.... 5c

3245—**Haageana**. Various colors in mixture.... 10c

LYTHRUM

3246—**Lythrum Roseum Superbum**. Rose-colored flowers. July

until fall. H. P. 3 ft. 10c



African Marigold

MARIGOLD

(Tagetes)

Bloom all summer. They succeed best in a light soil with a sunny exposure. A fine garden plant. Cut-flowers show to advantage in combination with those of blue shades. H. H. A. 2 to 3 feet.

DOUBLE AFRICAN VARIETIES

The African Marigolds produce very large flowers on tall stems. Plant them in borders or among shrubbery.

- 3248—**El Dorado**. Imbricated; orange, yellow. 10c
 3249—**Lemon Queen**. Soft, lemon yellow flowers. 10c
 3250—**Prince of Orange**. Orange-gold tints. 10c
 3251—**African Double**, mixed. ¼ oz., 10c 5c

DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLDS

- 3252—**Legion of Honor**. Single, golden yellow, blotched, velvety crimson. Grows 6 to 8 inches. 10c
 3253—**Dwarf Gold Striped**. Very double. Chestnut brown, striped golden yellow. 10c
 3254—**French Dwarf Double Mixed**. ¼ oz., 10c 5c

MARVEL OF PERU

(Four O'Clock)

Showy, fragrant flowers which open in the-afternoon. Thrive anywhere; blooms entire season.

- 3257—**Tall**, mixed. Oz., 15c 5c
 3256—**Dwarf**, mixed. Oz., 25c 5c

Matricaria

(Double Feverfew)

- 3261—**Capensis**. H. H. P. 18 inches. Blooms first year from seed if sown early. A fine bedding or pot plant, bearing white flowers in profusion. 5c
 3262—**Golden Ball**. Same as above, only yellow. 10c

Maurandia

- 3263—**Climbers** with slender vines and neat, pretty flowers. Especially adapted to hanging baskets and window boxes. Not hardy. Mixed. 10c

MOON FLOWER. See Ipomoea.

MORNING GLORY. See Convolvulus.

MIGNONETTE

(Reseda Odorata)

If successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1, and again regularly at intervals of about three weeks till August. Thin the plants to about 10 inches apart. H. A. 12 to 18 inches.

- 3281—**Allen's Defiance**. Grown under favorable conditions, this variety makes spikes a foot long, and the individual florets are not only very large, but delightfully fragrant. 10c

- 3292—**Gabriele**. Red flowers; desirable in gardens. 10c

- 3294—**Machet**. One of the best of the family. Of dwarf habit with very large red flowers and handsome foliage. 5c

- 3296—**Goliath**. Rich green foliage; giant trusses of red flowers on strong stems. 10c

- 3297—**Golden Machet**. A distinct strain with golden yellow flowers. 10c

- 3298—**Large Flowering**, mixed. Oz., 20c 5c

Mimosa (Sensitive Plant)

- 3300—**Fudica**. Its fern-like leaves are extremely irritable, closing and dropping when touched. H. H. A. 18 inches. 10c

Mimulus

- 3311—**Moschatus** (Musk Plant). H. H. A. 6 in. Useful for hanging baskets. Small yellow flowers. 15c

- 3312—**Tigrinus**. (Monkey Flower). 1 ft. Large flowers of various shades of yellow, splashed and dotted with crimson. 10c

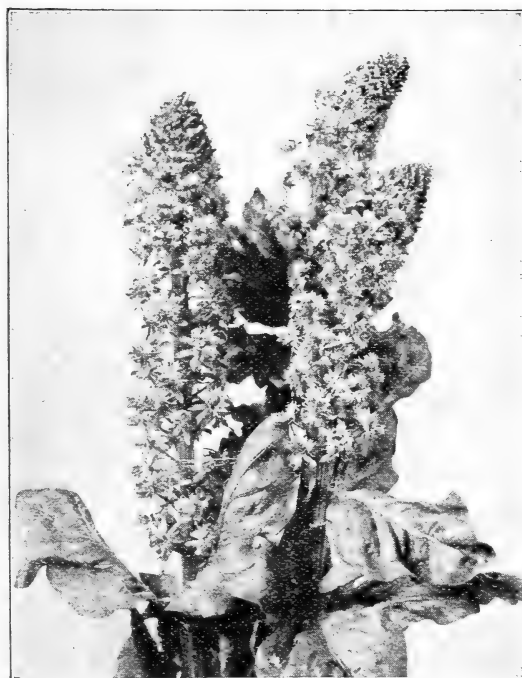
Monarda (Bee Balm)

- 3304—**Didyma**. Hardy perennial. 2 ft. Useful to plant among shrubs. Large heads of crimson flowers. 10c

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)

Dainty, elegant little plants with graceful flowers, mostly in shades of blue. Like Pansies and Daisies, they like cool, moist soils, and they will bloom most freely in fall and early spring. H. P. 6 inches.

- 2985—**Semperflorens**. All summer bloom; dark blue. 10c
 2980—**Alpestris**. Blue; trailing habit. ¼ oz., 15c 5c
 2987—**Robusta Grandiflora**. Pyramidal habit. Flowers sky-blue. 5c
 2986—**Victoria**. Sky-blue; dwarf. Fine for pots. 10c
 2981—**Dissitiflora**. Rich blue; very early bloomer. 15c
 2982—**Palustris**. Blue with yel. eye. Large flowers. 15c
 2992—**Mixed**. The better varieties. ¼ oz., 15c 5c



Mignonette Machet

NASTURTIIUMS

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny position, and from within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of blossoms. The varieties offered were selected from a number of sorts as being the best. Sow seed 2 inches deep and thin plants to 8 inches apart for Dwarf Varieties and 16 to 20 inches apart for Tall or Climbing Varieties.

TALL, OR CLIMBING VARIETIES

Luxurious climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect. The seedpods can be gathered while green and are fine for mixed pickles.

3421—Barnard's "Royal Mixture" Tall Nasturtiums. A gorgeous mixture. It contains all the new Giant Flowering kinds. A diversity of rich colors and new and striking combinations are found in this mixture. A row in full bloom is truly gorgeous; containing every shade and tint of yellow, rose, scarlet, orange, carmine, violet, purple, lemon, bronze, maroon, ruby, cream and pink, both in solid colors and mottled and striped in many ways.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.40.

3365—Tall Nasturtiums, Mixed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.20.

3366—Hybrids of Md. Gunter. The flowers include shades seen in no other class. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c**

3420—Lobbianum. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c**

TALL, NAMED VARIETIES

- 3345—Atropurpureum.** Crimson, velvety.
- 3346—Chameleon.** Crimson, yellow, etc.
- 3347—Coccineum.** Bright orange, scarlet.
- 3350—Heinmanni.** Pale brown or chocolate.
- 3352—King Theodore.** Dark foliage; crimson.
- 3353—Pearl.** Lemon, nearly white.
- 3361—Schillingi.** Yellow, blotched maroon.
- 3362—Sunlight.** Very large, rich golden yellow.
- 3363—Von Moltke.** Ruby rose.

Price, each.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c

DWARF OR TOM THUMB NASTURTIIUMS

3422—Barnard's "Royal Mixture" Dwarf Nasturtiums. Will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other Nasturtium mixture, for it is put up by ourselves from named sorts, and also contains a large share of the Lilliput Nasturtium and the dwarf Chameleon, which have the richest and most varied combination of colors ever produced.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.40

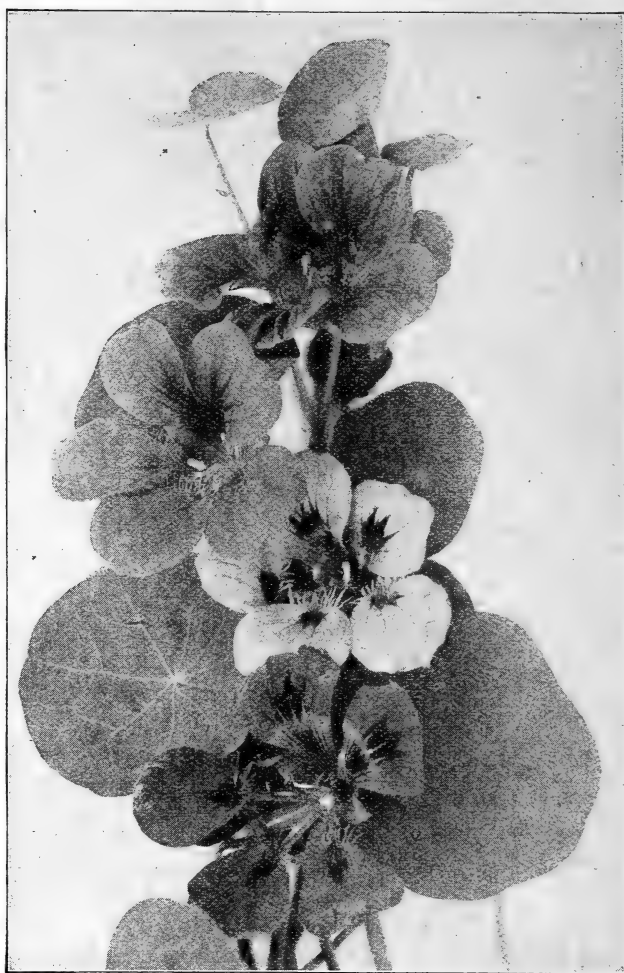
3410—Dwarf Nasturtiums, Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.20**

NICOTIANA—Tobacco Plant

Hardy annuals, growing 2 to 3 feet high. Suitable for planting among tall-growing border plants.

3424—Affinis Hybrids, mixed.....5c pkt.

3434—Sanderea Hybrids, all colors in mixture.5c pkt.



Barnard's Royal Nasturtiums.

NASTURTIIUMS, DWARF, NAMED VARIETIES

Price, each, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c

- 3371—Aurora.** Chrome yellow.
- 3372—Beauty.** Scarlet, splashed with canary yellow.
- 3373—Chameleon.** Variegated flowers.
- 3374—Cloth of Gold.** Golden foliage.
- 3376—Crystal Palace Gem.** Sulphur spotted maroon.
- 3377—Empress of India.** Crimson.
- 3378—General Jacqueminot.** Crimson.
- 3379—Golden King.** Orange yellow.
- 3384—King of Tom Thumb.** Scarlet.
- 3385—King Theodore.** Velvety crimson.
- 3395—Lady Bird.** Orange yellow.
- 3399—Pearl.** Straw color.
- 3400—Prince Henry.** Pale yellow, spotted.
- 3401—Ruby King.** Light ruby red.
- 3402—Rose.**
- 3403—Scarlet.**
- 3405—Yellow.**

NIGELLA—Love-in-a-Mist

Hardy annual garden plant of easy culture. The seed pods are ornamental.

- 3444—Nigella, mixed blue and white. 5c pkt.**
- 3445—Miss Jekyll. A fine cut flower, bright blue. 10c pkt**



Types of Barnard's Florists Pansies

PANSIES

Seed sown in shallow boxes in the house or, preferably, in a cold frame, where one is available, will produce fine flowers in summer and all through the fall. If the seed is sown in spring out doors in a partially shaded location, the seedlings will bloom in autumn. The plants, if given a slight protection of leaves, usually come through the winter unharmed. Take care of the weakest looking seedlings, as they usually give the finest flowers.

Pansies thrive best in cool, moist soil which should be enriched by well-decayed barnyard manure or finely ground bone meal; the flowers will be much larger and possess greater substance in their petals. Where extra large blooms are desired, it is recommended to pinch off all but two or three to the plant.

PANSIES IN MIXTURE

3457—Barnard's Florists' Mixture. Our best combination of pansy seeds, and is the richest and most varied mixture possible. It produces flowers of largest size, beautiful colors, and graceful forms. A pansy bed grown from this seed will give you a grand display. It is the **Best Mixture** that money can buy. **Pkt., 20c; 3 for 50c**

3458—Giant Mixture. Made up from and including seeds of all the Giant Flowering Pansies, and several other sorts not otherwise obtainable than in this mixture. **Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz., 75c**

3459—Prize Mixture. A pretty strain. The flowers are smaller than those grown from our other mixtures. **Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c**

FANCY PANSIES

Almost all the Fancy Pansies produce seed in very small quantities. Necessarily they are somewhat higher in price.

3500—Masterpiece. Petals curled and twisted. Very large flowers more or less blotched and in combinations of color. The nearest approach to a double pansy. **15c pkt.**

3502—Psyche. Fine form and color. A fine blotched flower, entirely surrounded with white. **15c pkt.**

3506—President Carnot. A strikingly handsome pansy. Pure white petals each adorned with silvery margin. Always admired. **15c pkt.**

3509—Fairy Queen. Large sky-blue flowers with silvery margin. Always admired. **15c pkt.**

3510—Hortensia. Light and dark rose-colored flowers with prominent blotches on petals. **15c pkt.**

GIANT FLOWERED PANSIES

The blooms are marvelous in size, some being 4 inches in diameter; in beauty their magnificence is unsurpassed; in colorings, they are superb and incomparable. The plants make vigorous growth and bloom almost continuously, except in hot weather.

3476—Coal Black. Jet black.

3482—Purple. Rich and velvety.

3452—Madame Perrett. Lovely shades of pink and rose.

3465—Bugnot. Large, round flowers, with shadings of colors not found in other pansies.

3466—Cassier. Three to five spotted; showy.

3471—Parisian. Flowers beautifully blotched; compact.

3472—Trimardeau. Mixed; marked with three blotches lower petals.

3473—Auriculiflora. Dark and handsome.

3483—Emperor. Navy blue; purple eye.

3489—Lord Beaconsfield. Upper petals lavender, lower deep purple. A beauty.

3494—Snowflake. Pure white.

3495—Spotted White. Has dark-blue blotches.

3496—Striped.

3497—Yellow. Dark center; yellow edge.

3498—Yellow Gem. Clear yellow.

3499—Violet Blue. A lovely pansy; large.

Price: Any of the above Pansies, per pkt., 10c

VIOLAS, or TUFTED PANSIES

(Also known as Pansy Violets, Johnny-Jump-Ups, etc. See Violas.)

NOTE: Our list of flower seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden, and others are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow the purchase of seed. We want our seeds to give satisfaction and our selection of varieties for this catalogue has been made with the greatest care. Cultural directions will be found on most of our seed packets.



Giants of California

3572—Large-Flowered Single Mixed. Superb colors and markings. A very fine strain and will give pleasing results. 15c

DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING PETUNIAS

NOTE.—It is well known that seed saved from the most carefully hybridized flowers produce but a small percentage of double flowers, the balance being single of unusually fine quality. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double flowers. The same is true of the single sorts, the large, strong seedlings usually being weedy, while at first, weaker seedlings produce the very finest flowers, of best colorings. It is best to sow Petunias indoors and transplant to the open in May. The small flowering Single Bedding kinds can be sown right out of doors in May.

3581—Barnard's Double Petunias. One of the finest strains in existence. The double flowers are very large, full and beautifully formed, having the edges of the petals elegantly fringed. Mixed colors. 25c
3582—Pure White. 25c
3583—Double Brilliant Rose. 25c
3584—Double Violet 25c
3585—Fringed. Mixed 25c

Flower Garden Mixture

Seeds of more than one hundred varieties of easily grown and handsome flowering plants suitable for forming a beautiful garden, are put together in proper proportions and carefully mixed. They are very useful for sowing alongside of fences, and in any untidy bare spots of ground that are so frequently unsightly and which, if properly cared for and kept free from weeds, produce a continual display of bloom during the summer. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 20c

PETUNIAS

No bedding plants make a more pleasing display than Petunias. The distinct colors and marking make a brilliant show. The plants make a strong growth and bloom profusely until after hard frosts.

Petunia seed will germinate with little difficulty if a reasonable amount of care is used in sowing. First, be sure that the soil is well pulverized; then sow the seeds on the surface, pressing them into the soil by using a small, smooth board and cover very lightly with sand or fine soil. Seed sown in a hotbed or the house early in the spring will produce flowering plants in June. Set the plants 12 to 18 inches apart. Seeds of Double Petunia do not possess as much vitality as those of the Single, neither will all come double.

SINGLE LARGE FLOWERING

Barnard's "Mammoth" Single

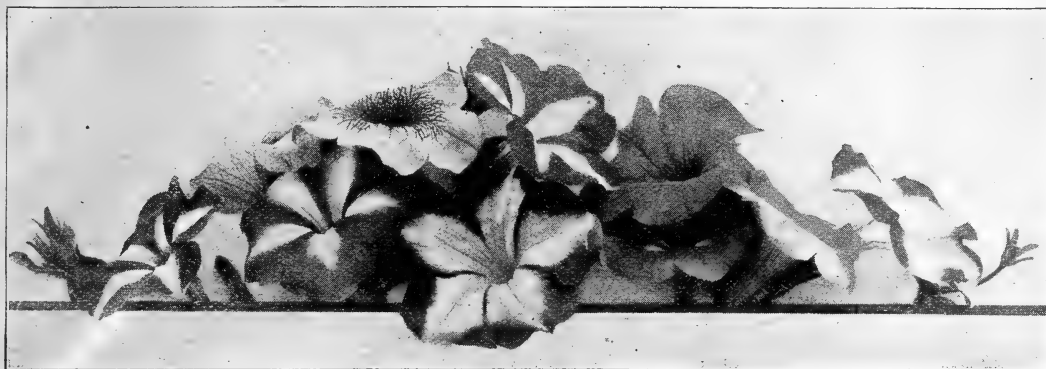
3565—This mixture includes, besides the Ruffled and California Giants, all the colors of the large flowering and fringed sorts, and the unsurpassed Superbissima and truly mammoth flowers. The weaker seedlings frequently produce the finest flowers of best colorings. It is best to sow seed of large flowering Petunias indoors and transplant to the open in May. 25c pkt.

3566—Giants of California. This strain, originating in California, is of incomparable size, luxuriance and beauty. Nearly all the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from 4 to 5 inches across. The great variety of colors, blotchings, stripings and veinings make fantastic and beautiful combinations—some with deep throats of yellow, white, black, green or maroon, running off into intricate veins. Some of the colors run to delicate shades, while others are deep, rich and gorgeous. 20c pkt.

3570—Ruffled Giants. Flowers of extraordinary size and substance, and distinguished from the large flowering fringed section by the deep fluting, giving the appearance as if artificially ruffled. 25c



Barnard's "Mammoth" Single



Single Bedding Petunias, the most satisfactory bedding plants known.

PETUNIAS

Few plants have come into general favor so rapidly as this Petunia, which, by its great profusion and persistence of bloom, its luxuriant growth and freely-branching habit, is indeed remarkably suited for bedding the decoration of window boxes, baskets and vases. The flowers, while not large, remain boldly expanded, and in their profusion hide the plants for months. The seed may be sown outside in well prepared ground early in May; to facilitate sowing the seed may be mixed with sand or dry soil; scatter the mixture and just press in the ground. Thin the seedlings to 8 to 12 inches apart. It is an advantage to sow the seed early in boxes in the house or hotbed for window boxes, baskets and also for bedding out.

SINGLE BEDDING PETUNIAS Pkt.

- 3586—Rosy Morn.** The plants are bushy and compact, the medium size flowers, produced in great abundance throughout the entire summer and fall are of a most pleasing clear pink, contrasted by a broad white throat. A splendid sort for porch boxes, pots and beds. **10c**
- 3587—Howard's Star.** Crimson maroon with a clearly defined five-point star in center of flower. Fine for bedding, baskets, vases, etc. **10c**
- 3589—Dwarf Inimitable.** Cherry red with white star. **10c**
- 3590—Blotched and Striped.** **10c**
- 3591—Snowball.** White; dwarf. **10c**
- 3593—Adonis.** Height and habit like Snowball. Carmine with white throat; dwarf. **10c**
- 3594—Fine Mixed** $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., **20c 5c**

PASSIFLORA

(Passion Flower)

- 3560—Coerulea.** 10 ft. Rapid growing climber, suitable for conservatories; also for outdoor culture in summer in the South. Rich foliage and sky-blue flowers. **10c pkt.**

PENNISETUM

Ornamental grass used for edgings of Canaas, etc.

- 3561—Longistylum.** Brush-like heads. **10c**
- 3562—Rupellianum.** H. 18 inches. Foliage long and slender; gracefully recurved. **10c**
- Very beautiful. **10c**

PENTSTEMON

Ornamental plants which make a splendid effect in borders, etc. Will flower the first season if sown early. They bloom from June until late in the fall. The half-pendant, bell-shaped flowers show beautiful shades and markings of scarlet, pink, white and blue. H. P. 3 ft.

- 3563—Hartwegii Hybrids.** An improved strain producing very large flowers borne upon long stems. Mixed colors. **15c**
- 3564—Pentstemon Mixed,** all colors. **5c**

PHYSOSTEGIA

(False Dragon Head)

Virginica. One of the prettiest hardy perennials, and gaining in popularity as it becomes better known. It forms dense bushes, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing freely during the summer months spikes of delicate Rosy Lilac or white tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather. The Rosy Lilac is the most vigorous and the best to grow.

(False Dragon Head)

- 3672—Rosy Lilac** **Pkt. 10c**
- 3673—White** **10c**

PERILLA

Handsome foliage annuals with broad notched leaves. They grow about 18 inches high, and are used as background to geraniums and other bedding plants.

- 3595—Atro Laciniatis.** Deep mulberry foliage, edges finely cut. **Pkt. 10c**
- 3596—Macrophylla.** Dwarfier than the above. **10c**

PHYSALIS

(Chinese Lantern Plant)

Hardy perennial which, treated as an annual, will form fruits the first season. Flowers yellow, followed by scarlet fruit enclosed in balloon-like capsules; showy and handsome.

- 3670—Francheti** **10c pkt.**

PLATYCODON

(Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower)

One of the best hardy perennials, producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery; easily raised from seed, which begins blooming in August if sown outdoors in April.

- 3674—Grandiflorum.** Large steel blue flowers. **Pkt. 10c**
- 3675—Album.** Pure white variety. **10c**
- 3676—Mariesi.** Large open, bell-shaped flowers of a rich violet-blue; plant dwarf and compact. **10c**

POLYANTHUS

(Primula Elatior)

Showy, early spring, free-flowering plants, fine for either pot or outdoor culture; hardy perennials; 9 inches.

- 3724—English Mixed.** A fine grade; all colors **10c pkt.**

Pueraria Thunbergiana

(Japanese Kudzu Vine)

- 3170—To this must be awarded first place as the fastest growing hardy climbing plant. It will grow 8 to 10 feet the first year from seed, and after it has become established there seems to be no limit to its growth. 50 feet in a single season being not unusual. Its foliage is large and covers well; it bears small racemes of rosy-purple; pea-shaped blossoms toward the close of August. A splendid subject for covering verandas, dead trees, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c 10c pkt.**



Barnard's "Giant" Annual Phloxes

ANNUAL PHLOXES

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. For pot culture, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting, set the taller kinds about a foot apart. Cutting away the old flowers makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time.

BARNARD'S "GIANT" ANNUAL PHLOX

3667—This Giant Flowering is a special mixture of Phlox; has very large, perfectly round flowers, and will produce immense trusses of flowers, which will surpass every other variety in extreme richness of color and duration of bloom. It grows very compact. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c; pkt., 10c

SELECT LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES (Phlox Drummondii, Grandiflora)

3625—Scarlet	10c pkt.
3626—Pure White	10c pkt.
3627—Rosy Carmine	10c pkt.
3645—Chamois Rose	10c pkt.
3633—Carmine, white eye.....	10c pkt.
3644—Blood Red	10c pkt.
3668—Phlox Drummondii, Mixed. Unsurpassed for variety of colors. Flowers are smaller than those of the large-flowering varieties.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c

LARGE-FLOWERING DWARF PHLOX

A type combining the size of the individual flower and head of the finest Grandifloras, but of dwarf, compact growth, a perfect combination; and while they do not come in the large variety of colors found in the taller growing type, the colors offered will be found very effective for beds, borders, etc.; 8 inches.

3648—White	10c pkt.
3649—Red	10c pkt.
3650—Blush Rose	10c pkt.
3651—Rose	10c pkt.
3652—Blood Red	10c pkt.
3653—Mixed Dwarf	10c pkt.

STAR PHLOX (P. Cuspidata)

The center of each petal runs out to a point beyond the edge, which gives the flowers a regular star-like form. Plant of compact habit, bearing large umbels of flowers.

3647—Star Phlox, mixed colors.....10c pkt.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX (Phlox Decussata)

Hardy herbaceous perennial and quite distinct from the varieties of Phlox Drummondii offered above, which are annuals. For best results should be sown as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring or as soon as gathered in the autumn. The seed we send out has been saved from our own collection and is supplied in mixture only.

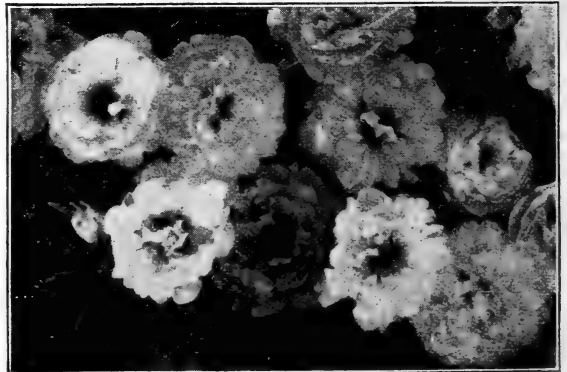
3666—Mixed Hardy Phlox.....10c pkt.

PORTULACA

(Sun Plant or Rose Moss)

One of our finest hardy annual plants, of easy culture, thriving best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in an exposed sunny situation; the flowers are of the richest colors, and produced throughout the summer in great profusion; fine for massing in beds, edgings or rock-work, and frequently used to sow broadcast over sunny banks, etc.; in any case it is well to mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of dry sand or soil, which permits an even and easy distribution of the seed; 6 inches high.

3704 —Single Rose	10c pkt.
3705 —Single Scarlet	10c pkt.
3706 —Single White	10c pkt.
3706A—Single Yellow	10c pkt.
3707 —Single Mixed. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 5c	
3708 —Double Mixed. A percentage of the flowers will come perfectly double. of the most brilliant scarlet, crimson, white, yellow, etc.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c; pkt., 5c



Double Portulaca

POPPIES

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Mix the seed with dry sand and sow very thinly. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand 5 to 6 inches or more apart if you wish best results.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES

- 3677—Admiral.** A beautiful variety having large, smooth-edged white flowers with a broad scarlet band. **10c pkt.**
- 3678—King Edward.** Scarlet with black blotch. **5c pkt.**
- 3679—Glaucum (Tulip Poppy).** One of the most brilliant; the flowers are 3 inches across and closely resemble the brilliant Scarlet Gesneriana Tulip; an elegant and distinct variety. **5c pkt.**
- 3680—Shirley Poppies.** They are single and occasionally semi-double, and range in color from the purest white through the delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to the deepest crimson and blood-red, while many are daintily edged and striped. In fact, so varied are they that scarcely any two flowers are exactly alike. **5c pkt.**
- 3683—Single Red.** Scarlet field poppy. **5c pkt.**
- 3684—Single Poppies.** Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; pkt., 5c

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES

- 3685—Cardinal.** Red double. **10c pkt.**
- 3686—White Swan.** Double white; fringed. **10c pkt.**
- 3689—Carnation-Flowered.** Mixed. **5c pkt.**
- 3690—Double Poppies.** Mixed varieties and colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; pkt., 5c
- 3691—Barnard's Special Mixture of Double and Single Poppies.** Comprises not only all the double and single Poppies described above but also a number of other sorts especially purchased for this mixture, including some entirely new ones. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 5c

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES

Oriental Poppies should be sown in early Spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. When this Fall growth starts is the time they should be transplanted to their permanent flowering quarters. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their resting period. For permanent beds these are unequalled. Effective among shrubbery, being of tall growth, large flowered, and showy. While Tulips are yet in bloom the Oriental Poppy makes the garden glow and from soon afterwards until late autumn a succession of Poppy blooms in their brilliant colors are available for cut-flowers.

- 3702—Orientale (Oriental Poppy).** Scarlet. **10c**
- 3703—Orientale Hybrids.** Flowers of immense size, 6 inches and over in diameter, and of many novel colors. **10c**

ICELAND POPPIES (Papaver Nudicaule)

While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as early as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fern-like foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting, for which purpose pick when in bud, and, if the seed pods are picked off, continue in flower the entire season. They remain evergreen throughout the Winter, coming into bloom early the following Spring.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 3694—Scarlet | Each |
| 3695—White | 10c |
| 3696—Orange | 10c |
| 3697—Mixed Iceland Poppies $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c | |



Barnard's Special Double and Single Poppies

PRIMULA

The beautiful Chinese Fringed Primroses and Obconica and Forbesi varieties are indispensable for winter or spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are one of the most important winter blooming pot plants. The seed we offer has been saved from the best strains of English and Continental growth. Sow in March, April or May. The hardy varieties are also deserving of wide cultivation.

FRINGED CHINESE PRIMROSES

The flowers of Chinese Primroses are large, more or less fringed, rich in hue, and stand well above the foliage. Almost all shades of color are found, from pure white to deep crimson, and occasionally a blue one appears.

- Pkt.**
3709—Barnard's Mixed. From the finest strains. **25c**

BABY PRIMROSES

A desirable winter window plant. Blooms very quickly from seed and bears in great profusion small lavender-colored flowers.

- 3710—Forbesi (Baby Primroses)** **15c pkt.**
3710a—Malacoides. A fine house plant, somewhat like P. Forbesi, but larger in all its parts. Lilac, rose or white. **Each 15c**

PRIMULA OBCONICA

These are of the easiest culture in greenhouse or light window of dwelling house, flowering abundantly and continuously with little care, and should be sown during the spring in good porous loam. They will not germinate well in any compost containing peat or leafmold. To develop the colors to the highest degree, grow in heavy soil, and at a temperature as near 60 degrees as possible.

- 3711—Obconica.** Mixed colors. **15c pkt.**

Hardy Primulas

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 3712—Auricula. Finest mixed. | Pkt. |
| 3718—English Primrose. Yellow. | 10c |
| 3723—Japan Primrose. Mixed colors. | 10c |
| 3724—Polyanthus. Bright and showy, mixed. | 10c |

PYRETHRUM

Hardy perennials, useful in borders. Their daisy-like flowers are fine for cutting. They come in a variety of colors and in great profusion. The golden-leaved sorts are invaluable for edging and bedding.

- 3729—Aureum.** Is the well-known Golden Feather so much used for edging, carpet-bedding, etc. **10c**
- 3741—Roseum Hybridum.** This new large flowering single strain is saved from a fine collection. Bears large Daisy or Cosmos-like flowers, ranging in color from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centers; blooms in May and June and again in the fall, and is one of the most graceful and long-lasting cut flowers. **10c**
- 3742—Kelway's Single Mixed.** Valuable for cutting. Colors are bright and attractive. **25c**
- 3740—Hybridum fl. pl.** Aster-like flowers. All colors, from pure white to crimson. **15c**

See also—**MATRICARIA**

RICINUS

(Castor Bean)

Decorative plants with palm-like foliage. Desirable to place in center of beds of Cannas, etc., giving to the garden magnificent sub-tropical effects; even a single plant forms a pyramid of leaves.

- 3744—Borboniensis Arboreus.** 15 ft. Green foliageoz., **15c 5c**
- 3745—Cambogensis.** 6 ft. Dark maroon.oz., **15c 5c**
- 3752—Sanguineus.** 10 ft. Stems red; leaves greenoz., **15c 5c**
- 3753—Zanzibarensis.** 15 ft. Leaves vary in color from light green to purplish red. The plants of this variety surpass all others in height besides having enormous leaves. The seeds are beautifully marked.oz. **15c 5c**
- 3750—Gibsonii.** 6 ft. Dark leaves; dwarf.oz., **15c 5c**
- 3758—Ricinus.** Finest mixed.oz., **15c 5c**

ROSEMARY—See Herbs end of Vegetable Seeds.

RUDBECKIA

(Cone Flower)

Showy, free-blooming; fine for cutting.

- 3770—Newmani.** One of the finest. H. P. **10c**
- 3767—Bicolor Superba.** Large, bright yellow, with dark spots. H. P. **10c**
- 3773—Pupurea.** H. P. 3 ft. Reddish purple flowers. **10c**
- 3769—Laciniatus fl. pt.** (Golden Glow.) H. P. **10c**

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Painted Tongue)

Hardy annual worthy of more extensive cultivation. The funnel-shaped flowers are like a Petunia. They come in a wide range of colors, each flower veined and penciled. In bloom August to October. Useful for cutting.

- 3775—Mixed.** Many shades and markings. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., **15c 5c**
- 3774—Emperor.** An improved strain; growth is more compact, and flowers larger. Mixed **10c**
- 3776—Brown** **15c**
- 3777—Dark Scarlet** **15c**
- 3778—Rose** **15c**
- 3779—Azure Blue** **15c**

SEDUM

(Stone Crop)

- 3861—H. P.** 4 inches. Showy little plants, suitable for rockwork, stone walls, edgings, etc **10c**



Salvia, Clara Bedman

SALVIA

(Flowering Sage)

A hedge or bed of Salvias is a blaze of color during late summer and fall. They are used to good effect for bordering Canna beds, also for hedges along walks or lot dividing lines. Seed should be started either indoors or in a hotbed; sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; do not sow in open ground until soil has become well warmed. Transplant from 12 to 18 inches apart.

- | | Pkt. |
|--|-----------------|
| 3832—Splendens. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The well-known variety, fiery scarlet.... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., | 30c; 10c |
| 3824—Silver Spot. 2 ft. Scarlet flowers; spotted leaves | 10c |
| 3785—Clara Bedman. 2 ft. Dwarf and compact | 10c |
| 3790—Drooping Spikes. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Red flowers.... | 10c |
| 3801—Fireball. 2 ft. Very compact; desirable for pots | 15c |
| 3837—Zurich. 12 to 15 inches. Scarlet, early... | 20c |
| 3802—King of Carpets. 16 to 18 inches. Covers itself completely with long, bright red ears right down to the ground, which produces a brilliant effect..... | 25c |
| 3830—Globosa. H. B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Blooms the second year from seed. Excellent foliage plant for lawns. Silvery gray leaves deeply cut; large white flowers..... | 15c |
| 3831—Patens. T. P. 2 ft. Blue flowers on erect spikes | 15c |

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS—Ornamental

- | | Pkt. |
|---|------------|
| 2492—Scarlet Runner. An exceedingly rapid grower, with deep scarlet flowers from early summer until fall. The pods are edible..... | 10c |
| 2493—Butterfly Bean. The flowers are distinguished by pure white wings and scarlet standard..... | 10c |

SCHIZANTHUS

(Butterfly Flower)

Plants desirable for bordering beds of taller flowers, also for indoor culture in pots during winter. Easily grown from seed. The dainty flowers, peculiarly marked, are fine for cutting. Sow outdoors when weather becomes settled.

- | | Pkt. |
|---|------------|
| 3848—Mixed Colors | 10c |
| 3850—Wisetonensis. Especially suitable for pot culture. The plants are covered with bloom, the ground color of which is white with a large spot on the upper lip.... | 20c |

SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride, Sweet Scabious, Pincushion Flower)

The Scabiosa is an old favorite, and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long wiry stems, in white, yellow, pink, scarlet, crimson, and maroon. Beautiful in the garden, and excellent for bouquets. 12 to 18 inches high.

3839—Black King	10c pkt.
3840—Golden Yellow	10c pkt.
3841—Snowball, White	10c pkt.
3842—Pink	10c pkt.
3843—Fiery Scarlet	10c pkt.
3844—Tall Double Mixed	5c pkt.
3845—Dwarf Double Mixed	5c pkt.

HARDY PERENNIAL SCABIOSA

3846—Caucasica. (Blue Bonnet.) One of the handsomest of hardy perennials; especially valuable for cutting, the blooms lasting a long time in water; lilac-blue; 3 feet. 10c pkt.

3847—Caucasica Alba. A large pure white variety; the flowers, 3 to 4 inches across on long stems, are exquisite for vases, lasting a long time in water. 15c pkt.

SILENE

(Catchfly)

3863—An easily grown annual with pretty flowers all summer long. H. A. 1 ft. 5c pkt.

SMILAX

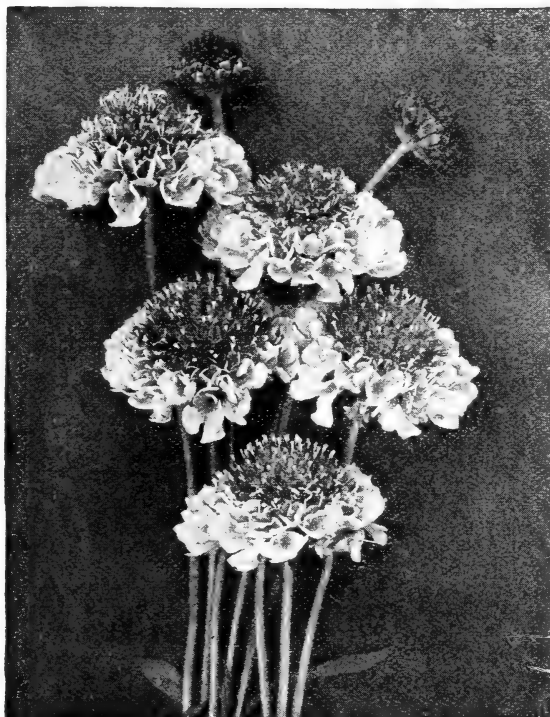
(Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides)

3864—Smilax is the most useful climber which adorns the greenhouse or conservatory. 5c pkt.

SHASTA DAISY (See Hardy Chrysanthemum)

SNAPDRAGON (See Antirrhinum)

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (See Euphorbia)



Scabiosa—Mourning Bride

STOCKS—Gilliflower

Stocks last a long time in bloom, are beautiful, fragrant and satisfactory.

Stock seed may be sown in the open ground, or in the hotbed or cold frame, but if transplanted, let this be done when the plants are small, just out of the seed-leaf, or the plants become slender and never make good plants nor flower well. Transplant 1 foot apart.

LARGE-FLOWERING 10-WEEK STOCKS

The favorite sort for bedding. Grows about 1 foot high.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
3866—Purple	10c	3869—Rose	10c
3867—Blood Red	10c	3870—Light Blue	10c
3868—Pure White	10c	3871—Crimson	10c
3872—Canary	10c		
3873—Barnard's Special, extra fine, mixed	10c		
3874—Good Mixed. All colors	5c		

GIANT PERFECTION OR CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN

Useful for outdoor bedding as well as for pots or cut flowers. They throw out numerous side branches, all bearing double, fragrant flowers. Height, 18 in.

3880—Pink	10c pkt.
3881—Light Blue	10c pkt.
3882—Lavender	10c pkt.
3887—Princess Alice, white	10c pkt.
3889—Mixed Perfection	10c pkt.

WINTER STOCKS

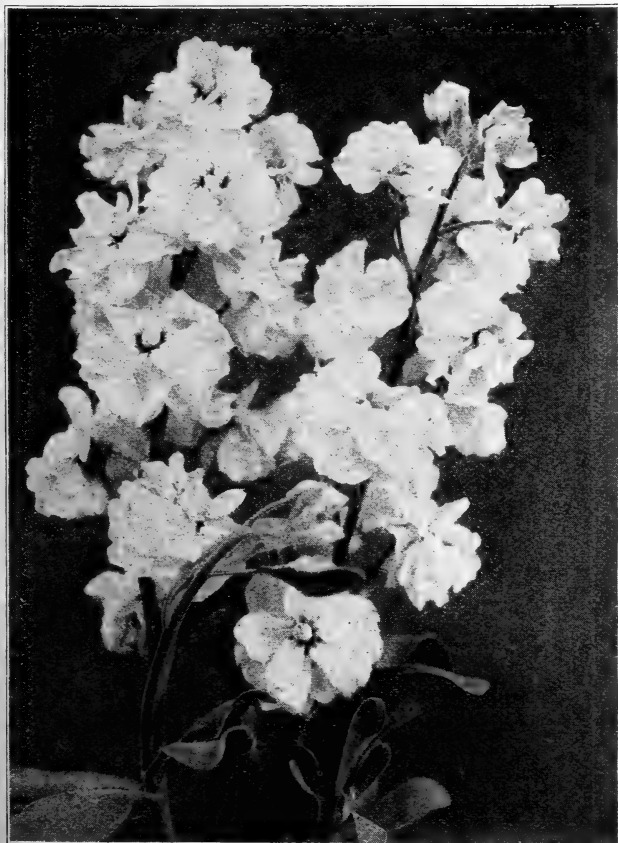
3912—White Lady. 20 inches; white. Throws up a central spike like that of a Tree Wallflower, branching freely and assuming a pyramidal form. 15c pkt.

BEAUTY OF NICE STOCKS.

A magnificent recently developed strain of early Summer flowering or Winter Stocks, forming much-branched plants about 2 feet high and having numerous spikes of very large, double, delightfully fragrant flowers.

These may be sown early to bloom in summer or in July and August for later flowering. Seedlings bloom in ten weeks. Splendid for pots and cutting. 2 ft.

3902—Abundance, rose	10c pkt.
3913—Beauty of Nice, pink	10c pkt.
3896—Crimson King	10c pkt.
3901—Queen Alexandria, lilac	10c pkt.
3914—Beauty Stocks, Mixed	10c pkt.



Stocks—Giant Perfection or Cut-and-Come-Again

BARNARD'S SELECTED SWEET PEAS

We could greatly extend our list, but we think it best to confine our offers to such sorts as are really first-class.

HOW TO GROW SWEET PEAS.—The principal essential for the best success is a cool, deep, moist soil, and a sunny situation. The ground should be prepared deep and rich. Fall preparation, where possible, is preferable, but if done in the spring, use no green manure. Bone meal is good if old rotted manure can not be obtained. Sow early, as Sweet Peas need the cold, moist spring ground to make the root growth. In the latitude of Chicago, early in March is not too early. Sow the seed in deep furrows, the bottom of which must be at least 6 inches below the level of the soil; this is to guard against a summer drought. Cover the seeds only one inch, after which the furrow is still five inches deep. When the plants are 2 inches high, thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart and fill in another inch or so of soil around the plants, always leaving a portion of the plant above the surface; do this at intervals until the furrow is nearly full; it should always remain a little hollow to hold the rains, and to allow water to be applied in quantity when necessary.

During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently and given an application of liquid manure once a week. A mulch of hay or rakings from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather. The flowers should be picked as often as possible, and all withered blooms should be removed, to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would stop them from continuing in bloom.

SPENCERS

"BUTTERFLY" or "ORCHID FLOWERED"

Nothing within recent years can approach in importance the introduction of the "Spencer" Sweet Peas. They are distinguished from the standard sorts by the enormous flowers with crinkled and wavy petals, and also from the fact that they usually bear four blossoms on a long, stout stem.

3922—America. White, striped with crimson. Large, showy flower.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

3923—Apple Blossom. Fine, bright pink and rose, free bloomer.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

3924—Asta Ohn. Pinkish lavender. Large, handsome flower, which has become one of the favorites with florists.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

3925—Aurora. White laced with light pink. Very dainty, beautiful flower.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

3926—Capt. of Blues. Violet blue. Large wavy flowers, very handsome.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

3927—Clara Curtis. Delicate cream color. Usually four flowers to a stem.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

3928—Countess Spencer. This beautiful pink variety was the first of the Spencer type to be introduced. Flowers of unusual size and substance. The beautifully waved petals and their soft pink color makes it one of the most attractive and admired by all.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

3929—Dainty. Fine large flowers. White edged with delicate rose.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

3930—Dobbie's Cream. Pretty primrose flowers. Of large size and form;

best of the cream-colored sorts.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

3931—Early Songster. The latest introduction in lavender Sweet Peas. The color is a most decided lavender, without the mauve tint found in other Sweet Peas of this type. The flowers are very large and nicely waved; usually borne four to a stem, very floriferous.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c

3932—Edith Taylor. Salmon rose, mammoth flower. One of the finest of that color. Blooms very freely and does not sunburn.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

3933—Fiery Cross. Has all the appearance of live fire, the color being a scorching fire-red, or scarlet, without any shading, and which scintillates and glitters in bright sunlight, thus adding a glowing, fire-like sheen which radiates over the flower.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c

3934—Florence Morse. Lovely combination of two shades of pink, a soft, delicate tink with a darker edge.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

3935—Flora Norton. Bright blue, large, showy flowers for cutting.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

3936—Florence Nightingale. Soft, delicate lavender flowers of unusual size handsomely waved and frilled. Blooms freely, has long stems; especially fine for cut-flowers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

3937—Henrietta. The color of this charming variety is beautiful, clear bright rose pink on a cream ground. The great attractive beauty of the flower, however, is its enormous size and frilled appearance, owing to the extent of the duplexing. The flowers are more like pink roses than sweet peas. A few sprays together look like a bouquet. For dainty table decorations, corsage bouquets or exhibition it will be hard to beat "Henrietta."

Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c

3938—King Edward VII. Splendid scarlet. Very free bloomer; should be included in every collection.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c

3939—King White. Splendid pure white. By far the largest and finest of all white Sweet Peas. Four large beautiful waved flowers on each stem.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c



"Early Songster" Sweet Pea

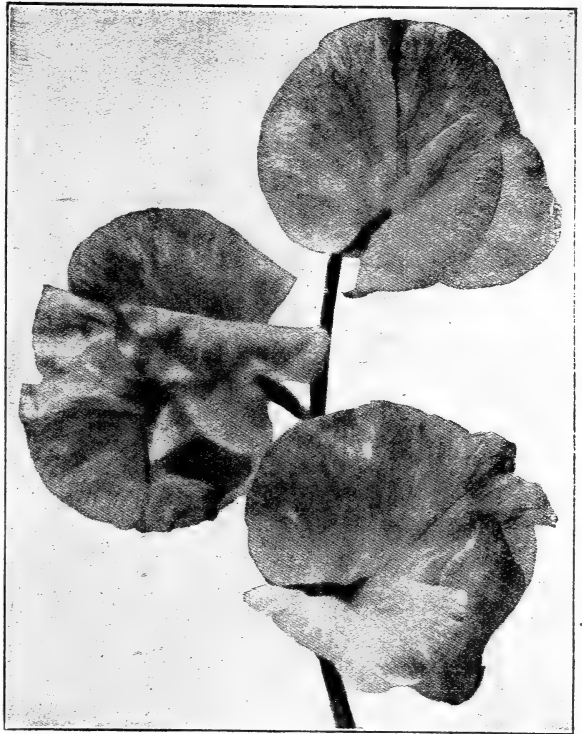
SWEET PEAS

Spencer Varieties—Continued

- 3940—Margaret Atlee.** Described by those who know it best as the finest of all Sweet Peas. The color is a delicate shade of pink—a blending of salmon and rose over a creamy ground. The flowers are of superb form and size, often measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Both standard and wings are beautifully fringed and often come double. The vines are of very vigorous growth with unusually long stems, and support very graceful clusters of four of these lovely flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c**
- 3941—Margaret Madison.** Azure blue; one of the newer and probably the finest of the light-blue Spencers. A beautiful flower of delicate color and of splendid size and form. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c**
- 3942—Marie Corelli.** Handsome, bright crimson. of late introduction and quite distinct. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c**
- 3943—May Campbell.** This is a very pretty and odd-colored variety. Creamy white dotted with carmine. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c**
- 3944—Melba.** Delicate salmon; a very beautiful flower. This is truly a Giant Spencer; the flowers often measuring 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c**
- 3945—Mrs. Hugh Dickson.** Cream colored and pink, very delicately blended large flowers, vines vigorous. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c**
- 3946—Nubian.** A mammoth maroon-colored flower; almost black. A very free bloomer. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c**
- 3947—Othello.** Rich maroon. The best of the dark varieties and one of the largest and finest of the Spencers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c**
- 3948—Senator.** An odd colored sort; chocolate striped on white ground, large flowers which are very attractive. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c**
- 3949—Stirling Stent.** Lovely salmon pink, blooms freely. Usually four flowers to a stem. Very much admired wherever put on exhibition. Should be one of the Sweet Peas you plant this year. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c**
- 3950—Vermilion Brilliant.** Very brilliant scarlet; large flowering and exceedingly showy. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c**
- 3951—Wedgewood.** Clear delicate blue. A distinct shade named for the celebrated Wedgewood china. One of the most admired of the new Spencers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c**
- 3952—White Spencer.** Very large, beautifully waved flowers, pure white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c**
- 3953—Choice Mixed Spencers.** This is a field-grown mixture and contains a good assortment of colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c**

BARNARD'S ROYAL MIXTURE OF SPENCERS

- 3954—Made up from our complete list of named varieties, including those of recent introduction. We have been very careful in preparing this mixture so that each package will contain a proper proportion of color; also seeds of the choicest varieties.** **Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c**



Margaret Atlee Sweet Pea

SWEET PEAS
Grandiflora Varieties

Are considered easier to grow than the Spencers. The varieties listed below are the cream of all known sorts. All inferior varieties have been discarded.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Price of
the
Grandiflora
Sweet Peas:</p> <p>Pkt., 5c;
oz., 10c;
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.</p> | <p>3966—Dorothy Eckford. White.
3967—Golden Gleam. Cream.
3968—Katherine Tracy. Soft pink.
3969—Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.
3970—Mrs. Wilmot. Orange pink.
3971—King Edward VII. Scarlet.
3972—Lady Grisel Hamilton. Lavender.
3973—Lord Nelson. Blue.
3974—Lottie Eckford. Blue and white.
3975—Black Knight. Maroon.
3976—America. White striped scarlet.
3977—Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. White striped pink.
3978—Senator. White striped chocolate.</p> |
|---|--|
- 3979—Choice Mixture of Grandiflora Type.** **Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c**

Barnard's Royal Mixture of Grandiflora Types

- 3980—This mixture contains all the best-named large-flowering varieties and novelties and is undoubtedly a truly superb mixture blended by us with extraordinary care from named varieties of the most approved large-flowering types.** **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c**

Winter-Flowering or "Extreme-Early" Varieties

These varieties will produce Sweet Peas fully three weeks ahead of the Grandiflora types. When grown under glass during Fall, Winter, and Spring, they will continue to flower continuously for from three to four months.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>4000—White.
4001—Pink.</p> | <p>4002—Pink and White.
4003—Lavender.</p> |
|---|--|
- Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c**

STATICE

Splendid either for the border or rockery, producing all summer panicles of flowers, which can be dried and used for winter bouquets.

- 3917—**Latifolia**. (Sea Lavender.) Large spreading panicles of light-blue graceful flowers, of the "everlasting" nature, much prized for winter decoration. Hardy perennial. 10c pkt.

STEVIA

- 3865—**Serrata**. Free-blooming plants, bearing a multitude of fragrant pure white flowers; suitable for Summer or Winter blooming; largely used for cutting; should be grown in the greenhouse for Winter blooming. 10c pkt.

STOKESIA

(Cornflower or Stokes' Aster)

Plants grow about 18 inches high, bearing freely from July to October handsome Centaurea-like blossoms, each measuring from 4 to 5 inches across; it is of easy culture, and one of the most desirable plants for the hardy border, and also for cutting Hardy Perennial.

- 3915—**Cyanea**. Light blue.....10c pkt.
3916—**Cyanea Alba**. Pure white.....10c pkt.

SUNFLOWER—See *Helianthus*

SWEET ROCKET

(*Hesperis*)

An old-time garden favorite. It is a hardy perennial, excellent to grow in a permanent border or among shrubbery. The plants grow 2 to 3 ft. high with spikes of fragrant blooms; valuable for cut-flowers.

- 4030—**Purple** 10c
4031—**White** 10c
4031A—**Mixed** 5c

SWEET SULTANS—See *Centaurea*.

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

We are pleased to see that the merits of this sturdy old-fashioned flower are being more generally recognized and its cultivation greatly extended. Beautiful, fragrant and easily grown, it is worthy of a place in every garden. The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, and the large fragrant flowers are borne in trusses of great size. They make a splendid show in the garden or hardy border and last well as cut flowers. Seed may be sown at any time from Spring to midsummer. Seed planted early will bloom in the Fall. It is better to sow seed every year to have young plants, as they flower more freely. Hardy biennial; height 1½ to 2 feet.

- 4032—**Auricula-Flowered**, or Hunt's Perfection. This strain is a large-flowered selection of the Auricula-Eyed section, the most beautiful and admired of all Sweet Williams. The individual flowers and trusses are of extraordinary size, and the range of color, all showing a clear, white eye, is superb. 10c pkt.
4033—**Pink Beauty**. An exceedingly pretty variety with beautiful salmon pink flowers. 10c pkt.
4035—**Scarlet Beauty**. A selection out of Pink Beauty; color, intense rich deep scarlet. 10c pkt.
4037—**Nigrescens**. Very dark flowers. 10c pkt.
4039—**Single White**. 10c pkt.
4040—**Double Mixed**. This mixture you will find of very superior quality; containing all colors and shades. 10c pkt.
4043—**Single Finest Mixed**. A very choice assortment of all the best single-flowering varieties. ¼ oz., 15c; 5c pkt.

THUNBERGIA

(Black-Eyed Susan)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual trailing plants, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, etc.; very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc.; with dark eyes; mixed colors: 4 feet.

- 4044—**Thunbergia**, mixed colors. 10c pkt.



Sweet William—Auricula-flowered

TORENIA

A splendid plant for vases, hanging-baskets, borders, etc.; covered the entire season with a mass of bloom. Sky-blue, with three spots of dark-blue, bright yellow center. H. H. annual.
4057—**Fournieri compacta**. Porcelain blue...10c pkt.
4058—**Fournieri**. Sky blue and violet.....10c pkt.

TRITOMA

(Red-Hot-Poker Plant)

- 4060—**Grandiflora**. H. P. 4 ft. Effective among shrubbery or planted in clumps. The large spikes of orange-red flowers are borne in the autumn. 10c pkt.

TROLLIUS

- 4064—**Hybridus**. H. P. 1½ ft. Pale yellow to deep gold. 10c pkt.

VALERIANA

- 4065—**Showy**, hardy border plants, producing large corymbs of red or white flowers; fine for bouquets; mixed; 2 feet. Hardy perennial. 10c pkt.

VIOLAS, or TUFTED PANSIES

(Also known as Fanny Violets, Johnny-Jump-Ups, etc.)

The plants are more hardy than Pansies, and of vigorous growth, forming deep-rooting, compact, tufted clumps. Planted in masses or lines they form perfect mats covered with myriads of flowers from spring until cold weather.

- 4083—**Blue Perfection** 4085—**White Perfection**
4084—**Lutea splendens**, 4086—**Mixed Colors**.
yellow Each, per pkt., 10c

VIOLA ODORATA

(Violets)

Are not successfully grown from seed—buy plants.

VINCA

(Madagascar Periwinkle, or Old Maid)

Ornamental free-blooming plants and one of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants we have. It is best to start the seed early indoors or in a hotbed, but they begin blooming in August from seed sown out of doors in May, or as soon as the ground is warm, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; a fine cut flower, every bud opening when placed in water; 2 feet.

- 4087—**Rosea**. Rose, dark eye.....10c pkt.
4088—**Alba**. White, crimson eye.....10c pkt.
4089—**Alba Pura**. Pure white.....10c pkt.
4090—**Mixed Colors**10c pkt.



Barnard's Giant-Flowering Zinnias

VERBENA

Start seed in the early spring, in the house or under glass, and transplant where they are to bloom, after two to three inches of growth have been made.

MAMMOTH-FLOWERED VERBENAS

Saved from finest specimens only.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4071—White. | 4075—Blue Shades. |
| 4072—Scarlet. | 4076—Pink. |
| 4073—Striped. | 4077—Auriculiflora. |
| 4074—Purple. | Each, per pkt., 10c |
| 4079—Choice Mixed Mammoth Flowered | $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 15c 10c |

VERONICA

- 4070—Veronica Spicata. Blue flowers. H. P. .10c



Verbena Mixed

WALLFLOWER

Well-known, deliciously fragrant, half-hardy perennials.

- 4091—Single Mixed 5c pkt.
4092—Double Finest Mixed 10c pkt.

WILD CUCUMBER

This is one of the quickest growing climbers on our list. Should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For a trellis or pillar no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building.

- 4117 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; 5c pkt.

"WILD GARDEN" FLOWER SEED

Each package contains about 100 varieties of hardy flower seeds mixed together, and wherever planted will insure something new almost every day. Is suitable for sowing in shrubbery, and in beds on which no care will be bestowed, or even for sowing in exposed situations, where wildness is preferred to order and precision. To those who can not bestow the necessary care required in a neatly laid out flower garden, the "Wild Garden" presents a good substitute.

- 4118 Oz., 20c; 5c pkt.

BARNARD'S ZINNIAS

Giant-Flowering (Youth and Old Age)

This is the finest strain obtainable. The flowers are of enormous size, thickly set with velvety petals. The plants are healthy, robust, vigorous growers, branching freely, and make excellent material for groups or cutting. Will be found very superior to ordinary Zinnias. New colors have been added, depth and size given to the blooms and a rich velvety luster to the petals.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4095—White 10c | 4098—Flesh Pink 10c |
| 4096—Golden Yellow. 10c | 4099—Crimson 10c |
| 4097—Violet 10c | 4100—Scarlet 10c |

4116—Giant Zinnia "Picotee" (New). The flowers are very attractive, each petal being tipped with a different color like a Picotee Carnation. Pkt., 15c

- 4101—Giant-Flowering, mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c 10c

TALL DOUBLE

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 4102—White 5c | 4106—Orange 5c |
| 4103—Golden Yellow . 5c | 4107—Scarlet 5c |
| 4104—Flesh Pink 5c | 4108—Crimson 5c |
| 4105—Rose 5c | 4109—Purple 5c |
| 4110—Tall Double Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c 5c | |
| 4111—Dwarf Double, mixed. Splendid Variety. 5c | |
| 4112—Zebra. Flowers striped, spotted and blotched 10c | |
| 4113—Double Mexican. A dwarf-growing class much admired for its extra fine flowers; mixed. 10c | |
| 4114—Crested and Curled. Colors orange, purple, pink, rose. Flowers with twisted and curled petals. 10c | |
| 4115—Gracillima. Pompton mixed. 10c | |

ZEA

- 4094—Japanese Maize, ornamental corn. 5c

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

For Spring Planting

BULBS are of easiest culture, inexpensive, and require but little care. Put them in the ground out of doors in April and May. **Some will bloom in June, and all during the same year as planted.** These include many of our most attractive plants both for foliage and flowers. As a rule they should be planted out of doors after the weather has become somewhat settled and warm. After the first frost and the leaves have turned droopy or yellow, take up and put in a dry cellar or some other place where they will not freeze, storing in paper bags or soil preferably, and then re-planting the following year.

Taking the Gladioli, these are among the easiest and most satisfactory bulbs for everybody to grow. As decorative flowers for the garden or the adornment of interiors as a cut flower, they have few superiors.

We would also call attention to Cannas. The wonderful improvement to which this popular bedding plant has been developed makes it today one of the best of all summer flowering plants both for flowers and foliage. Its ornamental leaves varying from light pea green to darkest brilliant maroons and bronzes can be used most effectively both in borders or beds. The flower spikes have been developed to enormous size and individual flowers sometimes measure 2 inches across. They are of most brilliant colors including all shades from creamy white through pure lemon yellow, orange, salmon, pink, scarlet to deep red velvety maroons. Many of the flowers are tinged with gold, some spotted and others striped until there is a gorgeous display which continues in bloom from early summer until cut by frost.

For best results beds should be deeply spaded and a liberal amount of well rotted manure dug in. A mass of the different colors can be planted together or single plants are effective—the arrangement being largely dictated to by one's own taste.

AMARYLLIS

Most of those we list are suitable for house, conservatory, and garden. For pot culture Amaryllis require a well-drained, turfy, sandy soil and a growing and resting season. If convenient, start in hotbed, beginning with fifty degrees of heat, increasing to sixty or seventy. When the leaves appear, water carefully and not in too great quantity. The Formosissima and Rosea planted in May make rich and showy border plants.

Atamasco Alba (White Fairy Lily) Plant three or four bulbs to a five-inch pot.
For the garden culture, set out in spring and lift in autumn like Gladiolus.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Atamasco Rosea (Fairy Lily). In bloom all summer. Fine for edging. Rose-

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily). Rich, deep velvety crimson flowers which usually appear in advance of leaves. Valuable for either pot or outdoor culture.

Each, 10c; 3 for 25c

Johnsoni. (Barbadoes Spice Lily). Large trumpet-shaped flowers, with a white stripe through each petal. A favorite and well-known variety. Large selected bulbs.

Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00



Amaryllis Johnsoni

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

(Elephant's Ears)

A vigorous growing plant which has tremendously large, pendulous leaves borne on long stiff stems. In rich soil, with an abundance of moisture, assume very large growth and is most effective either singly on lawns or planted in centers of beds or as backgrounds for other blooming plants. They are frequently planted in groups and quite often as a border around Cannas.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Grade	Prepaid	Not Prepaid
First Size Bulbs	\$0.15 each	\$0.10
Extra Large Bulbs	.30 each	.20
Mammoth Bulbs	.40 each	.35



Caladiums Bordering a Bed of Cannas

BARNARD'S SELECTED CANNAS

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results in our varied and trying climate. They do well in all sections of the country and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded two feet deep and a generous amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart.

Bulbs on this page are mailed postpaid at single and dozen rates.

NOTE—We do not send Bulbs of any kind by mail until all danger of freezing is passed.

BRONZE FOLIAGE

Egandale—A favorite bronze-leaved sort, with soft currant-red flowers; 4 feet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

King Humbert—In this grand Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flowers with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers measure 6 in. in diameter, produced in gigantic trusses, a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; foliage broad and massive, of a rich coppery-bronze; 4 to 5 feet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Robusta Perfecta—A distinct and handsome sort, makes a good screen; bearing immense leaves 11 to 18 inches wide and three feet long, of a bright bronze-red color; the flowers are insignificant; 6 to 7 feet high; with good cultivation grows 8 feet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Shenandoah—Flowers beautiful rosy pink, borne in large clusters. The foliage is very beautiful, being rich ruby-red, exquisitely veined and tinted, resembling some rich tropical plant; 4 feet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Wm. Saunders—Bright scarlet, bronze foliage; 4 feet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Wyoming—Massive orange flowers on purplish-bronze foliage, making a strong contrast; 6 feet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

YELLOW SHADES

Green Foliage

Austria—Pure canary-yellow; fine, large open flowers, with few reddish dots in the center of the two inside petals; 4 feet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Aurora—Light golden-yellow, streaked red; 3 feet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

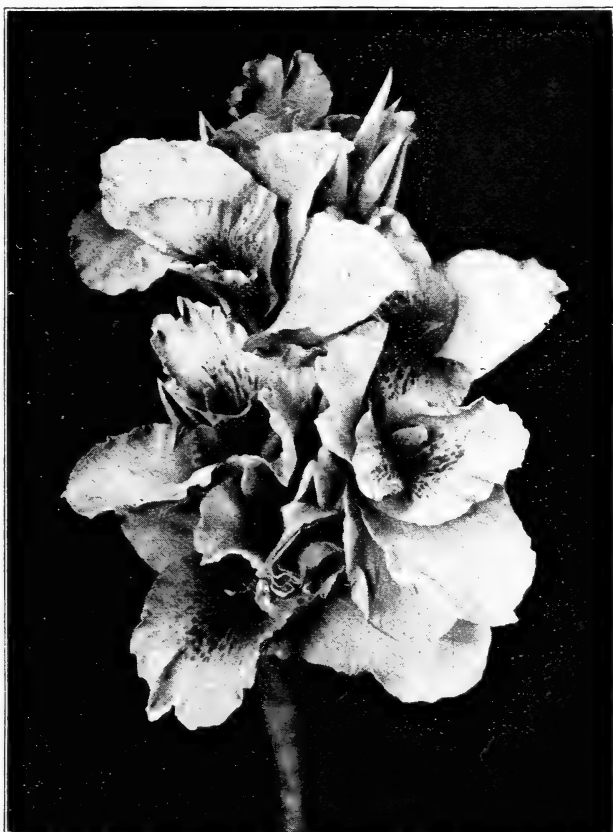
Buttercup—Bright butter-cup-yellow, a healthy, dwarf, free bloomer; one of the best pure yellows; $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Florence Vaughan—Bright, rich golden-yellow, spotted with red; of large size and perfect form; green foliage; 4 feet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Gladiator—A very showy Canna of strong and rugged habit. Flowers are bright yellow, thickly spotted with crimson; 3 feet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Indiana—Orchid flowers on a fiery but velvety orange, daintily marked and striped with red; 5 feet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Jane Addams—Color a rich deep yellow, with a touch of red at the throat. A clean, vigorous grower and very free-flowering; $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50



King Humbert

YELLOW SHADES—Continued

Richard Wallace—A good free-flowering, yellow Canna of vigorous growth. In color it is a pleasing canary-yellow with exceptionally large flowers, which are carried well above the bright green foliage; 5 feet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Yellow King Humbert (Queen Helene)—Identical with King Humbert in habit of growth and flowering, and produces yellow flowers, dotted with red, and has green foliage. It will please all who try it. It has proven so satisfactory that there is a possibility that the demand for it may equal that of King Humbert. Some plants will occasionally give a scarlet or scarlet striped flower, which we consider an improvement rather than a defect. 5 feet. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

WE WILL HAVE PLANTS OF THE MOST POPULAR VARIETIES OF CANNAS IN SEASON.

CANNAS—Continued Next Page

BARNARD'S SELECTED CANNAS—Continued

RED SHADES—Green Foliage

Alphonse Bouvier. Fine, tall, brilliant crimson, green foliage; 6 feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Beacon. Very free-flowering. Color a rich cardinal-red; florets of medium size. A splendid bedding variety; 3½ to 4 feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Black Prince. Showy crimson, overlaid maroon; very distinct; 5 feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Crimson Bedder. Dazzling crimson scarlet; makes a very showy bed; 3½ feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Charles Henderson. The color is a deep, rich crimson, with a yellow flame at the throat. A very compact grower, elegant dark green foliage. The flower spikes are of good size, the petals are broad and beautifully recurved, which, in addition to forming a globular head of perfect florets, keep the truss clear of all faded flowers; 3½ feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Firebird. This is by all means the best red-flowered, green-leaved Canna. The flowers are borne in immense trusses, on strong stalks well above the leaves. They are of splendid form, round and shapely. The petals measure 2½ inches and more across. The color is a clear, glistening scarlet, without any streaks, spots or blotches; 4 feet.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Jean Tissot. One of the brightest; color an intense, brilliant vermilion, with bright orange shadings, a color that can be seen as far as the eye will carry; massive green foliage; 5 feet.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

King Humbert. Described under bronze-leaved sorts.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Louisiana. A strong, vigorous variety, producing a dense mass of glossy, green foliage and vivid scarlet flowers, often measuring 7 inches across. Height, 6 feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Meteor. It is impossible to convey the full value of this magnificent bedding variety with its massive, erect trusses of deep, blood-red flowers, produced with a freedom that leaves nothing to be desired in effectiveness. Unqualifiedly the best, deep red, bedding Canna; 5 feet.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Mrs. Kate Gray. Rich orange-scarlet, overlaid with gold; flowers large, with immense trusses, foliage bright, glossy green; one of the best; 5 feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Pennsylvania. Intense vermilion-scarlet, overlaid with an orange sheen. Flowers measure fully 6 inches; are produced freely; foliage rich green; 5 feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Prince Wied. An excellent, brilliant, rich, deep-crimson bedder, with flowers of medium size, but produced in very large trusses; free and early; one of the best; 4 feet.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Uncle Sam. This is a highly recommended variety, bearing bunches of orange-scarlet flowers. Equal to King Humbert; 6 feet.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Wintzer's Colossal. The largest flowering Canna we have seen. Individual florets often measure over eight inches across. The color is a bright scarlet. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free-flowering. It is of the Italian or Orchid-flowering type and very striking; 5 feet.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Our selection of Cannas contains the very best of the older varieties, as well as many novelties which until very recently were sold at high prices.

Marvel. Flower a bright scarlet, edged with gold on inside of petals, and yellow, streaked with scarlet on outside, giving it an illuminated effect, as of light seen through stained glass. Medium flower, but large, full truss; luxuriant grower and bloomer.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Panama. The color and markings of this splendid Canna are unusual; the rich orange-red face of the petals is bordered with a broad edge of golden-yellow; the florets are large and round and produced very freely; 3 feet.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Queen Charlotte. Rich pomegranate-red bordered with a broad band of bright yellow; 3 feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Souvenir D'Antoine Crozy. Intense crimson scarlet with a broad golden-yellow border, and exceptionally free-flowering variety, and the brightest of the gilt-edged sorts; green foliage; 3½ feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

PINK SHADES—Green Foliage

Hungaria. Flowers large, in good-sized trusses, freely produced. The color is a beautiful rose-pink, which has been compared to that of the Paul Neyron Rose. It impresses one with its refinement; 3½ feet.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Mlle. Berat. Large truss, flowers are very large. Color a deep cerise-pink or faintly salmon-pink. Very rich.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Mrs. Alf. P. Conard. One of the very best Cannas in commerce today. The large exquisite shaded salmon-pink flowers are produced in great abundance on robust, upright plants. This has become the most popular pink Canna ever introduced, and it is unsurpassed for planting either singly or in large beds. Wonderfully profuse in blooming; large heads; 4 feet.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Rosea Gigantea. Large flowers, borne in such abundance that the mass of color is amazing. A deep, rich rose, almost a coral-carmine; 4 feet.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Venus. One of the most delicately colored varieties. Flowers of medium size of a soft rosy-pink, with a mottled border of creamy-yellow; 4 feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

CREAM AND WHITE

Green Foliage

Maros. A distinct variety, the flowers of which are creamy white. A healthy, vigorous grower, with fine, green foliage. Its great masses of white flowers contrast finely with the crimson sorts. It is very free-flowering and projects its trusses of creamy-white flowers high above the foliage; 3½ feet.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Mont Blanc Improved. The White Canna; 3½ feet. Has creamy-white flowers, with well-rounded petals. Contrasts well with highly-colored sorts.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

CANNAS IN MIXTURE

	Each	Doz.
Red Shades, mixed	\$0.08	\$0.60
Yellow Shades, mixed.....	.08	.60
White and Pink, mixed.....	.08	.60
Orchid Flowering, mixed.....	.08	.60
Bronze Foliage Varieties.....	.10	1.00
Variegated Flowering .....	.10	1.00
All Sorts, mixed.		

Each, 8c; 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; per doz., 60c

VARIEGATED—Green Foliage

Attraction. Dwarf red, mottled and edged with gold.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Madame Crozy. Flowers brilliant vermilion-scarlet, with narrow gilt edge; a very popular variety. Foliage bright green; the first of the larger flowering Cannas to be introduced; height 3½ feet.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

BARNARD'S SELECTED DAHLIAS

One of the most showy of the autumn flowers. The culture is most simple; any extra attention given to the growing plants is repaid by larger and more blooms. A sandy soil which has been well enriched and a sunny position are advantageous factors, yet good results accrue in almost any soil. About three by three feet apart is the distance to plant. Large clumps or roots should be divided, leaving one or two eyes to the tuber. When planting place the tuber flat on its side and cover six inches deep; after the growth shows above ground cultivate thoroughly until the blooming period. Planting time in this latitude is from about May 10 to the end of June.

All of the Dahlias offered in this catalogue are supplied in sound roots, ready for planting.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

The massive flowers are loosely formed and present a striking appearance. The petals are broad, long, and flat. The varieties offered here can be relied upon to give entire satisfaction and be a mass of colors from early August until cut down by frost.

Clifford W. Bruton. Large clear canary yellow.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Crimson Giant. Richest glowing crimson.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Delice. This is the best pink colored Decorative ever introduced. The flowers are good size, standing well above the foliage, the color being a bright pink suffused with lavender-pink; very effective.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Grand Duke Alexis. Large, massive flowers, ivory-white, with a faint tinge of rose at the extremities of the petals.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Jack Rose. The best crimson for garden or cutting; that brilliant crimson red that makes the "Jack" Rose popular, and suggested the name.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Jumbo. Deep red, shaded maroon.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Lemon Beauty. Beautifully formed, soft lemon yellow, large, on long stems.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Lyndhurst. The best bright red for cutting.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Melody. One of the finest, being of splendid regular form, with full high center and reflexed outer petals. Color clear canary yellow, tinting to creamy white at the tips; an effect so delicate and pleasing as to suggest the name.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Minnie Burgle. It is a strong, vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, an early, continuous and free bloomer; a good keeper and root-maker, in addition to its large size, fine form and vivid glowing vermilion red color.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Minnie McCullough. Very striking. Soft golden yellow, tipped bronzy red; effective.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Perle de Parc. Very large white with long, stiff stems, profuse bloomer.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Pink Jack Rose. Rose pink sport of Jack Rose.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50



Cactus; Show and Decorative Dahlias

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Continued

Perle De Lyon. Best white to date of its class. Early and profuse bloomer. Flowers of largest size on long, stiff stems. Fine cut flower.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Professor Mansfield. A giant decorative of most unique coloring; a pleasing combination of yellow, red and white.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Sylvia. Deep pink, tinting to flesh pink at center; large, perfect form, on long, stiff stems. One of the best for cutting or garden.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Yellow Duke. Canary yellow quilled petals, a giant flower on long stems.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

FANCY AND PAEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS

Emily May. (Fancy.) Yellow, blotched bronzy red.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Geisha. (Paeony.) The most striking color combination, golden yellow, changing to bright scarlet at the center of the petal and back to gold at the tip. Giant flowers on long, wiry stems.

Each, 25c

John Wanamaker. (Paeony.) Is an exquisite shade of rose lake, or, as popularly called, Orchid-pink. As the flower develops, the color softens, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. It has a distinctly new habit of branching or stooling, right at the ground.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Dahlias—Continued next page

Cactus Dahlias

Dahlias in this class have long, narrow, twisted petals of the most beautiful color, many of them blending one color into another in the most exquisite manner possible. The flowers are perfectly double, loosely arranged, irregular in outline, and borne on good stems, well supplied with buds and foliage. The plants are mostly strong growers and are profuse bloomers.

Countess of Lonsdale. A peculiar but pleasing blending of salmon-pink and amber; early, and one of the very best; blooms freely under all conditions.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Blitz. Rich velvety cardinal, flower of medium size and exquisite form. Extremely profuse bloomer.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Burbank. Vivid vermilion scarlet. Tall grower, but rather late bloomer. Fine form, with long stems.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Comrade. Clear salmon pink.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Eva. A beautiful dwarf white. Profuse bloomer; fine for cutting, and garden culture.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Exquisite. Shades of gold and amber.

Each, 20c

General Buller. Rich velvety maroon, tipped white. Sometimes called the cactus, "Frank Smith."

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.25

Goetlinde. The ideal shaped cactus. Clear canary yellow.

Each 25c

Kriemhilde. Deep rosy pink with lighter center. A distinct and valuable variety, as the flowers keep a long time after cutting.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Lovely. Soft lilac pink.

Each, 20c

Marjorie Castleton. Rosy pink, tinted lighter toward center and tips.

Each, 20c

Mont Blanc. A beautiful pure white cactus of splendid form, long, stiff stems, and absolutely full to the center.

Each, 20c

Rosy Morn. Bright carmine rose, tinting lighted toward the base of the petals.

Each, 15c

White Swan. This variety has been aptly named. The flowers are pure white, and borne on long graceful stems, well above the foliage.

Each, 20c

POMPON DAHLIAS

Small flowers, very double. Useful for bouquets, etc. They grow bushy, and are dwarf in habit.

Catherine. Clear canary yellow.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Klein Domitea. Bright golden terra cotta.

Each 20c

Showclad. The best pure white pompon.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Sunshine. Richest vermilion scarlet, splendid little flowers on long stems.

Each, 20c

SINGLE DAHLIAS

These have but one row of petals, generally eight, resembling cosmos, but much larger, and are very free flowering. Fine for cutting.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00, prepaid

Crimson Century. Deep glowing crimson, shaded darker and tipped rose with rose disc around the center.

Each 20c

Eckford Century. Probably the largest dahlia in existence; the immense flowers, pure white, spotted pink and penciled crimson, are produced in abundance on long stiff stems.

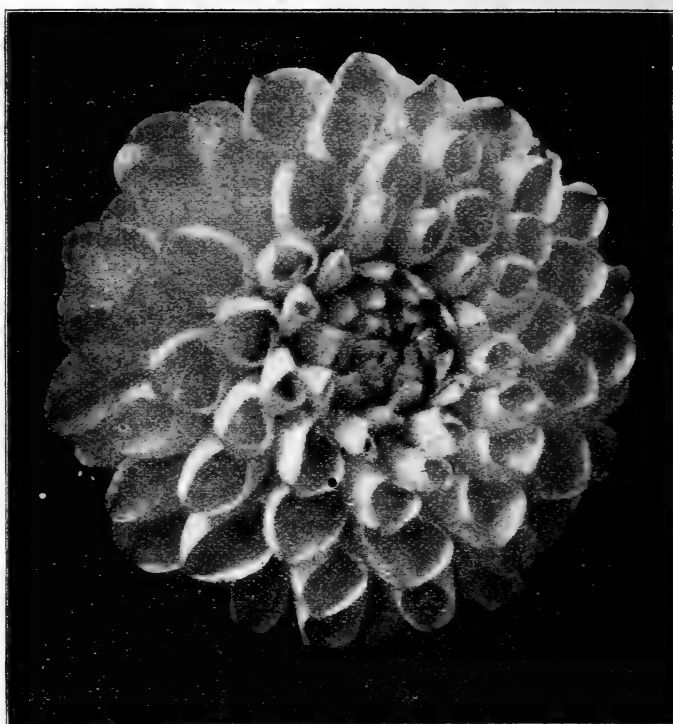
Each, 20c

Geisha Century. The inner half of the petal is a rich yellow, the outer half is an intensely rich scarlet—the Geisha colors—hence the name.

Each, 20c

Rose Pink Century. The largest and best deep pink.

Each. 20c



Type of Show Dahlia

SHOW DAHLIAS

Show dahlias are a branch of the old ball type. Their flowers are of perfect form, round and full. The petals are cupped or quilled. The colors are mostly solid or tipped a little lighter than the ground color. Fancy dahlias are of the same form of those called show dahlias only they are striped, spotted, or otherwise variegated.

A. D. Livoni. Beautiful clear pink; quilled petals.

The best pink show variety. A splendid cut flower.

Each, 15c

Arabella. Beautiful form; pale primrose tipped old rose and lavender.

Each, 15c

Dorothy Peacock. The color is that beautiful clear pink that appeals to every one. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, with heavy dark glossy green leaves, showing its great vigor and hardy constitution.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Dreer's White. In color a pure glistening white, and resembling in form the popular Grand Duke Alexis. In freedom of flowering it is not surpassed by any.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00

Pink Swan. A silvery pink sport of White Swan.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

Red Hussar. Richest dazzling cardinal red. Strong vigorous grower and free bloomer on long stems.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

White Swan. Pearly white, fine.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

BARNARD'S MIXED DAHLIAS

Our mixtures are made from selected varieties and contain many more kinds than we list.

Double, White, Red, Yellow, Pink, Variegated and all colors mixed. 15c, each; \$1.50 doz.

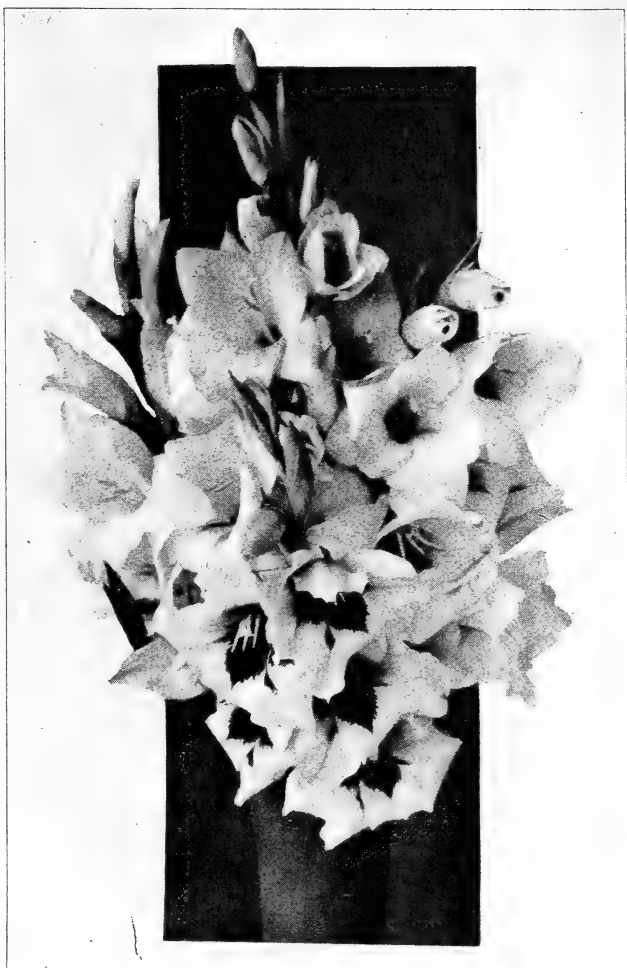
GLADIOLI

These are among the easiest and most satisfactory bulbs for everybody to grow. As decorative flowers for the garden or the adornment of interiors, they have few superiors. Start to plant the bulbs in April, continuing to do so every ten days or so for succession. Set them from two to four inches deep, according to size, and about six inches apart each way. Cut the spikes when the first bloom begins to unfold. Place in water and the buds will expand beautifully and last for several days if water is changed daily. Mailed postpaid at single or dozen rates.

Gladioli Bulbs weigh about 8 pounds per 100, and if wanted in quantity by mail, include enough to cover postage in your remittance.

NAMED SORTS

- America.** Soft flesh pink, lightly tinged with lavender. Full spike.
Each, 8c; doz., 60c; 100, \$4.50
- Augusta.** Pure white with a tint of lavender.
Each, 8c; doz., 60c; 100, \$4.50
- Baron Hulot.** A deep blue of an indigo shade; extra fine.
Each, 10c; doz., 75c; 100, \$6.50
- Brenchleyensis.** Vermilion-scarlet, showy.
Each, 7c; doz., 60c; 100, \$4.00
- Chicago White.** Pure white with faint lavender markings on the lower petals. Tall, straight stems. Early.
Each, 8c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00
- Empress of India.** Rich velvety dark red with deeper shadings.
Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.00
- Glory of Holland.** A beautiful pure white, with lavender anthers; flowers very large; first class in every way.
Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.00
- Golden West.** Bright orange red, with a few darker stripes.
Each, 18c; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00
- Halley.** Salmon pink, very early
Each, 8c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00
- Ida Van.** Deep salmon red; fine.
Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.00
- Independence.** Rich orange scarlet, late.
Each, 8c; doz., 60c; 100, \$4.50
- Kunderdi Glory.** The ruffled petals give to the flower an odd and original appearance. Color, delicate cream pink, with very attractive crimson stripe in the center of each flower petal.
Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.50
- Lily Lehman.** Pink to blush white.
Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25; 100, \$3.00
- Liebesfeur.** Brilliant scarlet, solid color. One of the richest colored in existence.
Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50
- Loveliness.** Cream color, fine.
Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25; 100, \$3.00
- Mrs. Francis King.** Very large flowers; color a light scarlet with crimson blotches.
Each, 8c; doz., 60c; 100, \$4.50
- Mrs. Frank Pendleton.** The flowers are of largest size, borne on strong straight spikes. In color a lovely salmon-pink with brilliant deep, red blotches in the throat. A color combination rivaling many of the finest Orchids in its richness.
Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.00
- Myrtle.** Tender and delicate rose pink. "The most beautiful pink yet produced in Gladiolus." Brings highest price of any variety in the Chicago market.
Each, 18c; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00
- Niagara.** A delightful cream shade blending to canary yellow, splashed with carmine.
Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00
- Panama.** A new seedling of "America," which resembles the parent variety in every way except that it is a much deeper pink.
Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00
- Peace.** Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. These are borne on tall, graceful spikes.
Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.00
- Pink Beauty.** Rose pink with dark crimson blotch.
Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25
- Pink Perfection.** Delicate apple blossom pink.
Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25
- Prince of Wales.** Delicate salmon rose; fine.
Each, 20c; doz., \$1.75
- Proserpine.** Deep rose.
Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00
- Princeps.** Rich crimson, with deep shadings in the throat; large white blotches on lower petals. Immense, wide-open flowers.
Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00
- Schwaben.** A most meritorious variety of wonderful vigor, with strong erect spikes and large well expanded flowers of a clear canary yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat.
Each, 18c; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00



Gladiolus—Mrs. Frank Pendleton

- War.** Deep blood-red, shaded crimson-black.
Each, 20c; doz., \$1.75
- Willy Wigman.** Creamy white, scarlet blotch.
Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00
- White King.** Rich sulphur white.
Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00
- Yellow Hammer.** Pure yellow with small red mark in throat.
Each, 18c; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00

GLADIOLI, PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS

Highly recommended for cut flowers. Their colors vary from pale yellow to light salmon. These flowers are somewhat different in style from ordinary Gladiolus; the petals are quite thin. On account of their delicacy and slender form, these hybrids are destined to be greatly appreciated.

Mixed. Each, 8c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00

BARNARD'S "ROYAL MIXTURE" OF GLADIOLI

This mixture is composed exclusively of high-grade varieties, including many new and rare kinds. It embraces the greatest possible range of color, and contains the best large-flowering sorts.

- Each, 7c; doz., 60c; 100, \$4.00
- Superfine Mixture of Gladioli.** Brilliant varieties.
Each, 5c; doz., 50c; 100, \$3.00
- Fine Mixed Gladioli.** All colors mixed.
Doz., 30c; 100, \$2.00

LILIES

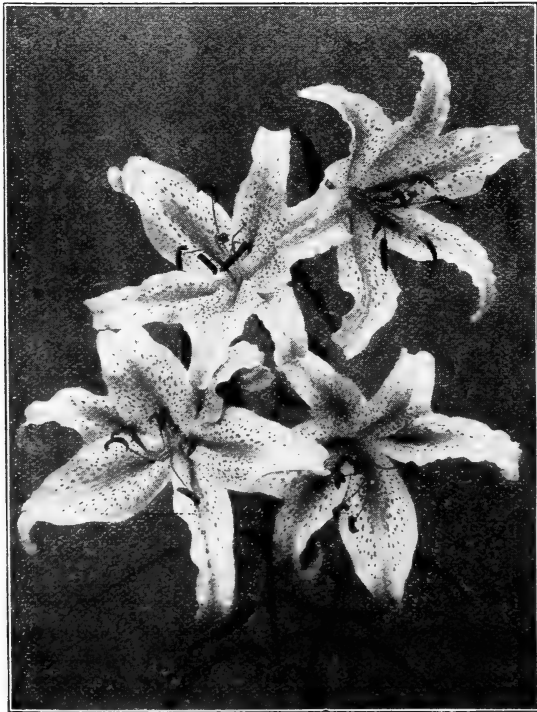
All herbaceous borders should have a few Lilies scattered through them. The sorts offered below can be planted with excellent results during the early spring months. It is in the hardy border that Lilies do best, as they get the benefit of the shade of the surrounding plants, which is so necessary for their welfare; other varieties should be planted in the autumn and are offered in our autumn catalogue.

Lilies thrive best in a well-dug, rich, moist soil. Deep planting is recommended—at least six inches deep for most, and more than that for the Speciosum varieties. All Lilies form two sets of roots—one set below and the other above the bulb. For best effects place the bulbs in clumps of six or more, with at least an inch of sand beneath, over, and around each one, then cover with soil. Although these Lilies are generally known as hardy, it is advisable to cover the surface with leaves or litter in late fall as a protective measure against frost.

JAPAN LILIES

Auratum (Golden Japan Lily). This superb Lily has flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate-crimson spots and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. This variety is peculiar in that it does not take kindly to having any kind of manure near its roots. Suitable also for pots indoors.

	Not Prepaid		Postpaid	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Small Bulbs	\$0.25	\$2.75	\$0.30	\$3.00
Medium Bulbs .....	.30	3.25	.35	3.75
Large Bulbs .....	.50	4.50	.60	5.00



Lilium Auratum



Lilium Rubrum

JAPAN LILIES—Continued

Speciosum Rubrum, or Roseum. White, heavily spotted with rich, rosy crimson spots. This variety is largely grown for cut flowers and for garden adornment it is one of the best in our list. Its tall stems three to four feet tall are surmounted with flowers. One of the most popular garden varieties; blooms in August.

	Not Prepaid		Postpaid	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Small Bulbs	\$0.25	\$2.75	\$0.30	\$3.00
Medium Bulbs .....	.30	3.25	.35	3.75
Large Bulbs .....	.50	4.50	.60	5.00

Speciosum Album. Grows about four feet tall. Fragrant, glistening pure white flower. The best pure white garden Lily. Suitable also for pot culture.

	Not Prepaid		Postpaid	
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Medium Bulbs	\$0.30	\$3.25	\$0.35	\$3.75
Large Bulbs50	4.50	.60	5.00

HARDY GARDEN LILIES

Just the thing for groups in borders or to plant among shrubbery. Bloom in July.

- Tigrinum** (Single Tiger Lily). Flowers orange-red, spotted black.
Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$15.00
- Tigrinum fl. pl.** (Double Tiger Lily). Very large, double flowers.
Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$15.00

LILY OF THE VALLEY

A well-known and universally admired spring flowering plant; flowers bell-shaped, freely produced and fragrant. To grow in open ground, select a partly shaded rather moist situation. A few clumps will start a bed that with little care affords an abundance of flowers and pleasure.
Not prepaid, each, 30c; doz., \$3.00

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Roots

BULBS ON THIS PAGE ARE MAILED POSTPAID AT SINGLE OR DOZEN RATES.

NOTE—We do not send BULBS of any kind by mail until all danger of freezing is passed.

DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSES

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. By skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as July. For flowering in the open border plant about the middle of May, or as soon as the ground becomes warm. Strong flowering bulbs.

Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00

CALLAS

The varieties offered below succeed best when treated in the same manner as Gladiolus, Tuberoses and other summer-flowering bulbs. They should be planted in the open border when danger from frost is over in spring, and will then flower during the summer months. In the autumn dig and store through the winter as you would potatoes.

Golden Yellow (*Richardia Elliottiana*). This is the best of the Yellow Callas, its flowers being as large as the popular white variety, but of a rich lustrous golden-yellow of velvety texture; the foliage is dark green, with translucent creamy-white spots, which adds much to its beauty. Strong bulbs.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Spotted Leaf (*Richardia alba maculata*). Leaves deep green, with numerous white spots. The flowers are white with a black center.

Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00

CINNAMON VINE

A very satisfactory climber for covering trellises, screens, or anything to which it can cling. Grows 15 to 20 feet high. Pure white in clusters. Foliage thick, shiny and glossy; very free from attack by insects.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

HYACINTH CANDICANS

(Summer Hyacinth)

The large, solid bulbs, planted in spring among shrubbery or interspersed among scarlet Geraniums, produce a grand effect in August and September with their tall flower spikes 3 to 4 feet high, each one bearing 20 to 30 white, bell-shaped blossoms. Thrives in any situation.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

ISMENE CALATHINA

(Peruvian Daffodil)

A grand summer-flowering bulb, producing with great freedom large Amaryllis-like, pure white, fragrant blossoms. Keep the bulbs in a dry, warm place, and plant out in June. Bulbs can be taken up in October and, after a few weeks' rest, potted and flowered in the house in the winter, or kept over for planting out another season.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

MADEIRA VINE

(Climbing Mignonette)

A tuberous-rooted, rapid-growing climber which quickly covers a large space. Nothing better to train around the windows of a dwelling or to screen a porch or veranda. Fleshy, heart-shaped leaves and pendant stems of fragrant flowers

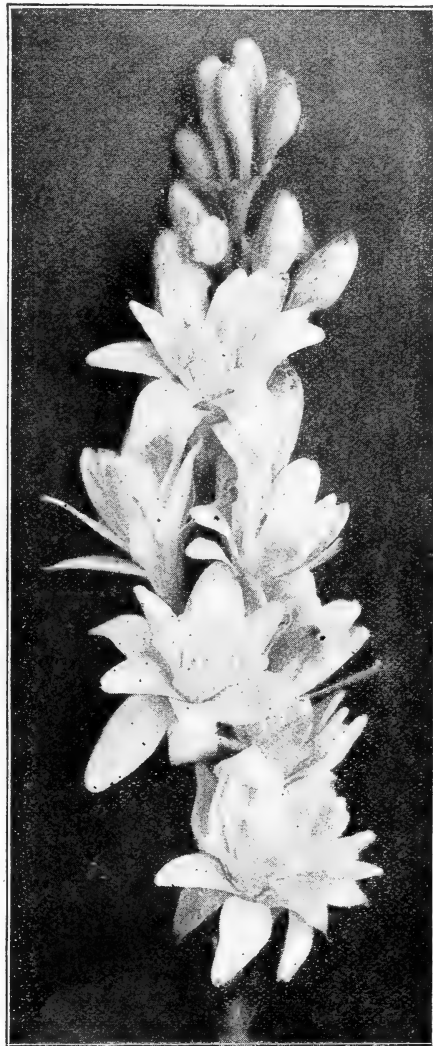
Each, 5c; doz., 50c

OXALIS

The summer-blooming varieties which we here offer are unexcelled as an edging to borders of walks or flower beds. Planted two to three inches apart, they produce an unbroken row of handsome foliage and pretty flowers.

Deppel. Clover-like foliage; white flowers.
Doz., 15c; 100, \$1.00

Lasiandra. Beautiful cut foliage; rose-pink flowers.
Doz., 15c; 100, \$1.00



Double Pearl Tuberose

TIGRIDIA

(Shell Flower)

Clumps of Tigridias planted among shrubbery produce a brilliant effect. They grow about two feet high, bloom from midsummer until frost. Large, wide-open flowers 4 to 6 inches across. The colors and markings are odd and attractive.

Alba. Large ivory-white flowers, spotted with maroon, rosy-lake in center.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Conchiflora. Yellow and orange. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Favonia. Red, crimson spot. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

ZEPHYRANTHES

(Amaryllis Atamasco, Zephyr Flower, or Fairy Lilies).

Beautiful dwarf, bulbous plant, very effective for masses or border, flowering with great profusion during the summer. They are also suitable for pot culture. Six bulbs clustered in a 5-inch pot in the autumn will give a fine display during the winter; 8 inches high.

Alba. Pure white. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Rosea. Large rose-colored. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Hardy Perennial Plants

Perennials are perfectly hardy in the open ground, and die down only to the roots at the approach of cold weather. Once planted, they become a lasting pleasure.

Prices are for delivery by express, not prepaid. If wanted by mail, add 5c each for postage.

Achillea (Milfoil)

The Pearl. Pure white double flowers in dense clusters, blooming freely through the summer; fine for cutting purposes and cemetery use. Height, 2 feet. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Aconitum

(Monkshood or Helmet Flower)

Invaluable for planting under trees or in shady or semi-shady position. 3 to 4 feet.

Napellus. Large dark, blue flowers; August to September. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Anchusa Italica

Dropmore Variety. Remarkable for its free and continual flowering all summer and the beautiful gentian-blue of its flowers; grows 3 to 5 feet high. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Anemone Japonica

(Japanese Windflower)

They grow two to three feet and are in bloom from August till mid-November, furnishing abundant cut flowers and a brilliant display.

Queen Charlotte. Very large semi-double flowers of La France pink.

Whirlwind. Large white. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Anthemis Tinctoria

The hardy Marguerites are summer-flowering perennials, about fifteen inches high and bearing golden yellow flowers. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Antirrhinum See Snap Dragon

Aquilegia, See Columbine,

Aster, Hardy (Michaelmas Daisy)

Hardy Asters are easy of cultivation in ordinary soils and exposures, and are among the best plants for the hardy border and for cut flowers. Flowers appear in the autumn and are brilliant blue, purple or white. **Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50**

Baby's Breath See Gypsophila

Bellis Perennis See English Daisy

Bleeding Heart

Dielytra Spectabilis. Charming hardy plants with much-cut foliage and flowers of interesting structure. Easily cultivated and very highly prized for border and cemetery planting because of their bushy growth. Flowers are rose-colored, heart shaped, produced in early spring. **Each, 50c**

Bocconia (Plume Poppy)

Cordata. A noble, hardy perennial, beautiful foliage, admirably adapted for planting in the shrubby borders, center of beds and in bold groups in almost any position. It will grow in any soil or situation, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height; flowers in terminal panicles, of a creamy-white color, during July and August. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Boltonia (False Chamomile)

Among the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants with large, single Aster-like flowers. The plant is in bloom during the summer and autumn months, and with its thousands of flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect.

Asteroides. Pure white; very effective; 5 to 7 feet.
Latisquama. Pink, slightly tinged with lavender; 4 to 6 feet. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Buddleia

(Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac)

Magnifica. Usually classed as a shrub, but is very desirable for large plant borders. Flowers continuously all season. The flower racemes are composed of many little blossoms in the shape and color of lilacs. **Each, 35c**

Candytuft (Hardy)

Iberis Sempervirens. Low-growing, with evergreen foliage. In Spring and early Summer is completely covered with dense heads of pure white flowers. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**



Anemone Japonica

Canterbury Bells or Campanulas

Bell-shaped flowers, well known and most easily grown; equally useful for flower border, shrubby or wild garden. Biennial.

Campanula Medium. (Canterbury Bell.) Single White, Single Blue and Single Pink. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Campanula Calycanthema. (Cup and Saucer.) White, Pink or Blue. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Campanula Carpatia. (Carpathian Hare Bell.) Ideal for border or rockery planting, being about 8 inches high; flowers from June till frost. Blue and White, each separate. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

See also Platycodon—Japanese Bellflower

Chrysanthemums (Hardy)

These are universally popular for outdoor bedding. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden just at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost or looking their worst. They are quite hardy if planted in a well-drained position, and, with a slight covering of leaves or litter during the winter, will take care of themselves after once planted.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Autumn Beauty. Golden brown.
Fireball. Yellow tipped crimson.
Julia. Orange scarlet.
Klondike. Yellow.
Ladysmith. Lilac, tinted salmon.
Minta. Light pink.
Nio. White.
Orea. Light pink.
Queen of Whites. Creamy white.
Zenobia. Pure yellow.

Coreopsis

Lanceolata Grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden-yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer and autumn. It succeeds everywhere; 2 to 3 feet. **Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.75**

Cornflower (Perennial)

Centaurea Montana. Useful and effective border plant; invaluable for cutting. Flowers blue, May to August, growing 12 to 18 inches high. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**



Columbines or Aquilegias

For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but do best in partially shaded nooks.

Aquilegia-Coerulea.

(Rocky Mountain Columbine.) Sepals deep blue, petals white.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Long-spurred Hybrids.

This is the most admired type of Columbines. The plants are of strong, thrifty growth. The flowers of largest size vary in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white, etc. Mixed colors.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Daisies

Shasta Daisy. Graceful and elegant pure-white flowers with yellow centers; lasts a long time. In bloom from June to October. Extra fine cut flowers.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Chrysanthemum Maxim. (Ox-Eye Daisy.) Forms bushy plants about two feet high. They thrive in hot sun, continuing in bloom all summer. Flowers white.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Bellis. (English Daisy.) Double-flowering, White and Pink.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Day Lilies

Funkia Coerulea. (Blue Day Lily.) Blue, broad green leaves.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Funkia Subcordata Grandiflora Alba. (White Day Lily.) Pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Funkia Variegata. Foliage green, striped with white. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Hemerocallis Florham. (Yellow Day Lily.) A strong grower three to three and one-half feet high, large trumpet-shaped flowers; rich golden-yellow, with Indian-yellow markings; June and July.

Hemerocallis Flava. The best known variety, very fragrant, deep lemon-yellow flowers in June and July.

Hemerocallis Fulva. Grows from four to five feet high, with trumpet-shaped flowers of a neutral orange color with darker shadings; June and July.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Dictamnus (Gas Plant)

It is one of the most permanent and beautiful features of the hardy border; growing about three feet high; flowering from May to July.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Delphinium See Larkspur

Dianthus See Pinks

Dianthus Barbatus See Sweet William

Digitalis See Foxglove

Ferns—Hardy

They do best in a shady or semi-shady position in well-drained soil, where they can be liberally supplied with water during dry weather. Where the soil is stiff or clayey, incorporate a liberal quantity of loose material to make it friable.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Forget-Me-Not

Myosotis Palustris Semperflorens. A variety that is hardly ever out of flower; useful in a shady spot in the border and for forcing for cut flowers in the winter.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Myosotis Alpestris Robusta Grandiflora. The large spring-flowering Forget-Me-Not, with intense sky-blue flowers, bright and attractive.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Foxglove (Digitalis)

The strong flowerstalks—frequently 4 to 6 feet high—rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, always give an appearance of strength to the hardy border, and during their period of flowering dominate the whole garden.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Funkia See Day Lilies

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

Grandiflora. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June; they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The centre is dark-red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower; excellent for cutting.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Grasses—Ornamental

Eulalia Gracillima. (Japan Rush.) The most beautiful of all the Eulalias, with narrow, graceful foliage, entirely green without variegation. Perfectly hardy.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata. Leaves striped longitudinally white and green

Eulalia Zebrina. (Zebra Grass.) A peculiar variegated grass, growing six feet high. The variegation is unlike that of any other plant, being across the leaf in regular bands, dark green and light.

Above, each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50; extra by mail, 10c each.

Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata. (Variegated Ribbon Grass, or Gardener's Garters.) Large variegated foliage; an excellent Grass for bordering large beds.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

Will thrive in any soil in a sunny position, and on account of their gracefully arranged large panicles of minute flowers should be in every garden.

Paniculata. A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Helianthus See Hardy Sunflowers

Heliopsis See Orange Sunflower

Hemerocallis See Yellow Day Lily

Hibiscus (Mallow)

A desirable border plant, succeeding in any sunny position, but doing best in a damp place; grows 3 to 5 feet high, with large foliage and large, showy flowers of delicate coloring, produced during the entire summer.

Mallow Marvels. A robust type of upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white; mixed colors.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Crimson Eye. Flowers of immense size, of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the centre.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Hollyhocks

Growing 5 to 6 feet tall, these plants produce a pleasing effect planted either in rows on the lawn or among shrubbery. They require a deep rich soil, and a sunny situation, and will repay for a little extra attention given them. They require rich, deep soil, well drained.

Double White, Double Rose, Double Yellow, Double Red Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Allegheny Fringed, Mixed Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Single. Many prefer the single-flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles, and present a very handsome appearance when covered with their artistic blossoms.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Iberis See Candytuft

Hardy Irises

Flags or Fleur de Lis

German Iris (*Iris Germanica*)

The German Iris are among the most desirable and easiest grown of our spring-flowering hardy plants, producing in May their showy flowers of exquisite coloring, combining the richest and most delicate tints. For best results plant in a well-drained, sunny position, barely covering the roots. Avoid fresh manure in preparing your border.

Admiral Togo. White, faintly tinged lavender; falls and standards lightly bordered purple. Of the habit of *Mad. Chereau*. Extra fine clean color. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow. The finest pure yellow. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Florentina Alba. An excellent variety for cutting and an early bloomer. Flowers ivory white tinged with lilac. The *Orris* root variety of commerce. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Gracchus. Standards clear yellow; falls marked red, reticulated white. A very conspicuous variety. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Her Majesty. New and very beautiful. One of the choicest lovely rose-pink. Falls bright crimson tinged with darker shade. The blending of tints and colorings are rare for an Iris. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Mad. Chereau. Pure white, edged with azure blue; falls deep white with blue penciling. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Mrs. H. Darwin. Pure white, falls slightly reticulated violet at the base; very beautiful and free flowering, two feet. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Pallida Dalmatica. One of the finest of the *Germanica* type, of strong, vigorous habit, growing in good soil, four feet high, with exceptionally large, fragrant flowers, standards lavender, falls lavender shaded blue; exquisite in every way and fine for massing. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Pauline. Standards bright blue, falls a little darker. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Queen of May. This is very satisfactory and well adapted everywhere. It is soft rosy lilac, almost pink—a color rare among Irises. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Virgin. Standards pale lavender; falls deep purple veined white. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

German Iris. Mixed. Doz., \$2.00



Japanese Iris

Japanese Iris (*Iris Kämpferi*)

The improved forms of this beautiful flower have placed them in the same rank popularly as the Hardy Phloxes and Peonies. Coming into flower about the middle of June and continuing for five or six weeks, they fill in a period when flowers of this attractive type are particularly welcome. They succeed in almost any soil and position, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. They like rich soil and plenty of water when they are forming their buds and developing their flowers. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Larkspur

These are deservedly one of the most popular subjects in the hardy border, bold, attractive, and highly prepossessing plants of easiest culture; perfectly hardy. They will establish themselves in almost any garden soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment.

Delphinium Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all. The clear turquoise-blue flowers are not surpassed by any. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Delphinium Formosum. Dark blue, white center, spikes three to four feet tall, vigorous; free blooming. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Gold Medal Hybrids. The original stock came from Europe, and consisted of the best named varieties. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes two feet and over long, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Lily of the Valley

Field-grown clumps, for outdoor planting, which should be done before the end of April, if possible. Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Lupinus

Effective plants, producing large spikes of flowers. They require only well-prepared garden soil and to be kept watered in dry weather.

Lupinus-Polyphyllus. Blue or white. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Lychnis (Campion)

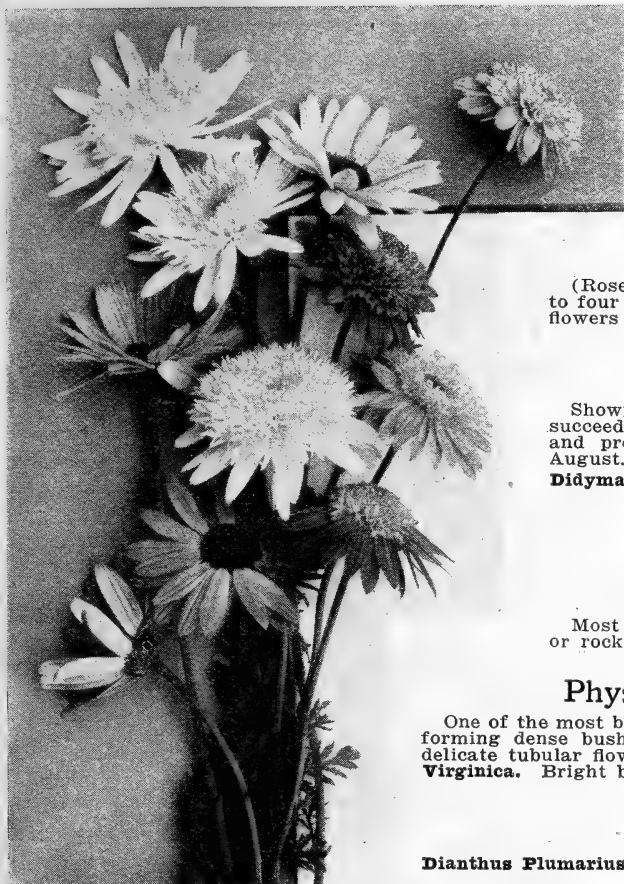
Lychnis are of the easiest culture, thriving in any soil.

Chalcedonica. A most desirable plant; heads of brilliant orange-scarlet in June and July. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00



Larkspur—Gold Medal Hybrids

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued



Pyrethrum Roseum

Lysimachia

Clethroides. (Loose-strife.) A fine hardy variety about 2 feet high, with long, dense, recurved spikes of pure white flowers from July to September.
Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Nummularia. (Creeping Jenny or Moneywort.) Valuable for planting under trees or shrubs where grass will not grow, where it quickly forms a dense carpet.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Lythrum Roseum Superbum

(Rose Loose Strife.) A strong growing plant, three to four feet high, producing large spikes of rose colored flowers from July to September.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Monarda—(Bergamot)

Showy plants, growing from two to three feet high, succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage, and producing their bright flowers during July and August.

Didyma. (Oswego Tea.) Flowers bright scarlet.
Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Myosotis—See Forget-Me-Not

Pentstemon—(Beard Tongue)

Most useful showy perennials, either for the border or rockery.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Physostegia—(False Dragon-Head)

One of the most beautiful of our mid-summer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes three to four feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather.

Virginica. Bright but soft pink.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Pinks—(Hardy Garden)

Dianthus Plumarius. (Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks.)

These "Clove Pinks," so much used for edgings of old-fashioned gardens, bloom most profusely during May and June. They grow about a foot high, and bear double flowers resembling small carnations. We have both white, pink and red.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Platycodon

(Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower)

The Platycodons are closely allied to the Campanulas, and form neat, branched bushes of upright habit. They are free from attacks of insects, and if planted in good soil, and well covered in late autumn with a litter of leaves or stable manure, will be found to be quite hardy.

Grandiflorum. Deep blue cupped, star-shaped flowers.

—**Album.** A white flowered form of the above.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Poppy—(Oriental)

Perennial poppies are of the easiest culture; almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in deep, rich loam; give them water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season; mulch with stable litter in fall, and they will increase in size and floriferousness for several years. After flowering the plants die back, usually reappearing along in early September, or as soon as the weather gets cool. During this resting period care should be taken in cultivating the beds that the roots are not disturbed, any disturbance at this time usually resulting in failure.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Pyrethrum Roseum

Hybridum. Too much cannot be said in favor of this grand hardy perennial, which will thrive in any good garden soil where there is good draining and full exposure to the sun. The main season of blooming is in June, but if the old flower stems are removed they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers in the autumn.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00



Oriental Poppy

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued

PEONIES

The Peony of all the hardy outdoor plants is perhaps the oldest and best known inhabitant of the flower garden, and in the improved double forms offered by us the gorgeous display of blooms in the month of June is unequalled, the flowers being perfectly double, many being very fragrant and all of massive size.

They are the "Queen of Spring Flowers," and are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the perennial or shrubby border, where their brilliant hues add attraction to all around. Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich deep soil, and an open, sunny position; which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partly shaded position and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers, which rival the finest Roses in coloring and fragrance, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equalled by any other flower. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, and once planted increase in beauty each year.

An important point to observe in the planting of Peonies is not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil. Too deep planting and poor soil is a frequent cause of shy flowering.

We can supply large clumps of many varieties of Peonies from \$1.25 to \$2.00 each.

The dozen price is obtained by multiplying single price by 10. If wanted by mail, add 5c each for postage on the smaller size roots. Large roots will be forwarded by express, not prepaid.

WHITE AND LIGHT VARIETIES

Divided Roots, 3 to 5 Eyes.

- Aiba Plena.** Pure white; double; fine scented. Each, 25c
- Canary.** Pure white guard petals with amber white center. Each, 35c
- Couronne d'Or.** Large snowy white blooms, with golden yellow stamens and delicate carmine markings; strong, upright grower. One of the choicest of the late flowering varieties. Each, 50c
- Duchess de Nemours.** A very fine, cup-shaped bloom; sulphur-white, changing to pure white. Has a fine bud and is particularly beautiful when half open. Each, 50c
- Duke of Wellington.** Soft white, with pale creamy white center. Fine shape. Early. Each, 50c
- Emile Hoste.** Pale creamy white. Each, 60c
- Festiva Maxima.** Generally considered the finest early white Peony. Large, globular type; pure white, flecked with crimson; very fragrant; tall, vigorous grower. Each, 50c
- Golden Harvest.** Medium size, loose flowers, guard petals light rose, center creamy white. Each, 50c
- Marie.** Rosy white, very late. Each, 50c
- Marie Lemoine.** Large, pure white blooms of perfect shape; slightly shading to chamois, narrow carmine edge; very late; magnificent; fragrant; medium height. Each, 40c
- Mme. de Verneville.** Beautifully formed flower; pure white, with very broad, sulphur-white guard petals; compact centers, delicate rosy white touched with carmine. Grand midseason variety. Each, 40c
- Queen Victoria.** A strong-growing, pure white variety, with creamy-white center; one of the best early cut-flower varieties. Each, 40c
- Snowball.** Pure white, fine. Each, 50c



Peony Queen Victoria

PINK AND ROSE VARIETIES

Divided Roots, 3 to 5 Eyes.

- Carnea Triumphans.** Guards and crown pale pink, fragrant. Each, 50c
- Dorchester.** A most beautiful soft pink of fine form, dwarf grower. Each, 40c
- Edulis Superba.** Large, loose bloom of perfect shape; bright mauve-pink, with lilac edge; fragrant. A free and early bloomer. Each, 50c
- Floral Treasure.** Large, full, clear pink, with lighter center. Each, 40c
- Lady Leonora Bramwell.** Beautiful silvery rose; of fine form; free-blooming, vigorous growing variety. The beautiful, soft-colored flowers make it very attractive for mid-season, flowering. Each, 50c
- Madame Chaumy.** Large; bright lilac-rose blossoms, with silvery reflex. One of the most desirable late blooming varieties. Each, 60c
- Mad. d'Hour.** Soft carmine pink, silvery reflex, large blooms, erect stems. Each, 50c
- Modele de Perfection.** Full, flesh-rose blossoms. A new variety possessing extra merits; fragrant; strong grower. Each, 60c
- Meissonier.** Large blooms on long stems; beautiful pink; fragrant; late; strong grower. Each, 60c
- Rosea Grandiflora.** Fine rose pink. Each, 40c

RED VARIETIES

Divided Roots, 3 to 5 Eyes.

- Felix Crousse.** Large, ball-shaped bloom; very brilliant red; one of the finest self-colored varieties. Each, 60c
- Louis Van Houtte.** One of the most conspicuous dark varieties; rich, dark carmine, with slightly silver tip borne well above the foliage; strong grower. Each, 50c

UNNAMED PEONIES

We offer Double White, Pink, and Red Peonies under color but unnamed for those desiring a reasonably-priced Peony.

- 3 to 5 eye roots.....each, 25c; doz., \$2.00
- Large rootseach, 1.00
- Peonies in Mixture. All colors (our selection.)
- Per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.50

JAPANESE TREE PEONIES

Like a small shrub in growth, bloom very early.

Each, \$1.25

HARDY PHLOXES

Phlox Decussata

This is one of the most useful flowers for summer decoration, the colors varying from pure white to deep crimson. They are not at all particular as to soil, and are exceedingly hardy. To obtain good results it is wise to manure the soil well and give them a fairly open situation, and an occasional soaking of water during very dry weather. Once planted they require no further attention for several years, but it is advisable to renew them about every fifth year.

The flowering period is from the early part of July to the middle of September and they grow to heights varying from 2 to 3 feet. If the first flower spikes are cut off as soon as over, and the plants are given a good soaking, a second crop of bloom extending until late in fall may be expected.

Price, Named Varieties, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz., Except as Noted

Baron Van Dedem. Brilliant cochineal-red with salmon shadings; a rich color.

Bridesmaid. (Tall.) White, with large crimson-carmine center.

Champs Elysees. (Dwarf.) A very bright, rosy magenta.

Coquillecot. Bright orange-scarlet, with crimson eye; extra large compact flower heads.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark

crimson eye. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Isabey. Salmon-pink, very fine.

Lothair. Bright crimson, very showy.

Le Mahdi. Deep reddish-violet, with deeper red eye.

Miss Lingard. (Suffruticosa.) Pearly white, very early and free. A good cut flower

variety. **Mrs. Jenkins.** (Tall.) The best tall early white for massing.

Pantheon. Bright carmine rose; large and fine.

Pecheur D'Island. Lavender cerise, very distinct.

R. P. Struthers. (Tall.) Rosy-carmine with claret-red eye, fine.

Thebaide. Salmon with carmine eye, dwarf.

Von Lassburg. Purest white, individual flowers very large.

Hardy Phlox. Assorted varieties. (Our selection.) **Doz., \$2.00**

Ranunculus (Crow-foot, Buttercup)

Repens Fl. Pl. (Bachelor's Buttons.) A pretty double-flowering bright golden-yellow Buttercup; bears masses of flowers during

May and June. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Rudbeckia (Cone-flower)

Grow and thrive anywhere, giving a wealth of bloom, which are well suited for cutting.

"Golden Glow." Produces masses of double golden-yellow Cactus Dahlia-like flowers

from July to September.

Newman. Dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cone three feet high; flowers from

July to September.

Purpurea. (Giant Purple Cone-flower.) Flowers about four inches across, of a reddish-purple with a large cone-shaped center of brown; three feet; blooms from July to October.

Each variety 30c each; \$3.00 doz.

Scabiosa

Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location.

Caucasica. (Blue Bonnet.) A charming shade of lavender, commences to bloom in June.

Caucasica Alba. A pure white variety.

Each color, 30c each; \$3.00 doz.

Sedum

Spectabile. Attains a height of eighteen inches, with broad light green foliage and immense

heads of showy rose-colored flowers.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

Shasta Daisy (See Daisy)

Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)

Assorted colors. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Seedling plants from flats. **Doz., 60c**

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster)

Cyanea. A native plant growing eighteen inches high, bearing freely from early in June

until September handsome lavender-blue flower-like blossoms. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Cyanea Alba. A pure white variety of above.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00



Hardy Phlox

Sunflowers (Hardy)

The perennial Sunflower is very effective either in borders, among shrubbery, or as clumps on the lawn, etc.

Helianthus. Soleil d'Or. Deep golden-yellow, quilled petals, four feet; August

and September.

Helianthus Multiflorus Fl. Pl. Double Dahlia-like golden-yellow flowers; July and August; four feet.

Helianthus Maximiliana. Flowers in long, graceful sprays October; five to

seven feet. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Heliopsis Scabra Zinniaeflora. (Orange Sunflower.) Double - flowering.

About twenty-four inches high, and producing golden-yellow flowers closely resembling a Zinnia.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00

SWEET WILLIAM

Dianthus Barbatus. These old-fashioned favorites are prized border plants. There

is a great variety of rich colors, and the flowers

are very fragrant. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Tritoma

(Red-hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily)

Pfitzeri. (The Everblooming Flame Flower.) In bloom from August to October, with spikes

two to three feet high, and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet. **Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50**

Veronica (Speedwell)

Spicata. Border plant, growing about one and one-half feet, producing long spikes of blue

flowers in June and July. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Vinca Minor

(Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle)

Dwarf evergreen trailing plant, is used for carpeting the ground where it is too shady for other

plants to thrive. **Each 20c; doz., \$2.00**

Yucca Filamentosa

(Adams's Needle)

A hardy evergreen plant with long, narrow leaves that are green the year round. The flowers are

white, on long spikes. **Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50**

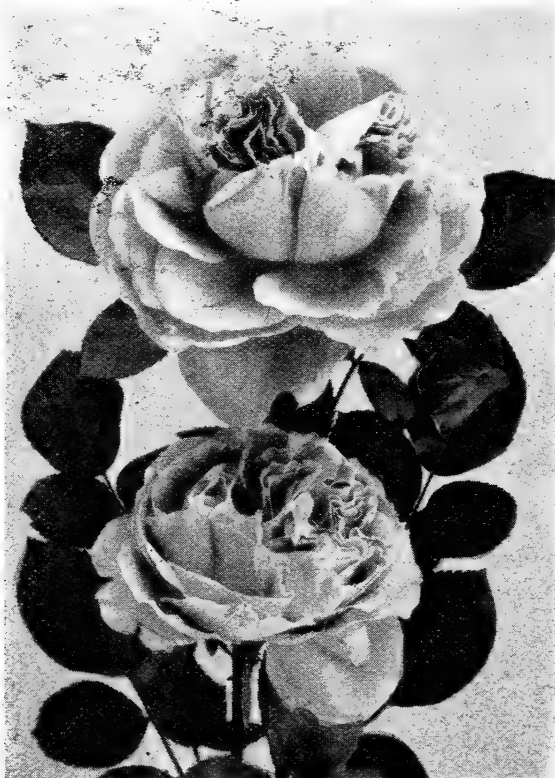
SELECTED HARDY GARDEN ROSES

Roses should be planted in the spring just as soon as the ground can be worked, and carefully handled, as they are plants that need attention when planted. Select a good sunny location where the soil is well drained, and should the soil be heavy or clayey, some sand should be put with it. A good plan is to take out the soil from 18 inches deep to 2 feet, and in the bottom place from 10 to 12 inches of well-rotted cow manure and sod, then place the black dirt that was taken out on top of this.

The plants offered herein are field grown and dormant. They can be planted as soon as frost is out of the ground. They are large and bulky, and not to be compared with small plants out of pots. From their size, we can send them **only by express or freight. The purchaser pays the transportation charges.** Having no soil on the roots and being dormant, they can be sent at low cost by express. Plants are not included in parcel post rates.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

STRONG DORMANT PLANTS—EACH 75c.; DOZEN, \$7.50



Mrs. John Laing

WHITE AND BLUSH WHITE

Frau Karl Druschki. This is the ideal hardy white Rose, pure in color, perfect in form; strong grower and remarkably free-flowering; superb in every way.

Margaret Dickson. Magnificent, pure white flowers, with rosy flesh-colored center and large, shell-shaped petals.

Madame Plantier. Specially recommended for cemetery planting. Pure white; enormous bloomer and extremely hardy.

Coquette des Alpes. White, sometimes tinted blush. Flesh color, deepening in center to rosy pink; large, fine, globular form; very free bloomer.

Clio. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct.

LIGHT PINK

Baroness Rothschild. A superb Rose, of pale, satiny-rose, very large.

George Arends, or Pink Frau Karl Druschki. This is a tender-rose colored form of the popular white Rose, Frau Karl Druschki, possessing not only the noble form, large size and remarkable free-flowering habit of its parent, but is also highly perfumed.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, of beautiful form and of very large size; exceedingly fragrant and remarkably free flowering. One of the most beautiful of all the Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

DARK PINK

Anna de Diesbach. (Glory of Paris.) One of the old varieties. Color is a beautiful shade of carmine-pink; flowers are extra large, full and very sweet. A Rose that everyone should have.

Magna Charta. Beautiful large dark pink flowers. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom.

Mrs. R. G. Crawford. Deep rosy-pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh; a beautiful Rose in every respect.

Paul Neyron. Bright, shining pink, probably the largest and finest. Finely scented and free blooming. Very desirable as a garden Rose.

LIGHT AND DARK RED

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine crimson. Very large flowers of fine globular form. An excellent sort.

American Beauty. Very fragrant, deep Rose. In center shaded with crimson. In size, color, and form it has no equal. Wherever this Rose is known, it is prized more than all others.

Eugene Furst. Strong, vigorous grower. Flower a beautiful shade of velvety crimson, shading to maroon. Highly scented with the same delightful perfume as some of the Tea Roses.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson; an old favorite and one of the best known Roses in cultivation; does well everywhere.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; good size and fine form; petals smooth, slightly cupped and reflexed; free flowering and vigorous in growth; very highly perfumed.

J. B. Clark. Intense, deep scarlet, heavily shaded blackish crimson; foliage bronzy green in the young stage.

Marshal P. Wilder. Extra-large, full flowers; dark, deep red; very strong grower and free bloomer; very handsome.

Prince Camille De Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black; considered to be the best very dark Rose ever produced.

Ulrich Brunner. Color brilliant cherry-red. This variety is a seedling of Paul Neyron, from which it derives its immense size.

YELLOW

Soleil D'Or. (Sun of Gold.) This is a truly magnificent Rose and one of the grandest varieties in cultivation. It is a strong robust grower with stiff straight branches and heavy deep green foliage. The flowers are very large and globular, and the petals are so thick and leathery that it is remarkably durable. The color is entirely different from any other variety in cultivation, a mixture of reddish gold, orange-yellow, nasturtium-red, and rosy pink, a combination very difficult to describe. Has a spicy orange fragrance.

Persian Yellow. (Austrian Briar.) The hardy yellow Rose of olden times. Deep golden yellow, semi-double and very hardy, suitable for planting in old-fashioned gardens and among shrubs.

Purchaser's selection from list on this page. Two-year-old field-grown plants, each, 75c.; doz., \$7.50.

Hardy Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses

They have been produced by crossing the free-flowering Tea Roses with other varieties, principally of the June-flowering or Hybrid Perpetual classes, thus combining not only the free-flowering habit of the Tea Rose with the rich and varied colors of the other classes, but also comparative hardiness, all of the varieties listed standing the winter with protection as recommended for the latitude of Chicago. For winter, hill soil about the stems to a height of 6 or 8 inches, just before frost, and then cover the entire bed with leaves or straw. A good plan is to put a temporary fence of twelve-inch chicken wire netting around the bed, filling in loosely with leaves, with a little earth or some branches over all to prevent them from blowing away. Do not remove covering until all danger of frost is past in the spring.

STRONG DORMANT PLANTS—Each, 75c; per doz., \$7.50.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

WHITE AND BLUSH-WHITE

Antoine Rivoire. An ideal bedding Rose of large size, exquisite form and coloring, which is soft peach-flesh with deeper shadings; the base of the petals yellow.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This splendid Rose should be in every collection. In color it is a soft pearly-white, tinted with just enough lemon in the center to relieve the white; remarkably fragrant, beautifully formed flowers on long, graceful stems; a strong, free, healthy grower, with bold, handsome foliage.

Mildred Grant. Blush-white, edge of petals when first opening, shaded with pink, of large size and great substance.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose, large and of perfect shape, of excellent habit; the flowers, standing up well on long, stiff stems, are produced very freely; a flower that has been greatly admired.

White Maman Cochet. A splendid Rose; has all the good qualities of Pink Maman Cochet, but is pure snow-white, with outside petals tipped pink in the autumn; large and fragrant, hardy and productive.

White Killarney. A pure white sport of the popular Killarney Rose, identical in every way with its parent, excepting in color which is a pure white.

PINK VARIETIES

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. The flowers, which are produced with freedom, are borne on stiff, erect stems, are of large size and perfect form, of a deep imperial pink, the outside of the petals silvery rose and highly perfumed.

Killarney. This is one of the most popular of our garden Roses, and also one of the leading varieties for winter cut flowers. It is perfectly hardy; in growth it is strong and robust, and as free-flowering as any Rose we know. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance, and just as handsome in the full-blown flower as in the bud form.

Lady Alice Stanley. Deep coral-rose inside pale flesh, slightly flushed deeper flesh, a remarkably attractive and pleasing color combination. The blooms are very large, full, of great substance and produced very freely and deliciously fragrant; one of the best bedding varieties.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. One of the most popular Roses in England, both in the garden and as a cut flower, thousands of its beautiful buds being sold daily on the streets of London; it succeeds equally well here, is a strong grower and produces very freely beautiful flowers of carmine-rose shaded with salmon.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Large, full flowers and handsome buds which resemble the famous La France Rose. Color is clear, rich pink, finely edged with silvery rose. In great demand for mass planting.

Maman Cochet. An extra strong grower, producing its large buds and flowers in the greatest profusion; color deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose; very double and exquisite in bud or when full blown.

Radiance. A splendid free flowering variety of vigorous habit of a brilliant carmine shaded pink, coppery-red and yellow; a fine cut flower.

RED VARIETIES

Edward Mawley. A beautiful rich crimson, touched with maroon, with a delightful velvety gloss on the petals, which are large, forming a good-sized flower with high globular center. The growth is strong and the flowers are borne in profusion.

Etoile de France. Intensely brilliant crimson. A very free bloomer, deliciously sweet-scented.

Gen. MacArthur. Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet; a splendid garden Rose. Very sweet-scented.

George Dickson. Velvety black-crimson, back of petals heavily veined with deep, pure crimson-maroon. Magnificent flowers.

Gruss an Teplitz. This is a Rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet shading to a velvety-crimson; very fragrant, a free, strong grower and in bloom all the time.

Laurent Carle. Produces its large, deliciously scented, brilliant carmine, perfect flowers throughout the season, nearly as good in hot, dry weather as under more favorable weather conditions. The plant is a vigorous grower, and is as hardy as a Hybrid Perpetual.

Richmond. Bright, glowing crimson-scarlet. Produced on long stems suitable for cutting.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Lady Hillingdon. Makes exquisite buds of deep apricot-yellow, shading to orange. Deliciously fragrant. A perfectly formed flower and free blooming.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Fine Indian yellow, sometimes washed with salmon-rose. Flowers are full double and as attractive when full blown, as in the bud state. The young foliage is a rich bronze green.

Sunburst. Orange-copper and golden yellow. A magnificent free-blooming variety, especially handsome in bud form.

Perle des Jardins. Fine straw yellow tea rose; sometimes deep, canary yellow, large and full.

The Lyon. The buds are long, tipped coral-red and chrome-yellow at the base. The flowers when expanded are large and full, with broad petals of a superb color, being a coral-red or salmon-pink, shaded with chrome-yellow in the center, toning to a shrimp-pink at the tips.

For other kinds of Roses see following page.

Purchaser's selection from list above: Two-year-old field-grown plants, each, 75c; doz., \$7.50.

Hardy Climbing and Other Roses

Hardy Moss Roses

"The charm of a Moss Rose is the bud."

Large, field-grown plants, each, 75c; doz., \$7.50
Blanche Moreau. Pure white, sometimes shaded with rosy blush; full and perfect in form.

Crested Moss. The open flowers are of the most delicious fragrance. Color, a pale rosy pink, tinged crimson; large and globular. The buds are covered with beautiful moss.

Henry Martin. Medium-sized flowers; bright rosy red free bloomer.

Hardy Climbing or Rambler Roses

Prices are for field-grown, select stock. Delivered to express or freight office in Chicago but not prepaid. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50

American Pillar. A climber of vigorous habit. The enormous single flowers, sometimes measuring 3 inches across, are borne in large clusters and are produced with the greatest freedom, fairly covering the bush. Color is a delightful shade of rose pink. Broad, glossy, deep green foliage. In the fall the flowers are followed by clusters of red berries.

Climbing American Beauty. This variety retains the deep pink to crimson color and the same delightful fragrance of the bush American Beauty; grows to a height of 15 feet, perfectly hardy.

Aviateur Bleriot. Saffron-yellow, golden yellow center, full and double.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush variegated carmine rose and white. Flowers borne in large clusters.

Crimson Rambler. So well known as to need little description. The foliage is rich, dark green; the growth rapid and diverse. During June and July the plant is covered with clusters of the brightest crimson flowers which remain on a long time.

Dorothy Perkins. The most popular climbing rose of today, and as hardy as the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are borne in clusters and are very double; the petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled. The color is a most beautiful shell pink and holds a long time without fading.

White Dorothy. A pure white sport of the well-known Dorothy Perkins, of same habit of growth and freedom of flowering; a splendid companion for the pink variety, as it flowers at the same time. A most valuable addition to this class.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Flowers when open run four inches and over in diameter. The center is built high, petals beautifully undulated and cupped. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.

Excelsa. (Red Dorothy Perkins.) A distinct variety in form, color and habit; vigorous in growth, with healthy dark, glossy green foliage. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty, and almost every eye on a shoot produces clusters of flowers. The color is intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet.

Flower of Fairfield. A counterpart of Crimson Rambler in every respect, except that it shows everblooming tendencies, many new growths being terminated with a large cluster of flowers.

Gardenia. (Hardy Marechal Niel.) Deep, rich golden yellow flowers, passing to creamy white. Blooms profusely, hardy.

Goldfinch. The yellow flowering "Tausendschon," a superb variety.

Lady Gay. A most desirable variety of remarkable, vigorous growth, with flowers of a delicate cerise pink, passing to soft-tinted pink. The effect of a plant in full bloom with the combination of the soft pink flowers, cherry-pink buds, and the deep green of the foliage is indeed charming.

Marechal Niel. This is the old standby yellow Rose in the South, where it is hardy; it will bloom in any garden, but is not hardy in the North. Immense deep golden-yellow flowers with the deepest, richest tea fragrance of all Roses.

Prairie Queen. Color, bright red, changing as the flower opens to deep pink. A splendid Rose for porches.

Silver Moon. Extra-large silvery white semi-double flowers with a mass of golden stamens.

Tausendschon. Soft pink changing to rosy carmine. Flowers appear in large clusters. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, and a good variety to plant where a strong climber is desired. This Rose is nearly thornless.

Trier. A strong-growing climber, producing large, gracefully arranged trusses of small flowers of a delicate rose color, changing to a creamy white, and showing a large cluster of yellow stamens; it is exceedingly pretty, and deserves a place in every collection.

Baby Rambler Roses

Crimson Baby Rambler. Still a favorite. Of dwarf bushy habit. The flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40, and the foliage is dark, glossy and profuse. A bed in our ground was constantly in bloom even in the hottest weather. Strong plants 85c each; \$8.50 doz.

Memorial Roses

Wichuraiana. Beautiful fragrant, single pure white flowers, with yellow stamens, followed in fall with bright red berries.

Strong two-year-old plants, 60c each; \$6.00 doz.

Rugosa Roses

The Rugosa Roses are very hardy and so vigorous that they are suitable for Rose hedges or cultivated as individual shrubs. Grow 4 to 6 feet in height.

Large, field-grown plants, 75c each; \$7.50 doz.

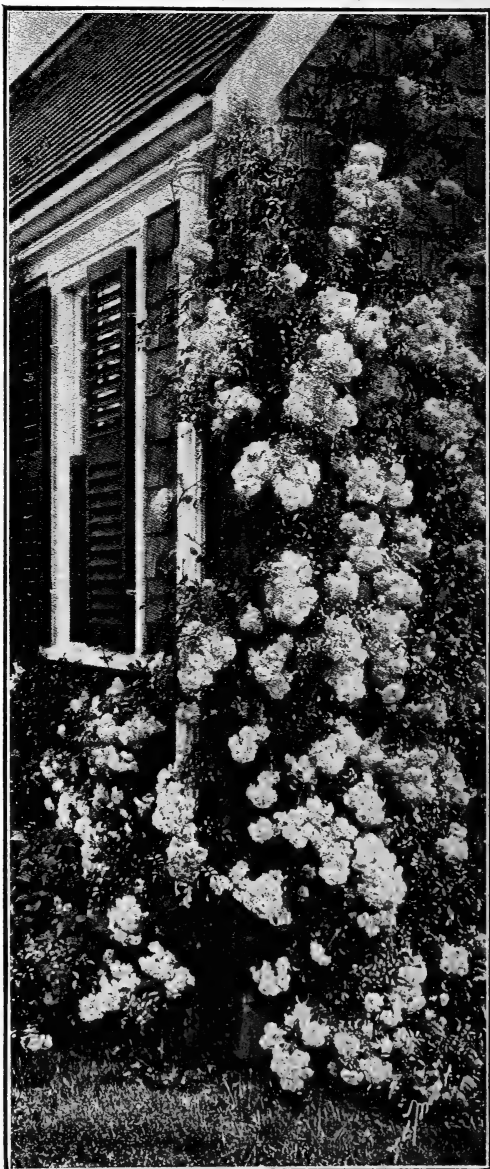
Amelia Gravereaux. Carmine purple, large flowers

Blanche de Coubert. A fine double pure white variety.

Conrad F. Meyer. The flowers are of clear silvery rose in color, very large and fragrant, superb foliage.

Hansa. Bright red, large flowers.

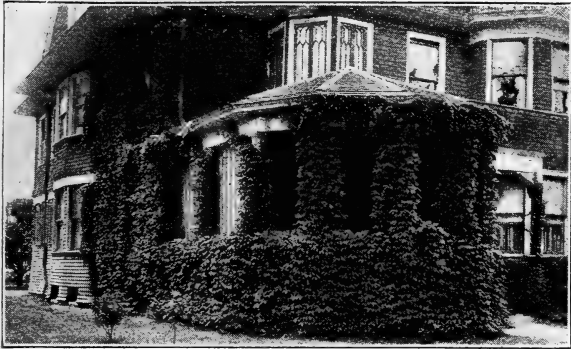
Nova Zembla. Very fine. The flowers are large and double. Pure white, with a pleasing flush of pink.



Rambler Rose, Dorothy Perkins

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

For covering porches, verandas, terraces, walls, fences, etc., they are indispensable. All of the plants are two and three years old, in strong healthy condition. Prices named after each variety include packing. Shipments will be made as desired, by express or freight; the buyer pays the transportation.



Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Japan or Boston Ivy.) Extremely rapid grower. Handsome, glossy green foliage which in fall changes to orange and scarlet. The handsomest vine possible for growth on brick or stone walls.

2 years, each, 60c; 3 years, each, 75c

Ampelopsis Engelmanni. (Engelman's Ivy.) One of the hardiest, best and quickest growing climbers for the north and northwest. Quite similar to the Virginia Creeper, but vastly superior to it, the foliage being cleaner, of greater substance, and almost perfectly free from insects. The leaves color up beautifully in the fall.

Each, 50c

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia. Common Woodbine or Virginia Creeper. A native vine sometimes called Five Fingered Ivy. A rapid grower, of sturdy growth. Its leaves are larger than those of Boston Ivy. In fall they turn to bright crimson.

Each, 50c

Akebia Quinata. Suitable for large arbors and trellises. Very rapid growers. Small, deep-green foliage and purple flowers which are sweet scented.

Each, 65c

Aristolochia Siphon. (Dutchman's Pipe.) Of rapid growth and large heart-shaped leaves; is suitable to cover arbors and for screens. Bears brownish flowers, the corolla of which resembles a miniature pipe.

Heavy, each, \$1.00

Bignonia Radicans. (Trumpet Vine.) Useful to cover dead trees and other unsightly objects. Clings to bark or walls with tenacity. Foliage fern-like; flowers orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, borne in clusters.

Each, 60c

Celastrus Scandens. (Bittersweet.) A native climbing or trailing plant with large leaves; yellow flowers in May or June, followed in the fall by clusters of orange-colored berries.

Each, 50c

Cinnamon Vine. A rapid-growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright glossy-green; growth is very rapid, often running 25 to 40 feet; quite hardy. Good roots.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid

Euonymus Radicans. (Creeping Euonymus.) A splendid evergreen creeping plant with pretty, small, deep green foliage; a rather slow-growing but useful plant for covering low stone walls or stumps, or as an edging plant, for which purpose it can be kept closely clipped in the same manner as box edging.

Each, 50c

Hop Vine. (Humulus Lupulus.) A useful climber for covering unsightly places. It is a rapid grower and bears a profusion of seed-pods suitable for many domestic purposes.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Kudzu Vine. This is the most rapid-growing vine. The foliage is large and tropical, is entirely hardy.

Each, 25c and 50c

Clematis Large-Flowering Varieties

No other climbing plant equals in attractiveness the beautiful large-flowering Clematis. Their requirements are somewhat different from most other plants and proper conditions must be given to secure satisfactory results. They need rich, deep soil, perfect drainage, abundance of water, and, most important of all, they should be planted with the crowns three inches beneath the surface of the soil. They seem to do best in a position where they will not be exposed to the full sun during the hottest part of the day. Hardy, but it is best to mulch them in winter.

Strong, 2-year-old plants, each, \$1.00

Henryii. (Bangholm Belle.) Strong grower, flowers four to six inches in diameter and pure white. Very hardy.

Jackmanii. This variety, with its strong, healthy growth, hardy nature and rich, deep velvety-purple flowers, is the most satisfactory of its class. Blooms with profusion on shoots of the present season; should be pruned early in spring.

Madame Baron Veillard. Light rose, lilac shadings. Much admired.

Mad. Edouard Andre. Rich velvety red.

Ramona. A magnificent sort with enormous flowers of clear sky-blue, contrasting strikingly with the cluster of pure white stamens.

Standishi. Dark blue; a constant bloomer.

Ville de Lyon. Its blooming capacity is great and the flowers are of the most magnificent brilliant crimson; they are large and of beautiful circular form.

Prices of above; strong 2-year-old plants, each, \$1.00

Coccinea. (Small Flowering.) Handsome bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral-red color. Blooms with great profusion from June until frost. A desirable variety.

Each, 75c

Japanese Clematis

(Clematis Paniculata)

The finest small-flowered Clematis extant. A wonderfully rapid grower, quickly covering trellises, arbors, etc. The flowers are pure white, deliciously fragrant and produced with the greatest freedom. It flowers in September, when few other vines are in bloom. This is the easiest to grow and most popular of all the small flowered vines.

2 years old, each, 50c; 3 years old, each, 75c

Honeysuckles (Lonicera)

We cannot speak too highly of this class, for covering arbors, fences, pergolas, verandas, etc. They are the best vines for ground planting under trees and if used on terraces or embankments, will prevent washing. All are perfectly hardy and improve in beauty each year.

Belgica. (Sweet Scented Monthly.) One of the most satisfactory Honeysuckles, producing continuously large trusses of red and yellow fragrant flowers.

Each, 50c

Hall's Japan. A strong-growing, almost evergreen, sort; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; fragrant. Covered with flowers from July to November.

Each, 50c

Scarlet Trumpet. Bright red trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms very freely the entire season.

Each, 50c

Matrimony Vine (Lycium)

Well known, hardy, fast-growing vine; handsome when covered with scarlet fruit in autumn. Commonly used as a trailer, and for a ground cover under trees and on terraces or any kind of steep slopes to hold the soil in place.

Strong, 2-year-old plants, each, 50c

Wistarias

One of the best hardy climbers. When given a sunny situation and liberal manuring grows rapidly, and presents when in bloom a magnificent appearance.

Sinensis. The favorite variety, producing thousands of pendulous clusters of delicate violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed.

Each, 60c

— **Alba.** Of similar habit to Sinensis, with pure white flowers.

Each, 75c

Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

Shrubs are not particular as to location; once planted, they are there to remain. The time of bloom of the different varieties extends over nearly the whole season, though the greatest show is to be expected in spring and early summer. The variegated and golden-leaved sorts, together with those which bear ornamental fruit, make a greatly varied display. Our list includes the best, well-tried kinds, and affords a good selection to choose from.

Shrub orders amounting to \$5.00 or more include prepaid delivery within the limits of Chicago by express or freight. All others are shipped at the buyer's expense of transportation. Be sure to tell us how to ship.

Almond, Flowering. A bushy shrub rarely over five feet tall; bearing rose- and bush-colored double flowers in early spring. Hardy; very attractive. Specify pink- or white-flowered. Heavy plants. **Each, 85c**

Althea (Rose of Sharon). An attractive hardy shrub, desirable on account of its large, showy blossoms, which appear in August and September. Excellent for a flowering hedge or to grow singly. We have double red, white, and purple.
2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 65c
Tree Form. Double red. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00

Azalea Mollis. Dwarf habit with large, fragrant flowers. Flowers all shades of red, white, yellow, and orange. **Each, \$1.00**

Barberry Thunbergii (Japan Barberry). One of the best lawn and border shrubs. Compact, low-growing, especially suitable for a hedge or as a border along walks and drives. Foliage a fine brilliant green in summer, turning a deep, autumnal red in fall. Yellow flowers in April to May, then followed by bright scarlet berries in profusion, which remain fresh until the following spring.
15 to 18 inch, each, 20c; 10, \$1.75; 100, \$15.00
18 to 24 inch, each, 30c; 10, \$2.75; 100, \$25.00
2 to 3 foot, each, 50c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00

Burning Bush. See Strawberry Tree.

Calycanthus (Carolina Allspice, or Sweet-scented Shrub). Handsome plant, growing about 6 feet tall, with large, glossy foliage and spicily fragrant chocolate-red flowers about 2 inches across. Succeeds well in shady or sunny location. **Each, 60c**

Clethra Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). Valuable for its fragrant, erect panicles of creamy-white flowers from July to September. **Each, \$1.00**

Crab, Double-Flowering. See under Trees.

Currant, Flowering. See Ribes.



Deutzia Pride of Rochester



BARBERRY THUNBERGII

Cornus. Hardy shrubs with handsome foliage, often assuming a brilliant fall coloring and with attractive flowers and fruits. They grow nearly as well in shady places under large trees as in sunny, exposed positions, and thrive in almost any soil. One of our best shrubs.

Siberica (Siberian Dogwood). Rapid growing, attaining 6 to 10 ft. in height. Clusters of small white flowers appear in May and June. Its chief attraction is the bright-red bark in winter.

2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 60c

Sanguinea. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Has dark, blood-red branches. The flowers, which appear in May and June, are greenish-white in flat-topped clusters, followed by bunches of black berries.

2 to 3 ft., each, 60c

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince). This ranks among the choicest of flowering shrubs. Bears pruning into any desired form. As a specimen shrub it is very attractive; also fine for breeders or groups. The large, brilliant, bright-red flowers appear early in spring, before the leaves, and every branch is covered with bright glossy green foliage all summer. Splendid hedge plant.

2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 ft., each, 60c

Deutzias. Very ornamental and popular shrubs with showy white or blush flowers appearing in tassel-like clusters in spring or early summer. Slender, arching branches. They thrive in almost any well-drained soil and are well adapted to borders and shrubberies. D. Lemoinei is the hardiest, while D. Gracilis and Pride of Rochester require light protection.

Lemoinei. Spreading shrub, 3 feet high. Pure white flowers in broad clusters. More vigorous, hardier, and with more showy flowers than Gracilis.

2 to 3 feet, 60c

Pride of Rochester (D. Crenata). Grows to 6 feet. Blooms in May in advance of the others. With very large, double white flower.

2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 60c

Gracilis. Low growing; 3 feet high with slender arching branches; bright green leaves; snow-white flowers in May and June. **Each, \$1.00**

**Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora**

Elder (Sambucus). Admired for their beautiful leaves as well as flowers and fruit. They bloom in June. Require vigorous pruning to keep in shape.

Golden Elder. Yellow leaves. Each, 60c

Cut-leaved. Deep green foliage, delicately cut, 50c

Red Berried. A new shrub with attractive snow-white flowers in June followed by large clusters of red berries. 3 to 4 feet, 75c

Exochordia Grandiflora. (The Pearl). A well-known garden shrub growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Its chief value is on account of its dazzling display of white flowers in early spring. Thrives in any soil.

2 to 3 feet, each, 75c; 3 to 4 feet, each, \$1.00

Forsythia. (Golden Bell). One of the showiest early flowering shrubs with brilliant yellow flowers borne in profusion along the slender branches before the leaves appear. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall in good soil; hardy; excellent for planting in borders.

Fortunei. A spreading bush with upright branches and dark shiny foliage. Deep yellow flowers.

2 to 3 ft., each, 45c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c

Intermedia. Slender, arching branches. Dark green lustrous leaves. Very profuse and early bloomer.

3 ft., each, 45c

Suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Long, willowy branches covered with trumpet-shaped yellow flowers appearing before the leaves. Excellent for edge of groups as the branches drop over to the greensward.

2 to 3 ft., 45c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c

Highbush Cranberry. See Viburnum Opulus.

Honeysuckles. For real home vines to be near you, climbing over your windows and doorways, there is nothing prettier than sweet-scented Honeysuckles. The foliage is pretty, neat, and clean; the flowers almost continuous, and their fragrance delicious. The climbing Honeysuckles are offered on page 91.

Bush Honeysuckle. (Lonicera). These shrubs of upright habit with their fragrant flowers and red berries are very decorative. Loniceras thrive in almost any good garden soil, preferring sunny locations. Pruning may be done during the winter. An attractive shrub for planting in the border or as a hedge.

Tartarica. A popular variety growing 8 to 10 feet tall. Produces an abundance of fragrant pink or white blossoms in May and June, followed by red berries in the late Summer and Fall.

2-3 ft., each, 50c; 3-4 ft., each, 60c; 10 for \$5.00

Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Grows only 4 to 6 feet tall with wide-spreading branches. Vigorous grower, bearing snow-white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruits which are very decorative from August until late Fall.

2 to 3 ft. each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 60c

Hydrangea. One of the best and most reliable shrubs giving a great abundance of showy white flowers in Autumn when blossoms are few. Hardy; grows well in any rich moist soil. To secure large clusters of blossoms, prune back, in the Fall or early Spring, the branches of the previous year to 1 to 3 pairs of buds, depending upon the quantity of blossoms desired.

Arborescens (Snowball Hydrangea). The snow-white blooms are much like the Snowball flowers, but larger and more attractive. The habit of the plant is excellent, the foliage finely finished. One of the most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early Spring Shrubs, while its long flowering season from early June until late in August makes it a valuable acquisition in any garden.

Each, 75c

Paniculata Grandiflora. The most popular and widely planted shrub in cultivation. Adapted to any part of the country, perfectly hardy, stands heat and cold remarkably well. For the cemetery there is no better shrub. Grows 8 to 10 feet high; blooms from August until frost. The flower panicles are frequently nearly a foot in length, white when they first open, afterwards changing to rose, remaining in good condition for weeks. This shrub should be planted in masses or with background of other shrubbery. Can also be supplied pruned into tree form.

First size.

each, 65c; extra strong, each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50

Paniculata (Tree Form). The plants we offer are trained to a straight stem, having a bushy top. Grown in this way, they make handsome specimen plants on the lawn. In two sizes.

Each, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Ligustrum (Privet). They are very valuable for shrubberies, with their clean, dark green foliage, which is rarely attacked by insects and keeps its green color mostly unchanged until late Fall, excepting *L. Itoa*, which turns a purplish hue. The privets are all well adapted for planting as ornamental hedges and so well in the dust and smoke of the city. Hardy, growing well in almost any kind of soil.

Amureuse (Amoor River Privet). The Chinese variety, growing upright to a height of 15 feet. Hardier than the other varieties. Dark green leaves which remain on most of the Winter. Bears panicles of white flowers in June and July, followed by black berries. The best for hedge planting, and most desirable for this section.

12 to 18 inch, each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00

18 to 24 inch, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12.50

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$17.00

3 to 4 feet, each, 35c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$28.00

Vulgaris (European Privet). A familiar shrub with grayish green leaves and beautiful panicles of white flowers in June and July.

2 to 3 feet, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00

3 to 4 feet, each, 35c; 10, \$3.25; 100, \$30.00

Itoa. A graceful border shrub growing about 10 feet with spreading and curving branches, numerous small white panicles of blossoms appearing in June.

1½ to 2 feet, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12.50

2 to 3 feet, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$17.00

Lilacs (Syringa). Lilacs stand more neglect, heat or drouth without showing any bad effects than any other plant, and there is hardly any other shrub that can take their place as ornamental plants for borders, etc. They bloom in early Spring.

Vulgaris (Common). A tall growing shrub (8 to 15 feet) having large clusters of fragrant purple flowers in the Spring.

2 to 3 feet, each, 45c; 3 to 4 feet, each, 60c

Vulgaris Alba (Common White Lilac). Similar to purple variety.

2 to 3 feet, each, 50c; 3 to 4 feet, 75c

Persica (Persian Lilac). Habit more open and branches more slender and drooping than the Common Lilac. Flowers light purple. Grows 6 to 10 feet.

2 to 3 feet, each, 75c; 3 to 4 feet, each, \$1.00

Charles X. Magnificent clusters of single, rosy-purple flowers.

Each, \$1.25

Marie Le Graye. Finest White Lilac. Has beautiful clusters of single flowers. Dwarf grower.

Each, \$1.25

Mme. Lemoine. Best double White variety. Vigorous habit, with large foliage.

Each, \$1.25

Philadelphus (Mock Orange; Syringa). These shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers and are also remarkable for their abundance of very fragrant white flowers which are excellent for cutting. They thrive well in almost any well-drained soil and even under trees. If pruning is necessary, it should be done after flowering, since the flowers appear on the wood formed the previous year. Cut out the branches which are 3 or 4 years old and allow the young shoots to grow. This will result in cleaner bushes and finer flowers. Valuable for planting as backgrounds and screens.

Coronarius (Garland Syringa). One of the best and earliest. Bearing immense clusters of pure-white fragrant flowers in May. Grows 6 to 12 feet. **2 to 3 ft., each, 45c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 60c**

Aureus. Medium in height. Foliage golden yellow. **75c**

Grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). A very vigorous upright grower, attaining at times a height of 20 feet. Slender branches with an abundance of pure white, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

3 to 4 ft., 60c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c

Privet, see *Ligustrum*.

Prunus. Triloba (Double Flowering Plum). A vigorous, low growing, hardy shrub upon the slender branches of which appear, in advance of the leaves, many double pink blossoms.

2 to 3 feet, each, 75c

Rhus (Sumac). The Sumacs are mostly very hardy and good ornamental plants. Their rich fern-like leaves give a peculiar and somewhat tropical suggestion to a planting. The rich bright colors of the Sumacs in the fall make them very attractive. The best display is secured if the old wood is constantly cut out and the vigorous shoots depended upon.

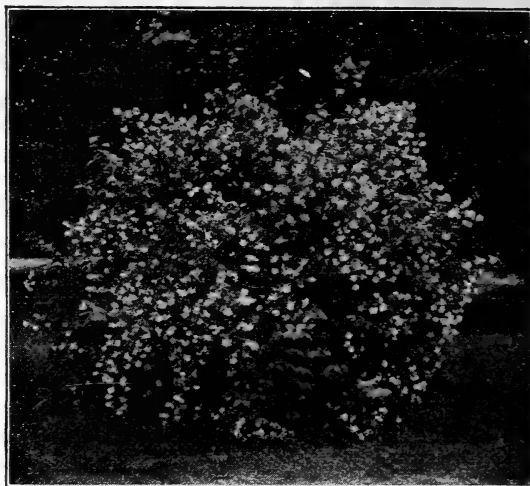
Cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Bush). A low growing shrub of about 10 feet which derives its name from its large loose panicles of purple flowers in early Summer. **Each, 60c**

Copalina (Black or Shining Sumac). A shrub or small tree at times growing to a height of 20 feet, with shiny dark green leaves, which turn a rich crimson in the Fall. **Each, 75c**

Glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved). One of the best species for mass or other planting on account of its deeply cut, beautiful fern-like leaves, which are dark green above and white beneath, crimson fruits and rich autumnal coloring. **Each, 50c**

Typhini laciniata (Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumac). The branches are densely covered with velvety hairy-like growth resembling the developing Elks Horn. Grows to a height of 30 feet. Deeply serrated leaves whose deep crimson color and persistent crimson fruit makes it an attractive tree.

Each, 50c



Philadelphus, Mock Orange or Syringa

Rhamnus Catharticus (Buckthorn). A large shrub, 6 to 10 feet high. Excellent for hedges. Has dark foliage with attractive white flowers in June and July.

2 to 3 ft., 45c

Rhodotyphus Kerroides (White Kerria). An interesting Japanese shrub growing 3 to 6 feet high, good foliage and single white flowers from late in May on, with attractive shiny black seeds in Fall.

2 to 3 ft., 50c;

Ribes (Missouri Golden Currant). Grows to a height of from 4 to 7 feet. Flowers fragrant and useful for cut-flowers. Cultivated for its many pretty, spicy, sweet-scented, bright yellow flowers in May, and its clean, attractive foliage and bright autumnal tints. **Each, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c**

Spirea. An ancient Greek name for a plant used for garlands. Spireas are all medium sized or low shrubs and well adapted for borders of shrubberies or shrubs. They offer a great variety both in flowers and foliage. They are all of easy culture and rapid growth, and amply repay the grower in an abundance of beautiful flowers. Will grow in almost any moderately moist soil. As single specimens or in groups on the lawn they are unsurpassed. Spireas flower in the following order, from the middle of May to the middle of August:

1. *Arguta* and *Thunbergii*. 2. *Van Houttei*. 3. *Opulifolia* and *Aurea*. 4. *Billardii*. 5. *Anthony Waterer*.

Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). This is the most satisfactory shrub in cultivation. It is the best variety of Spireas. The bush is round and graceful with long, thin, arching branches. The white flowers are in clusters, and are so numerous that when in full bloom the bush resembles a snow drift.

2 to 3 ft., each 45c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c. Specimens, each, \$1.50

Arguta (Snow Garland). A Japanese variety of dwarf, graceful habit. One of the earliest of the Spireas, with a wealth of pure white flowers in May, which are produced on erect stems. **Each, 60c**

Anthony Waterer. A very low-growing shrub with deep rose-colored blooms all through the latter of the Summer. **Each, 60c**

Billardii. Strong growing plant, blooming for July and August. Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. We have both white and pink-flowered varieties.

White, each, 60c; pink, each, 50c

Opulifolia (Ninebark). A strong-growing shrub with white flowers along the stems in June. Grows to a height of 4 to 5 feet. **Each, 60c**

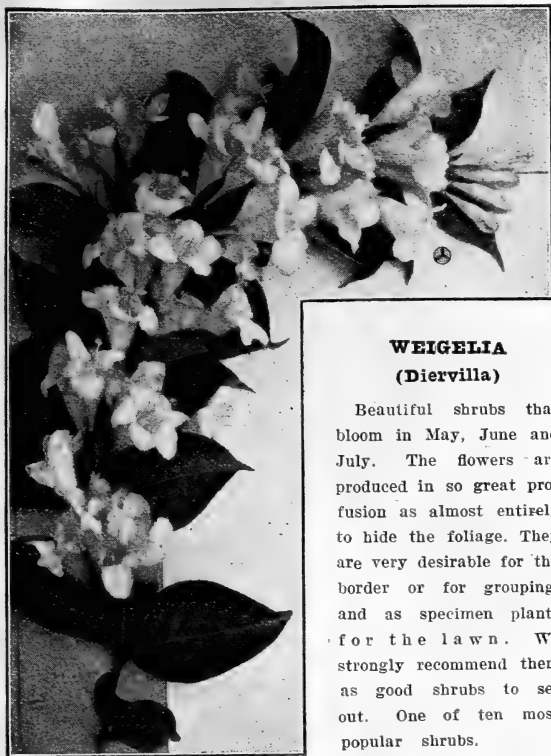
Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Spirea). One of the best of the yellow-leaved varieties. **Each, 60c**

Thunbergii. A dwarf variety blooming in April or May. With delicate drooping yellowish-green foliage which has lovely autumnal tints. **Each, 60c**

Tamarix, Africana. An odd-shaped shrub or small tree, slender upright branches with asparagus-like foliage. Hardy pink flowers in May. **Each, 50c**



Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)



Weigelia

WEIGELIA (Diervilla)

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in May, June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and as specimen plants for the lawn. We strongly recommend them as good shrubs to set out. One of ten most popular shrubs.

SYMPHORICARPUS (Waxberry). A good native shrub with attractive white berries in autumn and early winter. They are very useful plants for covering the ground under trees, for massing in the edges of beds or borders, or for detached groups where something low is desired. They will thrive in almost any soil. On account of their tendency to retain their fruit late into the winter, they are very pleasing in the winter landscape.

Racemosus (White Snowberry). A medium shrub of bushy form with pink flowers in July, followed by white waxy berries in the autumn and early winter. 2 to 3 ft., each, 45c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c

Vulgaris (Indian Currant). A low-growing, spreading shrub of graceful habit and attractive foliage. Noted for its beautiful clusters of red berries, which are persistent into the winter. 2 to 3 ft., 45c

VIBURNUM. A superb, much-admired group of shrubs bearing, in June, great clusters of white flowers in the form of a Snowball. They are perfectly hardy, grow quickly and are remarkably free from attacks of insects.

Dentatum (Arrow-wood). A shrub of medium size with glossy leaves, white flowers in June, fine steel-blue berries in the fall. Each, 75c

Lantana (Way-faring Tree). Medium-sized bushy shrub with large foliage. Noted on account of its silvery underlining. Flowers in May or June with ornamental red fruits, later turning black in the fall. Each, \$1.00

Opulus (Highbush Cranberry). A tall-growing shrub. One of the best for general planting. Leaves are broad and elegant. Flowers are pure white in clusters, followed by bright scarlet berries in the fall which in the winter are very attractive to the eye. 2 to 3 ft., each, 60c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c

VIBURNUM—Continued

Opulus Sterilis (Common Snowball). Shrub growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet, which is covered with globular clusters of snowy-white flowers in May. Very attractive. Medium size, 45c; large size, 60c

Plicatum (Japan Snowball). One of the finest shrubs in existence. Useful for its flowers and foliage. The beautiful plicated leaves are very attractive. Flowers are white and globular. Plant is desirable as a specimen plant or in a border. Medium size, each, 75c

WEIGELIA Candida. A shrub of vigorous and fine habit, with long, tubular, white flowers produced from June all through the summer. Each, 60c

Rosea. A reliable and fine variety with rose-colored flowers. Shrub growing to a height of 4 to 6 feet. Flowers in June. Each, 50c

Rosea Variegata. Dwarf habit with clearly defined silvery variegated leaves. Flowers nearly white. Each, 75c

Eva Rathke. One of the best of the Weigelias. Plant of vigorous habit, blooming freely and having large, well-shaped crimson blossoms. Medium size, each, 75c; heavy, each, \$1.00

HARDY CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Evergreens include some of the most beautiful trees in cultivation, and varieties may be selected which are adapted to almost any soil or climate. We are giving attention to varieties which are the most useful to the general planter, and the list offered below comprises those most in demand as individual specimens and for windbreaks. As individual specimens for lawn planting, it is difficult to imagine anything more stately and beautiful. As screens against objectionable objects and for windbreaks and hedges, nothing is to be had which will give as thick and dense foliage during the entire season.

To be successful transplanting should be done at a time when the trees are dormant. This permits of planting during the early spring, April or May, and in September.

Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Occidentalis*). This is the most valuable of the Arbor Vitae, being in common use as an ornamental hedge, bright olive green foliage, natural pyramidal shape; stands severe pruning. 18 to 24 inches, 60c; 2½ ft., \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50

Pyramidal. Of upright, compact, narrow, pyramidal form with bright green leaves turning to a dull brownish green in fall. Very desirable. 2 ft., each, \$1.00; 3 ft., \$1.50;

Abies Concolor (White Fir). The Concolor is the most desirable fir for planting, as it is very hardy, growing rapidly, and best able to stand heat and drought. 3½ ft., \$4.00; 4 feet, \$5.00

Picea Englemanni (Engleman's Spruce). A very ornamental tree varying in the color of its foliage, slender of growth, spreading in habit. The leaves have a strong aromatic odor when bruised. 18 to 24 in., each, \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.75; 3 ft., each, \$2.75

Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce). Handsome tree; very graceful habit, rapid growth. Dark green, dense foliage. Adapts itself to any soil condition. Bears handsome light brown cones. 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.50

Picea Pungens Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). This is one of the most ornamental of the conifer; rapid, vigorous grower, with stiff close branches, brilliant silvery-blue foliage. Perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 feet, each, \$6.00

Shrubs, deciduous and evergreens, are as much a part of the well balanced garden as the lawn or flower borders. Many of them are as decorative as any ornamental foliage plant, while others are highly useful as cut flowers, and a well-arranged planting presents an attractive appearance throughout the entire year.



Selected Fruit Trees

Special attention is called to our fruit trees. They are first-grade stock, selected especially on account of their superior value for our retail trade.

We deliver our nursery stock in good condition either to the express company or within certain districts of Chicago without additional charge if amount of order will warrant. We guarantee our stock to be in good condition when delivered to the express company or your residence. If, on arrival, mistake has been made in filling your order, we should be promptly notified. Accompanying each shipment will be a copy of the certificate of inspection issued by the State Entomologist, showing the freedom of our stock from San José scale and other injurious insects and diseases.

APPLES

Summer Varieties

Select No. 1 Trees, running 11-16-inch in caliper, about 5 to 7 feet in height.

Each, \$1.00; 5 for \$4.75; 10 for \$8.50

Red Astrachan. Deep crimson, juicy, rather acid. Very hardy, reliable bearer. Excellent apple for home use, ripening in August.

Early Harvest. An old favorite. Medium. Pale yellow. Tender, rather acid. Ripening in August.

Red June. Medium. Brilliant red. Juicy and good. An old favorite. Early.

Sops of Wine. Medium; dark crimson; juicy; subacid; good; desert apple for family use. August.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; tender, juicy, sweet; best early sweet apple. August.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; pale yellow; fragrant, of good quality; slightly subacid; a very popular variety.

Autumn Varieties

Maiden's Blush. Large; lemon yellow with pink blush; tender and juicy, subacid; desirable for cooking; August and September.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium; deep crimson; tender, subacid, melting, delicious. Flesh white, of best quality. One of the best dessert apples. Season, November to January.

Oldenburg (Duchess). Good sized; yellow striped with red; subacid; an excellent cooking apple; regular bearer; one of the hardest varieties known, ripening in September.

Wealthy. Medium; bright red; juicy, vinous; good dessert apple; August and September.

Winter Varieties

Baldwin. Large; bright red, crisp; juicy, subacid. Dessert and cooking apple; ripening December to March.

Ben Davis. Large; heavily striped with red. A commercial variety and long keeper; ripening December to March.

Prime's Golden. Large, golden yellow; juicy, aromatic subacid. Dessert apple of highest quality; season, middle of October to middle of December.

APPLES, Winter Varieties

Jonathan. Medium; brilliant red and yellow; tender, juicy and rich; one of the best for table or market; season, November to January.

McIntosh Red. Of good size; bright deep red; flesh very tender and aromatic; delicious; a dessert apple ripening from October to December.

Delicious. Large; beautiful brilliant dark red blending to golden yellow at blossom end; flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, melting; a dessert apple of highest quality; season, December to March. Famous in the Western apple sections.

Northern Spy. Large, striped red; tender, juicy, mild; a very good dessert and cooking apple; season, November to June.

Northwestern Greening. Large, green, a fine grade; rich, subacid; a long keeper.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow striped with bright red; tender; sprightly subacid; dessert and cooking apple; ripening December to February.

Salome. Large; reddish stripes over greenish-yellow body; very high quality; a long keeper; hardy; November to March.

Tolman's Sweet. Medium; an attractive yellow apple; moderately juicy; deliciously sweet; a good cooking and baking apple. November to March.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; flesh yellow tinged with red; very juicy, first quality dessert apple; December to March.

CRAB APPLES

Each, \$1.00; 10 for \$8.50

Crab Apples make fine, ornamental trees, are hardy, grow in almost any kind of soil, regular bearers, and fruit is unequalled for jelly or preserves.

Hyslop. Large; brilliant dark red; very showy; juicy and astringent when first ripe; season, September and October.

Martha. A clear yellow, crisp, juicy and brisk subacid; one of the best because of its high cooking qualities, and enormous yields; September to November.

Whitney. Large; averaging about 2 inches in diameter; yellow striped with red; crisp, mildly subacid or nearly sweet; a dessert and cooking apple; heavy cropper; season, August and early September.

CHERRIES

Cherries may be divided into two groups; the Morello or sour cherries and the Hearts or Sweet cherries. The latter have soft, tender flesh and are usually dark colored. Cherries do not do well on damp, soggy soils, and require very little pruning. Heavy selected No. 1 trees, 11-16-inch caliper; about 5 to 7 feet high for the sweet varieties and 4 to 5 feet for the sour varieties.

Each, \$1.25; 5 for \$6.00; 10 for \$10.00

SOUE CHERRIES

- Early Richmond.** Medium size, dark red, juicy; rich acid flavor; stone adheres to the stem. The old standard; one of the most valuable of sour cherries. June. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliper, \$1.00
- Dyehouse.** Similar to Early Richmond but several days earlier. June.
- Montmorency.** Larger and finer than Early Richmond and one of the best flavored cherries. Strong, hardy tree, rapid grower, heavy cropper. Ripens a week or ten days later than Richmond. One of the best varieties. Late June.
- Osthheimer.** Large, heart-shaped, dark red fruit; dwarfish growth; fine for dessert and cooking; trees early bearers; one of the most productive. August.

SWEET CHERRIES

- Black Tartarian.** Large, purplish-black fruits. One of the best, ripening late June.
- Windsor.** Large, liver-colored; very firm; very good. Valuable variety for the market or home use; hardy season; July.

PEACHES

One of the most delicious of our Summer fruits. The Peach requires a well drained moderately rich soil, which should be kept clean and mellow about the roots. When first planted, all side branches should be cut back to within $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of the main trunk. The fruit is borne on wood of the previous season's growth and twigs should be cut back about one-half each Spring.

* to 5 ft. trees, each, \$1.00; 10 for \$8.50

- Barnard's Yellow Bare-Ripe.** Medium size; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh yellow; juicy, sweet and rich; early September.
- Carman.** Large, resembling the Elberta. Creamy yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender; fine flavor and quite juicy; one of the hardiest; ripens two to three weeks before the Elberta. August.
- Champion.** Large, handsome, creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy; the best and hardiest white peach. August.
- Crawford's Early.** Large, yellow, of good quality, freestone; early in September.
- Elberta.** Large, yellow with red cheek; juicy, well flavored; prolific, hardy, sure bearer; leading market variety; finest yellow free stone. September.
- Old Mixon.** Large, pale yellow; deep red cheek; white flesh, tender and rich; September.
- Yellow St. John.** Large, early, yellow free stone; fine color and flavor, showy fruit, fine dessert peach; tree bears while small. August.

PEARS

Pear trees will grow in almost any good soil. Thrives best in rather heavy clay or loam. All blighted twigs should be cut from tree as soon as they appear. Spraying is recommended for Pears. Standard Pears: Heavy No. 1 stock, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch caliper; about 5 to 6 feet. Each, \$1.00; 5 for \$4.50; 10 for \$8.50 (except where noted).

SUMMER PEARS

- Bartlett.** Large, waxen yellow with red blush; juicy, buttery, with a rich musky flavor; very popular; August and September.
- Clapp's Favorite.** Very large and handsome. Yellow and crimson; juicy and delicious; ripens before Bartlett. Should be picked about ten days before it would ripen on tree. August.

WINTER PEAR

- Lawrence.** Medium to large; golden yellow, melting pleasant aromatic; early Winter pear; tree hardy, heavy cropper; November and December.

AUTUMN PEARS

- Flemish Beauty.** Large; yellow and russett; juicy, melting sweet; a very popular old variety of exceptionally good quality; September and October. Dwarf plants.
- Garber.** Earlier and larger than Kieffer. Tree is hardy; fruit of better quality. Does not keep as long. Should be planted with Kieffer as a pollinizer; September and October.
- Kieffer.** Large sized handsome; remarkable keeping qualities; slightly coarse flesh; juicy; excellent for cooking; one of the most profitable and sure bearers; September to January.
- Seckel.** A small russet pear of highest flavor; juicy, melting and buttery; September, October.
- Duchess D'Angoulême.** Greenish yellow splashed with russet; flesh white; rich flavored; recommended for the home garden. Dwarf.

PLUMS

Plums thrive on all soils but give the best results when grown in deep, well-prepared loam. Fruit and the trees should be thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture each year. It is advisable to thin the fruit for the best crop. Heavy, No. 1 stock, about 5 to 7 feet in height.

Each, \$1.25; 5 for \$6.00

JAPANESE PLUMS

- Abundance.** A beautiful lemon yellow overspread with bright cherry. Large to very large; oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange yellow; rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer; highly recommended; August.
- Burbank.** Large, clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow; very sweet; a peculiar and agreeable flavor; tree usually bears second year after transplanting; later than Abundance; end of August.
- Satsuma.** Large, globular, with sharp point; color purple and red; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color. Fine quality; will keep one to three weeks after picking; August.
- Red June.** Medium; roundish; purplish red, yellow flesh; good quality; early August.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

- Lombard.** Medium; oval, dark red; flesh yellow; pleasant flavor; adheres to the stone; very productive. late August.
- Shropshire Damson.** Dark purple; of large size; very popular for preserving; October.
- German Prune.** Large, long oval, purple firm flesh; sweet; flesh separating from stone; September.

NATIVE PLUMS

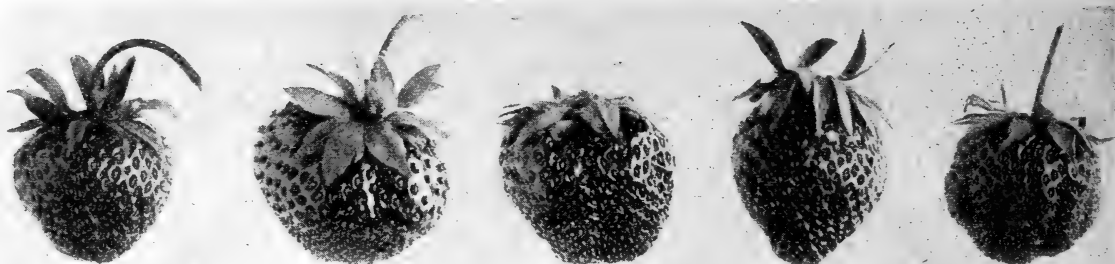
- Desoto.** Medium size; yellow, marbled red; very hardy, abundant and sure yielder; September.
- Wild Goose.** Fruit, medium, dark red, sure bearer of excellent quality.
- Green Gage.** An excellent variety for canning.

CURRANTS

Currants are perfectly hardy and may be planted in spring or fall. They succeed well in a cool, moist soil, and should be planted about 4 ft. apart and well cultivated. The currant worm can be controlled by applications of Hellebore and the old non-productive wood should be kept pruned out. Heavy 2-year-old plants (except Perfection).

Each, 35c; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.75

- Black Champion.** Produces large crops of excellent fruit.
- Cherry.** Fruit of the largest size; deep red; rather acid; short bunches; strong, erect grower.
- Perfection.** Beautiful bright red berries of large size; quality rich, mild, subacid; having plenty of pulp and few seeds. Awarded Gold Medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society.
- Victoria.** An erect growing variety; very productive; with large handsome clusters of bright red fruits; late season variety.
- White Grape.** Very large, yellowish-white, sweet currant; excellent quality; valuable for the table; finest of the white varieties.
- Wilder.** Red with large fine-flavored fruit; of bright attractive color; productive and long keeping.
- North Star.** Red; hardy; good quality; bush is a strong grower.



Brandywine

Chesapeake

Glen Mary

Senator Dunlap

Late Champion

GRAPES

They grow readily in most soils, but a little extra attention as to the soil, pruning and cultivation they receive will result in a better quality of fruit. Set them 8 feet apart.

Two-year-old plants, each, 45c; 10 for \$4.00. Owing to the scarcity of grape vines our stock is limited and we can only offer a few varieties.

Concord. One of the best known grapes. Large clusters of round, black berries; flesh juicy; sweet pulp; quite tender when fully ripe; September.

Moore's Early. Clusters of medium size; berries large with blue bloom; of better quality than the Concord.

Delaware. Bunches and berries small; compactly set; light red; flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy and delicious.

Niagara. Bunch medium; with large berry which is slightly pulpy; tender and sweet; ripens with Concord; probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation.

GOOSEBERRIES

2-year-old, each, 45c; 10 for \$3.50

Downing. Whitish green; vigorous and prolific; of splendid quality for desserts or cooking; fine for general culture.

Houghton. Medium pale red berries; tender and good; very productive and vigorous.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 feet apart in a row and keep growing in good condition. Old wood must be cut away as soon as it has fruited to give vigor to young canes.

Each, 10c; 10 for 85c; 100 for \$6.50

PURPLE AND RED CAPS

Columbian. Very large; dark red, shading to purple. Strong, robust growth; hardy, productive.

Cuthbert. Medium to large; conical; deep, rich crimson. One of the best varieties.

St. Regis. Everbearing. Brilliant crimson; good quality.

BLACK CAPS

These Raspberries can only be planted in the spring, and the young canes should be pinched back when about 2 feet high to keep the bushes snug and compact.

Cumberland. A large glossy berry, ripening in mid-season. Of good quality, hardy and productive; among the best.

Gregg. A very showy berry produced in great abundance.

Plum Farmer. Large, handsome berries; thick meat and firm; very attractive when picked for table.

Cardinal. A second-early variety which bears heavy crops; berries are large, firm and of the best quality.

Pearl. Pale amber color; a superior dessert fruit.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia. One of the low-growing trailing blackberries. It has proved highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry family.

10 for 85c; per 100, \$6.50

BLACKBERRIES

For garden culture, plant 4 feet apart in rows 5 feet apart. Pinch back canes when 4 feet high and allow three canes to hill.

Each, 10c; 10 for 85c; 100 for \$6.50

Early Harvest. A very early productive variety with sweet, medium sized berries.

Eldorado. Produces enormous crops of very large jet black fruit which is sweet and melting.

Erie. Fruit very large; excellent quality.

Mersereau. An enormous producer of extra sized berries which are black and retain their color. Of extra quality, sweet, rich and melting.

Snyder. A hardy, well-known variety; berries of medium size, sweet and melting.

STRAWBERRIES

Early spring is the best time for setting out. The plants are set 12 to 18 inches apart in rows; 2½ feet between rows. At the end of the season, they will have formed narrow rows of plants. This system will produce more and better berries than where the rows are thickly matted together. A mulch of leaves or straw is to be applied after the ground freezes in winter; the covering should be removed before growth starts in the spring. Varieties marked "P" have imperfect flowers, and to produce well must be planted close to plants having perfect flowers.

Dip the plants in water as soon as received and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out.

Field-grown plants, 10 for 35c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.

Brandywine. Berries large; broadly heart-shaped; bright red in the center; firm flesh; late.

Chesapeake. Color is dark red; firm and of high quality; without green tips. Its immense size makes it easy to pick.

Climax. A second early variety; very productive.

Gibson. Commences to ripen with Senator Dunlap, but owing to its great productiveness it continues quite late. Berries are extra large and the vines loaded with fruit.

Glen Mary. Vigorous and prolific; berries flattened; dark color; flesh light red; moderately firm, of good quality.

Senator Dunlap. One of the best flavored berries, fruit of good size, regular form beautiful bright red; firm, splendid keeper; one of the best for canning; ripens early.

Warfield. (P.) Early; productive; vigorous.

Stevens' Late Champion. Strong, vigorous grower, producing large, deep red

fruit; flesh also is red.

William Belt. Berries large, conical, rather long, bright red, glossy; quality good.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

They require the same treatment as other strawberries, except that the blossoms should be removed to the middle or last of June.

10 for 50c; 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50

Progressive. The strongest growing of all the fall-bearing varieties. Medium to large

fruits, of a dark red color.

Superb. Rich dark color; glossy and attractive, fine flavor.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

In the following list are included only those varieties which are the most desirable and in the sizes most popular with our trade. If smaller stock than that which is offered is desired, or specimen trees are wished, of any variety, our close touch with the nurserymen of the country will enable us to secure at favorable prices stocks which we have not ourselves. Prices below include packing and delivery to railroad depot or express office in Chicago, free of charge.

State how you want goods shipped. Freight is cheapest when time permits. In absence of instructions we use our judgment as to manner of transit.

Alanthus (Tree of Heaven). A rapidly growing tree which does well in poor soils, particularly sand. It is free from insect enemies, but has a bright, fresh foliage which remains green throughout the late summer, when many trees become ragged and unsightly. The matured leaf is often three feet long, with many pairs of leaflets and a terminal leaflet.

6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.50

Ash, American. A graceful tree having a round head of great beauty when grown alone. Grows rapidly. Prefers rich, moist soil, and is particularly desirable for street planting, as trees are of medium width.

8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$3.00

Burning Bush. A large tree with light green leaves 2 to 4 inches long, turning pale yellow low in autumn. The fruits are very deeply lobed with scarlet seed covers.

3 to 4 ft., each, 50c; 5 to 6 ft., each, 75c

Catalpa Bungei. Curious, umbrella-shaped tree, desirable where formal effects are desired. Foliage large and glossy. Dwarf habit. Flourishes in most all soils and climates. While of dwarf habit, we can supply these grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high.

2-yr.-old, each, \$3.00

Catalpa Speciosa (Western Catalpa). A hardy tree with broad, heart-shaped foliage. Blooms in June, bearing handsome clusters of white flowers. It is particularly suitable for streets when planted thirty feet apart.

4 to 6 ft., each, 40c; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$1.50; 2 to 2½-in. caliper, each, \$3.00.

Cherry, Wild Black. Unusually rapid grower. Very ornamental and when in bloom a grand sight. Flowers sweet-scented.

5 to 6 ft., each, \$1.50

Crab, Bechtel's Double Flowering. Of medium growth, with flowers of immense size and beautiful pink color; suggesting fragrant double pink roses.

3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.00

Elm. The favorite tree for street planting or for shade about the home. Graceful in habit, with a straight trunk and spreading head. Leaves and twigs are delicate, no less so in winter than summer.

6 to 8 ft., each, 75c; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$2.00; 2 to 2½-in. caliper, each, \$4.00

Hackberry (Celtis Occidentalis). A large tree with a slender trunk. Prefers rich, moist soil. Grows rapidly. Is shapely. Leaves bright green during most of the summer, in autumn turning a light yellow. Fine street tree.

8 to 10 ft., each, \$2.00

Linden (American) or Basswood. A large tree with broad, rounded crown. Large heart-shaped dark green leaves, flowers creamy white. Suitable for street or lawn planting. Fragrant and very attractive to bees.

6 to 8 ft., \$1.50

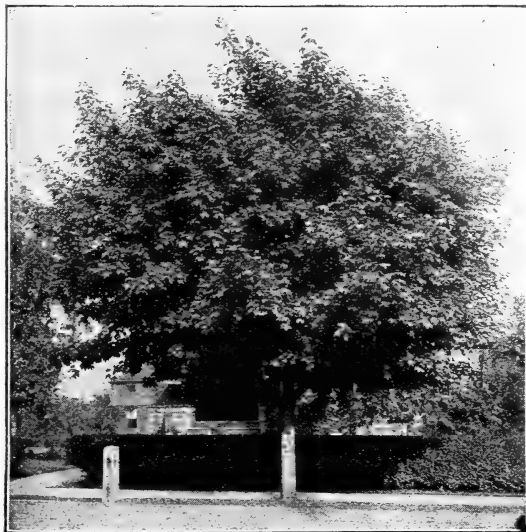
Magnolia Soulangeana. Blooms in May before the leaves appear. Flowers large, cup-shaped, white, suffused with pink. Fragrant. Very hardy and showy.

Mulberry, Russian. A low, dense-headed tree, rapid growing, with handsome bright green leaves. Fruits are long, sweet and edible. Attractive to the birds.

6 to 8 ft., 60c

Poplar, Carolina. A very distinct tree, growing symmetrical in form, with a large spreading head. Rapid grower, being used largely for screens, hedges or street where quick results are desired.

8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$1.75; 1½ to 2-in. caliper, \$2.75; 2½-in., \$3.50.



NORWAY MAPLE

Norway Maple. A large, handsome tree with spreading branches and broad, deep-green foliage; very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park or lawn. Perfectly hardy.

6 to 8 ft., each, \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$2.25; 1½ to 2-in. caliper, \$3.50.

Purple Norway Maple. (Schwedlerii.) Young leaves crimson in spring, changing to purplish green with age.

6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.50; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$4.00

Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple. A rapid growing Maple with beautiful deep cut foliage borne upon drooping branches. A handsome lawn tree.

8 to 10 ft., each, \$2.25; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$3.00

Tulip Tree (Liriodendron). A rapid growing tree especially fine for street or lawn planting on account of dark green glossy foliage and beautiful tulip-shaped flowers. Grows best in deep, rich soil.

6 to 8 ft., each, \$2.00

Willow. A very showy tree especially in the spring when the bright golden yellow bark is most conspicuous.

Golden Barked. Its yellow bark makes this tree conspicuous in winter.

6 to 8 ft., each, 50c

Laurel Leaved. Leaves dark glossy green, highly ornamental, and when bruised having the odor of bay tree.

6 to 8 ft., 75c

Trees of Drooping Habit

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping. Makes a beautiful umbrella-shaped head.

2-year heads, each, \$3.50

Wisconsin Weeping Willow. Similar to, but much harder than Babylonica.

6 to 8 ft., each, 60c; 8 to 10 ft., 75c

Insecticides and Fungicides

One of the most vital problems before our country is the production of foodstuffs. Maximum crop production is impossible without the use of the proper insecticides and fungicides to control the myriads of insect pests and diseases which infest growing plants.

The United States Government and State authorities everywhere recognize the vital importance of proper spraying methods and materials, and are keenly interested in the proper production and distribution of insecticides and fungicides.

Liquid insecticides and poisons are not permitted in the mails. Dry powder and soap—non-poisonous—can be forwarded by parcel post, purchaser to remit us the amount of postage required in addition to the prices herein named. See postal rates, second page of cover.

Prices on Insecticides and Fungicides Are Subject to Change Without Notice.

ARSENATE OF LEAD, PASTE

Kills leaf-cutting insects. This material is especially recommended on account of its adhesiveness to the foliage. It is not washed off by the first rain. 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water, one tablespoonful to one gallon of water.

Lb., 40c; 5 lb. can, \$1.75

ARSENATE OF LEAD, POWDER

The dry form is a recent introduction. It has many points to recommend it. It can be used with a powder gun or mixed with water and used as a liquid spray. Equally effective as the paste form and goes twice as far.

½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25

ARSENATE OF CALCIUM, DRY POWDERED

Contains the maximum amount of arsenic oxide which can safely be combined with calcium so as to produce a quick acting, adhesive and economical insecticide. It is white in color, and easy to insure proper and uniform distribution.

½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25

BUG DEATH

Kills all bugs and worms that chew foliage; it is non-poisonous, containing no arsenic and Paris Green. May be used dry or in solution. Used extensively for cabbage and tomato worms, tomato and cucumber bugs, etc. It is applied with a duster or powder gun, at the rate of about 12 lbs. per acre.

Price: Lb. 20c; 3 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 65c; 12½ lbs., \$1.50



BORDEAUX MIXTURE, PULP FORM

A fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew blight, leaf curl, scab, or other fungoid diseases on fruits and plants; ready for use by simply adding water.

Qt., 70c; gal., \$2.00; 5 gals., \$6.50

BORDEAUX MIXTURE, POWDER

Is the best fungicide for curing such diseases as black-rot, mildew, scab, rust, etc., on both fruits and plants. To meet varying needs, we can supply this mixture in the following form:

1 lb. cartons, each, 40c

BORDEAUX AND PARIS GREEN MIXTURE, POWDER

A fungicide and insecticide combined, used extensively by potato growers.

Per lb., 55c

BLACK LEAF 40

A solution of nicotine sulphate especially adapted for outdoor spraying against aphid and soft-bodied sucking insects.

Spray in the late afternoon or early morning. It is best not to spray tender plants during the heat of the day.

Do not use soap when "Black Leaf 40" is being used in combination with lime-sulphur, bordeaux mixture, lead arsenate or other insecticides and fungicides.

Follow instructions given on container carefully. An ounce bottle makes 6 gallons.

Once bottle, each, 25c; ½ lb. can (makes 40 to 100 gallons), each, \$1.00; 2 lb. can, \$3.25; 10 lb. can, \$13.75.

CARBON DISULPHIDE

To drive away ants and cut-worms.

Per lb. 50c

FISH OIL SOAP

Formerly called Whale Oil Soap. A very effective, simple and cheap preparation for the preservation of trees, shrubs, plants, vines, rose bushes, and garden plants in general, from the ravages of insects.

½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c

FIR TREE OIL SOAP

For use to exterminate mealy bug, red spider, aphid (black and green), worms, scale, thrip and slug. Use at the rate of 1 oz. to 1 gal. of water.

½ lb. can, 35c; 2 lbs. \$1.00

GRAPE DUST

A fungicide. Readily diffusible light-weight powder. Very efficient in preventing blight and destroying mildew.

1 lb. carton, 25c; 5 lb. pkg., 75c

HELLEBORE, POWDER

One of the best insecticides for all-around garden use. Kills leaf-eating insects, such as currant worms, cut worms, rose bug, etc. Can be used dry or in solution. One oz. to 2 gals. of water.

Price, ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., 55c

HEXPO, BORDO-ARSENATE COMPOUND, POWDER

It is a finely divided, fluffy powder which can be used either for dry dusting or for wet spraying.

Is an arsenate of lead compound and bordeaux mixture—all in one dry powdered form. It will kill many bug pests, like codling moth on apples, curculio on plums and cherries, grape vine beetles, potato beetles, cabbage, currant and tomato worms, squash borers, etc. At the same time it prevents and controls all kinds of fungi. Thus, with the one spray you protect all your crops.

½ lb. 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25

KEROSENE EMULSION

That will destroy all sucking insects, such as scale, plant and bark lice, pea louse, etc. One of the best and most convenient insecticides to use on flowering plants and shrubbery. Dilute 1 pint to 30 to 50 for tender plants, and 1 pint to 20 to 30 for fruits and vegetables.

Pt., 35c; qt., 65c; gal., \$1.75

LIME-SULPHUR, POWDER FORM

All that is needed is the addition of water to make spraying material. It is used for the control of San Jose scale, oyster shell bark louse, and other scale insects, apple scab, peach leaf curl and other fungous diseases—pear psylla, leaf blister mite, aphid and red spider. It is put up in powder form and will keep indefinitely if kept dry.

Per lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.15

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION

For San Jose scale. One gallon makes ten. Also for summer sprays, as it is an excellent fungicide. When used in summer dilute with 30 to 40 parts water.

Qt., 45c; ½ gal., 75c; 1 gal., \$1.15

NIKOTEEN

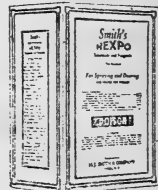
A nicotine fumigating and spraying material for destroying aphid, thrip and red spider.

1 oz. bottle (makes two gallons), 35c; 1½ oz. bottle (make four gallons of spray), 55c; ½ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

SEE ALSO "BLACK LEAF 40"—OTHER COLUMN PARIS GREEN

Has been in general use for years to kill potato bug, codling moth, and other leaf-chewing insects. It may be applied dry mixed with flour, or mixed with water and sprayed on the foliage. For potato beetles, 1 oz. to 3 gals. of water is recommended. Prices subject to market.

½ lb., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c



Insecticides and Fungicides—Continued

Liquid insecticides and poisons are not permitted in the mails. Dry powder and soap—non-poisonous—can be forwarded by parcel post, purchaser to remit us the amount of postage required in addition to the prices herein named. See postal rates, second page of cover.



Pyrox

For potatoes, tomatoes, egg-plants, cucumbers, peppers, cauliflower, beans, etc. It is a heavy, creamy paste that is easily mixed with cold water and sticks like paint to the foliage. It won't wash off, and won't clog the finest nozzles. A tankful of Pyrox spray will cover more than a tank of other sprays and you save material. Pyrox sticks to the foliage through heavy rains, which gives you a great advantage. Most sprays wash off with every shower. Pyrox kills leaf-eating insects, bugs and worms. It prevents

blight, rot and fungus. It has a healthful, stimulating action on the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant. It insures the crop. Thus it adds to your profit and not to your expense.

Prices: Lb. (not mailable), 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$6.25.

SCALE DESTROYER, LIME SULPHUR

Powder Form. When it comes right down to really killing San Jose and other scale, nothing does it so well as lime-sulphur. All that is needed is the addition of water to make spraying material. It is used for the control of San Jose scale, oyster shell bark louse, and other scale insects, apple scab, peach leaf curl and other fungous diseases—pears psylla, leaf blister mite, aphid and red spider. It is put up in powder form and will keep indefinitely if kept dry.

Per lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.15



easily distributed either by duster or in water by spraying.

Very effectual in destroying caterpillars, currant, gooseberry and cabbage worms, potato, melon, squash and cucumber bugs, rose slugs, rose lice, etc.

1 lb. carton, 20c; 5 lbs., 50c

SLUG SHOT

A non-poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide; it requires no further mixing or preparation.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Exterminates insects on plants and shrubs as well as on domestic animals. In cakes. Directions accompany.

3 oz., each, 10c; 8 oz., 20c

Sulphur, Powdered. Used to prevent and cure mildew on plants. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Tree Tanglefoot

For protecting trees against climbing insect pests, in a simple, economical and effective way; put a band of tree tanglefoot, from 3 to 5 inches wide, completely around the tree. A perfect safeguard against Gypsy, Brown-Tail and Tussock Moth, Canker Worms, and Ants, and other creeping insects.

1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.45; 10 lbs., \$4.50.



The Way to Apply Tree Tanglefoot

Tobacco Dust. Remedy for aphids, thrips and beetles. Lb., 20c; 5 lb. pkg., 50c

Vermine. The best soil sterilizer for greenhouse, garden or field, thoroughly rids the soil of wire worms, slugs, lice, ants, etc. Mix with 4 parts of water and soak the ground.

Qt., \$1.00; pt., 65c; ½ pt., 40c

Weed Killer. This is a concentrated solution for killing weeds, grass, etc., in paths, gutters, roadsides, tennis courts or anywhere that vegetation is not wanted. Mix one part to sixteen to twenty parts of water.

Qts., each, 70c; ½ gal., each, \$1.10; gal., each, \$1.50

WE OFFER A FULL LINE OF SPRAYING AND DUSTING APPLIANCES ON PAGES 107-108

Practical Hints on Spraying

Insecticides are substances used in killing insects. There are internal poisons for insects that chew and external contact irritants for sucking insects; many types may be controlled by the use of Blackleaf 40 or other Nicotine sprays.

Fungicides are substances used in destroying fungi, which are low vegetable organisms causing disease in plants. The damage done by fungous diseases in this country each year is estimated to be fully as great as that done by insects.

Timeliness and thoroughness are the watchwords of success. Every leaf and every fruit should be covered all over. A tree or vine can not be covered by spraying from one side only.

Do not spray by the calendar. Insects and diseases vary with the season. Watch the development of the plants and make applications accordingly, always bearing in mind that new leaves have no spray material on them and may be destroyed at any time.

The better care you give a tree or vine in the way of cultivation, pruning and fertilization, the better it must be sprayed. High culture makes fine fruit—fine for insect and disease as well as for man.

The values of Lime-Sulphur for summer spraying is increased greatly by the addition of arsenate of lead. In most cases it is advisable to add the poison whether insects are present or not.

The loss caused by insects on fruit and truck crops in this country each year is over \$100,000,000.

The entire profits of the year may be wiped out by insects or blight within a couple of days unless you spray to protect your investment. You can't afford to take such a chance.

Never use a tin vessel in making the Bordeaux mixture or other solution containing copper.

Always clean out the spray tank, hose and nozzle after using. Drain the tank and wash out all parts with clean water.

High Grade Fertilizers

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS

Pure Bone Meal

This pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose culture and lawns. It decomposes rapidly and is quickly effective. Approximate analysis: ammonia, 2 per cent; phosphoric acid, 25 per cent. It is ground fine and is an excellent top dressing for lawns, grass lands, farm and field crops; also for mixing with potting soil.

5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., \$1.15; 50 lbs., \$2.00; per bag (125 lbs.), \$4.50; 2 bags (250 lbs.), \$3.00; 4 bags (500 lbs.), \$15.00; 8 bags (1,000 lbs.), \$29.00; per ton, \$55.00.

Blood and Bone

A desirable fertilizer for crops, such as cabbage, cauliflower and corn, but not for root crops, such as beets, turnips, etc., unless used with some form of potash. For garden use apply at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre.

5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.75; per bag (125 lbs.), \$6.25; 2 bags (250 lbs.), \$12.00; 4 bags (500 lbs.), \$21.50; 8 bags (1,000 lbs.), \$41.00.

Farmer's Favorite Fertilizer

A high-grade all-round fertilizer, especially adapted to all field crops and for market gardeners' use. Approximate analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 per cent; potash, 1 per cent.

5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.25; per bag (125 lbs.), \$4.75; 2 bags (250 lbs.), \$8.50; 4 bags (500 lbs.), \$16.00; 8 bags (1,000 lbs.), \$30.00; per ton, \$58.00.

Lawn Fertilizer

A specially prepared mixture for applying to lawns. Use 25 lbs. to a thousand square feet of old lawn; new lawn, double the quantity. Make the first application after frost is out of the ground. Rake it into the grass thoroughly and distribute evenly.

5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.25; per bag (125 lbs.), \$4.75; 2 bags (250 lbs.), \$8.50; 4 bags (500 lbs.), \$16.00; 1,000 lbs., \$30.00; per ton, \$58.00.

Bowker's Plant Food

For Ferns and Other House Plants

Made expressly for flowers grown in the house or garden; clean, odorless, and produces early abundant flowers, greatly adding to the richness and brilliancy of color. Stimulates the growth.

No. 1, each, 25c; No. 2, each, 50c. Postpaid within third zone, No. 1, each, 31c; No. 2, each, 58c.



Cattle Manure

Pulverized and Shredded

It is as easy and clean to handle as grain. Dry and free from odor. Excellent for use on the lawn, as it can be readily raked in and there is no straw to be taken off in the spring. Good to mix with soil for all kinds of bulbs. For potting compound use one part fertilizer to six parts soil. State when ordering whether pulverized or shredded is wanted.

10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$9.00; 1,000 lbs., \$17.00; ton, \$32.00

Master Brand Vine and Plant Manure

A pure Natural Manure product thoroughly processed and sterilized, especially adapted for use on Lawns, Gardens and all Greenhouse and Truck Crops. Contains a higher content of available Plant Food than any other prepared Manure on the market. Guaranteed analysis 5% Ammonia, 2% Phos. Acid, 1% Potash.

Price, 5 lbs. cartons, 75c; 10 lb. cartons, \$1.25; 25 lb. bags, \$2.00; 50 lb. bags, \$3.00; 100 lb. bags, \$5.00; 500 lbs., \$22.50; 1,000 lbs., \$40.00; ton, \$75.00.

Nitrate of Soda

A quick-acting fertilizer for rapid growing vegetables, such as lettuce and cabbage.

1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 3 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$7.50.



Sheep Manure (Pulverized)

This is a natural manure; excellent for mixing with the soil. Strewn over and raked into the surface of the vegetable garden or placed directly in drills or hills, it promotes a rapid, steady growth. Especially valuable for lawns, contains all the constituents for promoting a quick, luxuriant growth and a rich green color. Use at the rate of from 500 to 600 pounds per acre. For lawns use about 1 lb. to 10 to 20 square feet. For pot plants, mix one part of sheep manure to six parts of soil. Being soluble, it readily makes a safe liquid manure—one pound to five gallons of water can be used.

5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 85c; 50 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$12.00; 1,000 lbs., \$23.00; ton, \$44.00.

Miscellaneous Requisites

Lime-Fertile

Is a combination of all crop bacteria grown in the laboratory, protected against deterioration, and mixed with limestone and phosphate rock. It sweetens the soil—good for Garden or Lawn. Analysis: ground limestone, 80%; phosphate rock, 20%, and a variable bulk of all-crop bacteria grown in the laboratory. For Gardens: After plowing or spading and before raking or harrowing, spread Lime-Fertile by broadcasting at the rate of one hundred pounds to fifteen hundred square feet or one ton and a half to the acre. Then rake or harrow thoroughly. During the growing season Lime-Fertile may be used as a top dressing, working it around the plants or in the rows. For Lawns: Spread broadcast, one hundred pounds of Lime-Fertile to 1500 square feet. Where grass is sparse, work thoroughly so as to stir up the soil. Sprinkle thoroughly with hose and roll.

Price, 5 lbs., 30c; 25 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs. \$2.50

Ashes, Unbleached Hardwood

Mellows and sweetens hard, sour soils. Especially beneficial to lawns.

10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 70c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.15; 500 lbs., \$9.00; 1,000 lbs., \$17.00; ton, \$32.00

Land Plaster or Agricultural Gypsum

Valuable as a top dressing. Apply at the rate of 25 to 50 lbs. to 1,000 square feet.

25 lbs., 65c; 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.75

LAWN LIME

The soil of most lawns in residence districts is acid. To correct this condition some form of lime is required.

Ground Limestone, 100 lbs., \$1.75

Nitragin—Pure Culture

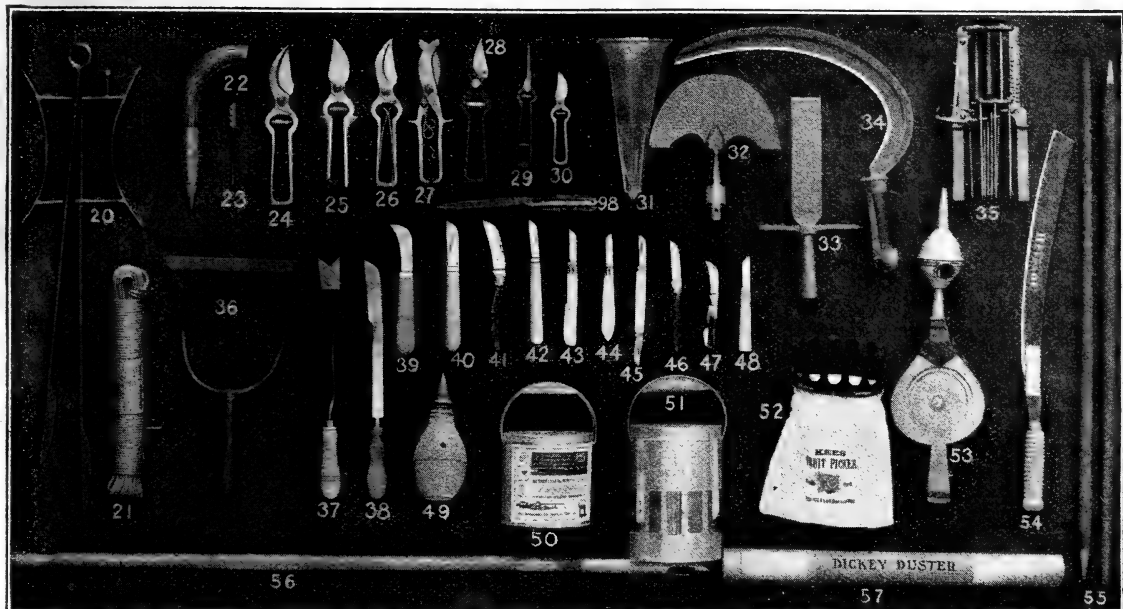
"NITRAGIN" is the trade-mark name for the special germ, or bacteria, that acts on the legume root, draws nitrogen from the air and converts it into plant food. As a result there is a uniform "catch": the crop grows quickly; it is strong, hardy and healthy—deep-rooted—rich in food value. Meanwhile your soil is growing richer instead of poorer. Failure with legumes is usually due to lack of bacteria.

There is a special strain for each legume. In ordering be sure to name the crop to be inoculated.

Prices: Garden size, 35c postpaid; half-acre size, 50c; one-acre size, \$1.00; two-acre size, \$1.80; five-acre size, \$4.00; ten-acre size, \$7.50.

If wanted by Parcel Post, 10c per acre extra.

GARDEN SUNDRIES



Prices Given Do Not Include Prepaying of Charges Except Where Noted

Aprons. Rubber. Very desirable for protecting the clothes when working in the garden or sprinkling.

Asparagus Bunchers, Philadelphia. No. 1, 3 to 3½ inch bunch; No. 2, 4 to 4½ inch bunch. **Each, \$2.75**

Asparagus Knives. (Fig. 37.) For cutting Asparagus or for weeding. Very handy. **Each, \$3.00**

V-shaped edge. **Each, 45c**

Bellows. (Fig. 53.) For applying sulphur and powdered Bordeaux Mixture. 3-ounce capacity. **Each, \$2.75; 7-ounce, each, \$3.00; 7-ounce, extra large, \$4.75.**

Corn Planters. (Hand.) **Eagle.** **Each, \$3.00**

Cultivating Fork. A small four-tine tool, 10 inches long, including handle. **Each, 25c**

Cultivating, Norcross. A very handy tool. Five-prong, 4-foot handle, **each, \$1.25; three-prong, 4-foot handle, 85c; Midget, 9-inch handle, each, 45c.**

Cultivators, "Pull Easy." When the arms are spread out to full width of 18 inches the cultivator is like a rake. For narrower rows the outer ends of the arms can be closed to any width down to 7 in. (See cut.) 9-tooth, 4-foot handle. **Each, \$1.50**

Pull-Easy Juniors. 4-tooth with 10-inch handle. **Each, 60c; 4-tooth with a handle 4 feet long, each, 75c.** Both are designed to use in flower beds, around bushes or in the vegetable garden. "War Garden" Model, **\$1.25.**

Edging Knives, or Turf Edgers. For trimming sod beds and along walks. Four-foot socket handle. **Each, \$1.50**

Forks, Spading. Four, light, angular tines; each, **\$1.50; four extra-heavy, angular tines, strap ferrule, each, \$1.65.**

Garden Line. (Fig. 21.) 100 ft. of the best braided hemp. **\$1.65**

Garden Line Reel. (Fig. 20.) Malleable iron, **each, \$2.50**

Grafting Wax. ¼-lb. bar, **12c; ½-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 35c**

Glass Cutter and Glazing Tool. (Fig. 23.) **Each 20c**

Grass Hooks or Sickles. (Fig. 34.) English steel-riveted back. **No. 0, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.35; No. 2, \$1.50 Each**

Grass Hooks or Sickles. "Village Blacksmith." No. 3, narrow blade, **each, 65c; No. 33, wide blade, each, 85c.**

Garden Hoes. First quality bronze, high-grade, bright razor steel blade, socket handles. 6½, 7 and 7½-inch blades. **Each, \$1.00**

Garden Hoes, Ultra Socket. Especially suited for market gardeners; made of best material and for heavy constant use; will outlast three ordinary hoes. 6½, 7 and 7½-in. blades. **Each, \$1.15**

Boys' Hoe. Razor steel blade, goose-neck shank, 6-inch blade. **Each, 80c**

Ladies' Hoe. Same as the boys' hoe, but lighter. 5-inch blade. **Each, 70c**

Warren. Best garden hoe; V-shaped blade. **each, \$1.25**

Scuffle Hoes. Blades 2½ by 8 inches, riveted to heavy, braced shanks. **Each \$1.00**

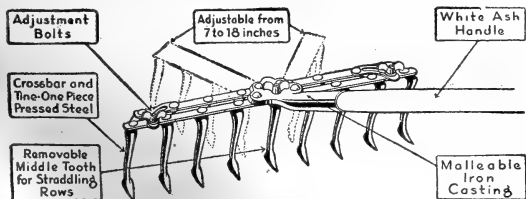
Combination Hoe and Rake. 4½-inch cut, four teeth, **each, \$1.00; 6½-inch cut, six teeth, each, \$1.15.**

Hothed Sash. Made of cypress, 3 x 6 feet, for three rows of 10-inch glass, **\$2.75; 3 ft. 2 in. by 6 ft., for four rows 8-inch glass, each \$2.25; glazed either size, \$7.50**

Knives. 343 (45) English double-bladed, **each, \$3.00**
403 (42), English grafting, **each, \$3.00**
66107, American pruning, heavy blade, **\$1.00; 6115, American pruning, heavy blade, \$1.00; 1508, American budding, \$1.00.**

Potato Hooks. (Fig. 87.) Four-tine, **each, \$1.00; five-tine, each, \$1.25.**

Putty Bulb for applying liquid putty. (Fig. 49.) **Each, \$1.50**

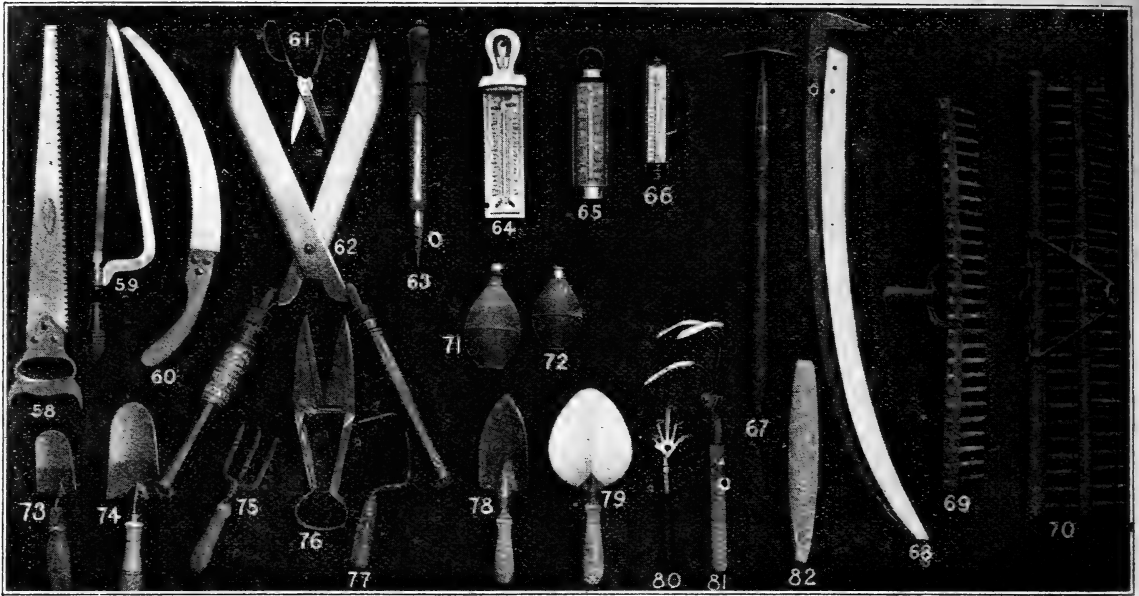


Pull-Easy Cultivator

Dandelion Rake, Gem. A very handy tool for raking off Dandelion heads. 16-in., **each, \$3.00; 24-inch, \$4.00.**

Dibber. (Fig. 22.) Wood Handle, Steel point. **Each, 50c**

Dibber. All iron. **Each, 50c**



LABELS, POT, TREE AND GARDEN			
Wooden, Painted		Garden Stakes, Painted	
Size		Size	
4-in.— $\frac{5}{8}$ -in.	100 1,000	8-in.— $\frac{7}{8}$ -in.	100 1,000
wide	\$0.20 \$1.55	wide	\$0.80 \$ 6.25
5-in.— $\frac{5}{8}$ -in.		10-in.— $\frac{7}{8}$ -in.	
wide .....	.25 2.00	wide	1.00 8.60
6-in.— $\frac{5}{8}$ -in.		12-in.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	
wide .....	.30 2.50	in. wide..	1.25 10.75
10-in.— $\frac{5}{8}$ -in.		Tree Labels, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	
wide .....	.65 5.75	notched and copper	
12-in.— $\frac{5}{8}$ -in.		wire. 100, 30c; 1,000,	
wide .....	.80 7.00	\$2.25.	
Copper, Labels. Each, 5c;			
100, \$2.00.			

PLANT BED CLOTH

For covering garden frames in spring.
Medium grade, yard, 30c; by piece (about 60 yds.),
yard, 25c. Heavy grade, yard, 40c; by piece,
yard, 35c.

POTS AND BULB PANS

Will not be responsible for breakage in transit.
Prices are F. O. B. car Chicago, and packing extra
on all orders for less than \$10.00.

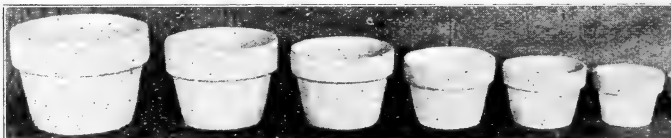
Standard Pots			
Each	Doz.	100	
2-in. ..	\$0.20	\$1.30	
2½-in. ..	.30	1.90	
3-in. ..	.45	2.30	
4-in. ..	.60	3.40	
5-in. ..	.80	5.50	
6-in. ..	1.25	8.00	
7-in. ..	1.75	13.50	
8-in. ..	3.00	19.00	
10-in. ..	6.75		
12-in. ..	11.00		
Azalea or Fern Pots—5,			
6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12-in.			
Same price as Stand-			
ard.			

PAPER POTS—NEPONSET

Waterproof			
Size	Doz.	100	1,000
2½-inch	\$0.15	\$0.65	\$ 5.00
3 -inch .....	.20	.85	7.00
3½-inch .....	.20	1.15	9.00
4 -inch .....	.25	1.50	11.00
5 -inch .....	.35	2.00	18.00
6 -inch .....	.40	3.00	22.00

HANGING BASKETS

Earthenware.
10-in., each, 50c; Matt Green, ea., \$1.25



Azalea, Fern or Bulb Pots

PRUNING SAWS

(58) Double edge, 18-inch, each, \$1.25; crescent shaped (69), 12-inch blade, each, \$1.00; tapered, steel frame (59) with hardwood handle, each, \$1.75. For socket handle for use on pole, \$2.25; blades, each, 35c.

RAFFIA

Best tying material for plants. Natural. Lb., 75c

RAKES, GARDEN AND LAWN

Rakes, Steel Garden. Solid end bows, curved teeth.
14 teeth, each, \$1.25; 16 teeth, each, \$1.30
Rakes, Steel Garden. Single shank, straight teeth.
16 teeth, each, \$1.10
Ole Olson (69) A most desirable wood lawn rake.
Curved head; 26-tooth. Teeth set close
and clenched to prevent dropping out. Each, 50c
Wire Lawn Rake. Reversible head, 36-tooth.
Each, \$1.10

Dandelion Rake, Gem. A very handy tool for raking
off dandelion heads.
16-inch, each, \$3.00; 24-inch, \$4.00

SEED SOWERS

Cyclone. A medium priced seeder that scatters
evenly. Force feed. Very desirable for
grass or field seed. Each, \$2.00
Cahoon. Sows from 4 to 6 acres per hour.
Each, \$5.00

SCYTHES, SNATHES AND SICKLES

Scythes, Imported English Lawn (68). Famous
S. Mar.
shall "Soldier" brand. Thin steel blade, riveted
back. 32-inch, each, \$3.00; 34-inch, each, \$3.25;
36-inch, each, \$3.50.
Scythe Snaths, with adjustable socket. Each, \$1.50
Sickles. (Fig. 34.) English steel-riveted back. No. 0,
each, \$1.25; No. 1, each, \$1.35; No. 2, each, \$1.50.
Sickles. "Village Blacksmith." No. 3, narrow blade,
each, 65c; No. 33, wide blade, each, 85c.

SHEARS—GRASS, HEDGE AND PRUNING

Grass. For trimming grass around beds, walk and
near buildings.
No. V51, each, \$1.25; 545, each, \$1.00; 520, each, 75c;
1087, each, 50c.
Hedge. (Fig. 62.) The best steel. 6-inch, each, \$2.00;
8-inch, each, \$2.50; 9-inch, each, \$3.00; 10-
inch, each, \$3.50.

Pruning Shears. Nos. R60, R65, R165 have an ad-
justable nut and regulating ratchet
and longitudinal double brass spring (Fig. 26).
No. R60. 9-in. per pair, \$1.25
No. R65. 9-in., full polish. per pair, 1.75
No. R165. 9-in., full polished and
nickel plated 1.80
No. R170. 9-in., full polished and
nickel plated, volute
spring (Fig. 24) 2.35
No. 50. 9-in., with adjustable
nut, volute spring
(Fig. 28) . per pair, .85
Pruning. Rhode's Double Cut Hand
Shears.
Each, \$3.00; 36-inch handle, \$3.50
Wire (Fig. 61.) For cutting annealed
wire. Each \$1.35.

Spades and Shovels

Shovels. Crucible steel; D-handle. Each, \$2.00
Spades (Fig. 86). 7½x12-inch blade. Each, \$2.00

Sprinklers—Rubber

Scolloy's. For spraying house plants. Large, each, \$1.50; medium, each, 90c.

Tree Pruners

Waters. 6-ft. handle, \$1.30; 8-ft. handle, \$1.45; 10-ft. handle, \$2.00; 12-ft. handle, \$2.25. Extra blades, each, 25c.

Stakes

FOR TYING PLANTS

Bamboo or Cane Stakes. Strong, light, durable. 6-ft., 100, \$2.50; 500 for \$10.00; 8-ft., each, 5c; 100, \$4.00.

Japanese Stakes, Green. Thin and inconspicuous.

	Doz.	100	1,000
1½-foot	\$0.15	\$0.70	\$ 6.00
2-foot .....	.20	.85	7.00
2½-foot .....	.25	1.10	9.00
3-foot .....	.30	1.25	10.50
3½-foot .....	.35	1.55	13.75
4-foot .....	.40	1.90	17.00

Dahlia Stakes, Light, Painted Green. Square.

A much neater stake than the Japanese.

	Doz.	100		Doz.	100
1½-foot ...	\$0.25	\$1.50	3-foot	\$0.85	\$6.00
2-foot .....	.35	2.25	4-foot	1.15	8.50
2½-foot ...	.50	3.50	5-foot	1.75	12.00

Dahlia Stakes, Heavy, Painted Green. Tapering; wood. Very useful for tying large plants, shrubs, etc.

	Doz.	100	Doz.	100
4-foot	\$1.50	\$9.75		
5-foot	1.75	12.25		

Galvanized Wire Stakes. Prices subject to market changes.

	Doz.	100		Doz.	100
3-foot ...	\$0.25	\$1.60	5-foot ...	\$0.50	\$3.25
3½-foot ..	.30	1.90	6-foot ...	.55	3.75

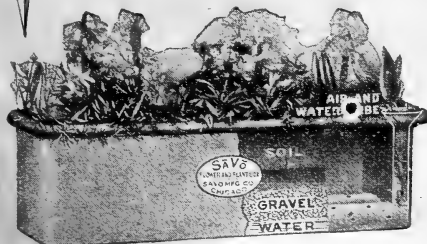
"Adjusto"

Plant Support

OPEN

The "Adjusto" Plant Support is a marvel of simplicity. It contains no nails, hooks or screws. The stake is of hard wood, painted dark green. The hoop is of strong wire and is also painted dark green, and so will not rust. It is indispensable for Roses, Hydrangeas, Dahlias, Tomatoes—in fact everything on the lawn or in the garden that needs support. The hoop can be raised in a "jiffy" to any height to conform to the plant's growth.

3-foot,	each, 15c; doz., \$1.75
4-foot,	each, 18c; doz., 2.00
5-foot,	each, 20c; doz., 2.25



THE
SaVo
PLANT
BOXES

Self-
Watering
Sub-
Irrigating

STANDARD STOCK SIZES AND PRICE LIST

Model A, 6½ inches high, 6½ inches wide, 23 inches long	\$3.00
Model B, 8 inches high, 9½ inches wide, 29 inches long	3.50
Model C, 8 inches high, 9½ inches wide, 35 inches long	4.00
Model D, 8 inches high, 9½ inches wide, 41 inches long	4.50
Model E, 8 inches high, 12 inches wide, 12 inches long	3.00
Model F, 12 inches high, 12 inches wide, 12 inches long	3.50

Finished in Aluminum or Dark Green

Thermometers

SHIPPED AT PURCHASER'S RISK.

Hotbed or Mushroom. Wood frame; pointed brass. Best (Fig. 63), \$2.40
Japanned, tin case (Fig. 66). 8-inch. Each, 35c
Long Distance (Fig. 65). Large figures. Each, 30c
Cabinet. 8-inch. Each, 65c
Copper Case. Each, 90c
Tree Scraper (Fig. 67). 21 inches long with handle. Each, 60c

Trowels

Forged Steel, No. 211 (Fig. 74). Blade and shank are one piece. 6-inch, each, 60c; 7-inch, 65c; 8-inch, 70c
Solid Steel, No. 212. 6-inch. Each, 35c
English Pattern, No. 215. 6-inch, riveted blade. Each, 25c
Ladies' Trowel, No. 216. For light work. Each, 20c
Transplanting. Blade and shank on one piece. 6-inch, 20c; 7-inch, 25c
Bulb (79). 6-inch. Each, 75c
Berry (73). Forged steel. Each, 50c

Plant Tubs

Are made of selected Virginia white cedar with electric welded wire hoops and flat bottom hoops, all galvanized. Tubs are painted green inside and out.

No.	Top Inside	Bottom Inside	Depth Inside	Each
2	7"	5"	7"	\$0.55
3	8"	6"	8"	.65
4	9"	7"	9"	.75
5	10"	7½"	10"	.90
6	11"	8½"	11"	1.00
7	12"	9"	12"	1.50
8	13"	10"	13"	1.65
10	15"	11½"	14"	2.25
12	17"	13½"	16"	3.00
13	18"	14½"	17"	3.25
14	19"	15½"	18"	3.25

Handles extra. 10c per pair.

Trellises—Wood

Being non-metallic, they will not burn the plant.
Fan-Shaped Trellises. Each
18 in. fan. 6 in. width at top.....\$0.25
3 ft. fan. 16 in. width at top......85
4 ft. fan. 27 in. width at top.....1.10
6 ft. fan. 38 in. width at top.....1.65
8 ft. fan. 46 in. width at top.....2.25

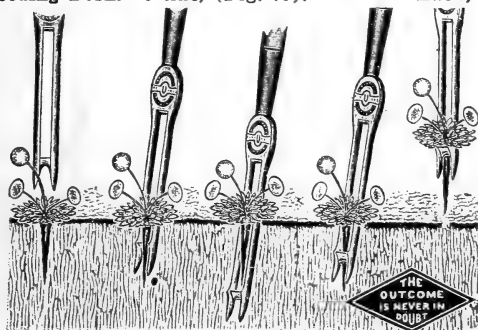
Veranda Trellises. Each
5 ft., 18 in. wide..\$1.50 9 ft., 18 in. wide..\$2.35
8 ft., 18 in. wide.. 2.10 10 ft., 20 in. wide.. 3.00

Watering Pots

Galvanized Iron, French Style. Oval body; long spout. 2 copper roses, fine and coarse, especially designed for greenhouses, garden frames and flower beds.
6-qt., \$3.75; 8-qt., \$4.00; 10-qt., \$4.50

Weeders

Excelsior. (Fig. 80). Each, 20c
Lang's. Each, 25c
Hazeltine. Each, 25c
Magic. Style A, each, 25c; style D with blade, each, 40c; style H with blade and 4-ft. handle, each \$1.00
Weeding Fork. 3-tine, (Fig. 75). Each, 15c



Weed Puller. "Out-U-Kum" Removes the root along with the weed. Each \$1.15

Wheelbarrows

Globe Garden. A medium-sized Barrow; box, 30 inches long, 19 inches wide at wheel end, 24 inches at handle end; 12 inches deep, 20-inch steel wheel. Each, \$6.00

Lawn Mowers and Lawn Supplies

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers

The genuine "Philadelphia" is recognized as the standard Lawn Mower. It is guaranteed against imperfections and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We carry a large line, but list here only the more popular styles. Full descriptive and illustrated circular on request.

STYLE "Graham." Width of cut, 15, 17, 19 and 21 inches. All steel; the highest achievement in lawn mowers. 10-inch drive wheel; 4 blades; 6½-inch cylinder. Train of gears on both sides. Removable box-caps to take cylinder out for sharpening.

15 in.	\$24.25
17 in.	27.50
19 in.	30.75
21 in.	34.00

STYLE "Golf." A special Putting Green Mower. Cylinder with 8 blades. Driving wheel, 10 inches. Diameter, 7½ inches. Train of 3 gears. Double ratchet. Removable box caps to take out cylinder for sharpening.

19 inch.	\$38.75
21 inch.	42.25

STYLE A. Width of cut, 15, 17, 19, and 21 inches. Made entirely of steel. Light in weight and draft; has long and large bearings. A durable and satisfactory mower for fine work. 10-inch drive-wheel, enabling it to cut high grass. 4 blades, double ratchet.

15 in.	\$22.50	19 in.	\$28.00
17 in.	25.00	21 in.	30.50

STYLE E. Cylinder with 4 blades, 10 inch driving wheel, 6½ inch cylinder. Train of 3 gears, double ratchet, removable box caps to take out cylinder for sharpening.

15 in.	\$20.25	19 in.	\$25.00
17 in.	22.75		

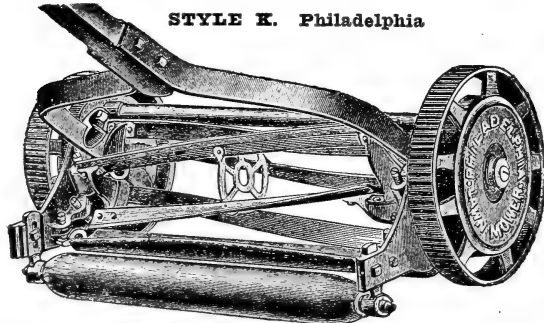
STYLE M. Cylinder solid, 3 blades bolted on, diameter 5½ inches; driving wheel, 7 inches; single pinion, geared on both sides.

14 in.	\$13.75	18 in.	\$17.00
16 in.	15.50	20 in.	18.50

STYLE K. Width of cut, 14, 16, 18 and 20 inches. This is a popular medium-priced machine. Will cut high grass; light running; does smooth and fine work. 10-inch wheels. 5 blades. Also made of roller bearings at an advanced price.

14 in.	\$16.25	18 in.	\$19.50
16 in.	17.75	20 in.	21.00

STYLE K. Roller bearing, \$2.75 extra.
Lawn Mower Repairs. We carry a large stock of extra parts for the Philadelphia Lawn Mowers.



STYLE K. Philadelphia

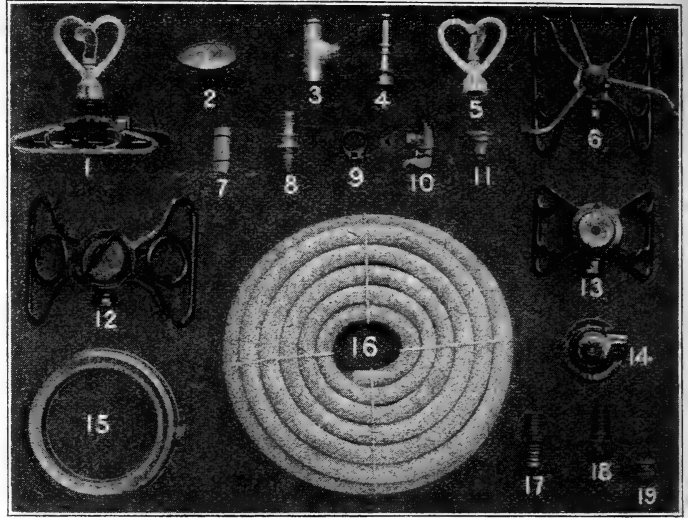
Philadelphia Lawn Trimmer. Each, \$6.50.

Horse and Motor Mowers. The "Philadelphia" maintains the same high standard in these 30, 35, 36 and 40-inch mowers as in the smaller machines as listed above.

35 in. \$150.00

Philadelphia Grass Collectors. This is a substantial, well-made catcher with galvanized iron bottom and never-tip cloth connections. Made in various sizes for Philadelphia Mowers.

14-in., \$2.15; 16-in., \$2.30; 18-in., \$2.40; 20-in., \$2.60.
High-wheel: 15-in., \$2.30; 17-in., \$2.45; 19-in., \$2.60; 21-in., \$2.70.



Lawn Cleaner, Pennsylvania

This machine will clean your lawn more thoroughly and quicker than three or four men can do it with hand rakes, and greatly benefit the turf. It leaves the grass standing up straight and straightens up crab grass and other running weeds so they will be cut close by the lawn mower and sooner destroyed. In the autumn it takes up the heaviest fall of leaves. It is made of metal, wood and canvas, and is put together in the most durable and thorough manner. It combines strength and durability with light construction.

24 inches. Price, \$24.00
HOSE. Barnard's Greenhouse Brand. (16). A select grade of

molded, non-kinkable hose. Made of the finest quality rubber. It is guaranteed against defects during the season. We can supply in any length. ¾-in., 25-ft., \$5.75; 50-ft., \$11.00; in longer lengths, per foot, 21c.

Hose Clamps, Bulldog (9). Strong, reliable, ¾-in. Each, 5c; 4 oz., 50c. Galvanized: Each, 3c; doz., 25c

Hose Couplings, Brass (8). ¾-inch. Per pair, 25c

The Snap (18 and 19). Best on the market. ¾-in. Per pair, 35c

Snap Washers. ¾-inch. Each, 3c

Hose Washers. ¾-inch. Per doz., 10c

Hose Menders, Iron (17). ¾-inch. Each, 5c; doz., 50c

Wood (7). ¾-inch. Two for 5c; doz., 15c

Hose Nozzles, Gem (4). An all-round nozzle for garden or lawn use. Can be adjusted to throw a solid stream or a fine mist by simply turning. For ¾-inch hose. Each, 75c

Boston Spray. (2). For ¾-inch hose. Used for watering lawn and garden. Each, \$1.15

LAWN ROLLERS

These Rollers are electrically welded—no rivets are used. The drum cannot possibly leak. When filled with sand they weigh 50 per cent more than when water is used.

No.	Diam. Inches	Length Inches	Sec. tions	Weight Empty	Filled Water	Price
WB 5	18	24	1	75	300	\$14.75
HW 6	24	24	1	185	560	25.00

SPRINKLERS FOR LAWNS, ETC.

All Sprinklers have connections for ¾-inch hose. **Blake or Butterfly** (5). Much used in Chicago parks.

The spray is formed by a jet of water playing upon a revolving spoon. Very efficient and durable.

Blake, for attaching direct to hose. Each \$0.45

Busy (1). 7 inches tall on sled. 1.00

Anaconda (6). 11 inches tall, on sled. 1.50

Pluvius. 11 inches tall, ball bearing. 1.75

Hartford. This Sprinkler is made in four heights. 2 ft., \$1.00; 4 ft., \$1.10; 6 ft., \$1.25; 8 ft., \$1.35

Elgin. (12). An efficient rotary sprinkler with no back pressure on the hose. Never out of order. .75

With shield. .85

Shields for Elgin sprinklers. .15

Evanston (13). .60

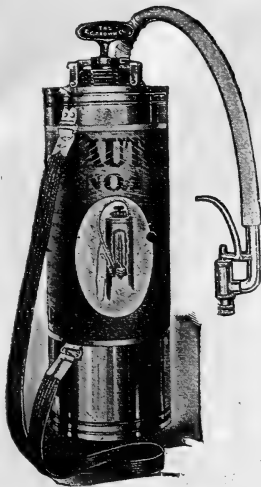
C. B. G. (14). "Cheap-but-good". .50

Ring (15). .75

Spraying and Dusting Implements

Spraying is of such importance that the Experiment Stations all over this country have given much of their attention to it, and their findings have been of incalculable value. Diseases and insects can no longer exist if the proper insecticide is applied through the medium of an up-to-date spray apparatus. The use of spraying compounds has become a recognized necessity in raising fruits and vegetables.

THE AUTO COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER



Auto Spray 1B

Made of extra heavy brass or galvanized iron. This compressed air sprayer is first pumped up by a few strokes of the plunger and then carried by a strap over the operator's shoulder. After the sprayer is pumped up, there is nothing for the operator to do but to direct the nozzle.

The Auto-Spray is equipped with a plain stop-cock or the patented Auto-pop. The Auto-pop is a great improvement over all other shut-offs. By merely releasing the fingers, the spray is automatically shut off.

The new Auto-Spray is equipped with the only non-clogging nozzle manufactured. We accomplish this feature by a patented screen arrangement. Every particle that would otherwise clog the nozzle is stopped by a screen. The back of this nozzle has to be entirely clogged up before the spray will be hampered. The Auto-Spray is very simple, and can be operated by man or woman.

No. 1A. Brass tank, with stop-cock.....	\$10.50
No. 1B. Brass tank, with auto-pop.....	11.00
No. 1C. Galvanized tank, with stop-cock.....	7.00
No. 1D. Galvanized tank, with auto-pop..	7.50
Auto-Pop Nozzle, with hose and attachment	2.50
Auto-Pop Nozzle, without hose.....	2.00
Brass Extension Rods, 2 ft. lengths, each..	.70
Brass two-row attachment.....	1.50
Brass Strainer	1.50
Brass Elbow .....	.35

We can supply repair parts for the Auto-Spray.

DOBBIN'S COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

The construction of Dobbin's Compressed Air Sprayer is very simple. The pump handle easily detaches the pump from the tank and the plunger from the pump.

The capacity of the pump will quickly compress sufficient air pressure to discharge the solution.

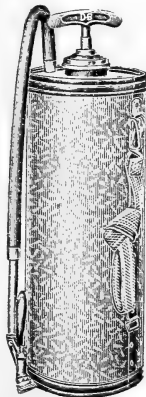
Is fitted with an automatic shut-off type of nozzle made of solid brass which is equipped with a clog-proof strainer.

All the parts of Dobbin's Sprayer are very simple and can be easily and quickly removed by any farm hand.

Net weight, 7¾ lbs. Shipping weight, 10 lbs.

No. 14. Brass Tank\$10.25

No. 15. Galvanized Steel Tank.....\$7.00



Bucket Sprayers



Success Sprayer

HUNT'S No. 1 BUCKET SPRAYER

All brass pump and 4 feet of hose, one nozzle for spraying and one nozzle for large stream of water or other liquid. This pump is suitable for spraying white wash, disinfectants and insecticides on fruit trees, poultry houses, barns, etc.

Price\$3.50
With Bordeaux Nozzle..... 4.00

HAYES' BUCKET SPRAYER

For spraying trees, garden truck, flowers, etc., washing windows, porches and buggies; disinfecting the farmyard, barns and poultry houses; spraying cattle fly oil and stock dip and white-washing buildings and fences.

No. 211. (See cut).....\$5.00

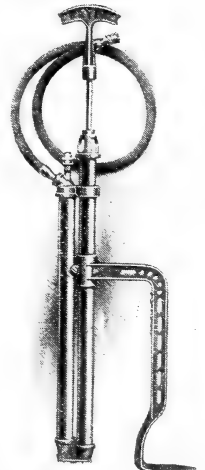
No. 261. With Vermorel

Nozzle, price 6.00

AUTO-SPRAY PUMP No. 5

The pump is made entirely of brass and furnished with 2½ ft. of ½-inch suction hose, with heavy strainer on an extension rod that will not work out of bucket when being used. The pump is double acting and throws a continuous spray.

Price\$5.50



"STURDY" SPRAY PUMP

Is made entirely of brass. May be used in connection with any pail, bucket, barrel or tank by simply placing the strainer end of the hose in such vessel. It is double acting and works with ease on the up and down stroke. The main nozzle is supplied with three interchangeable discs with various size holes for fine spraying such as garden vegetables, disinfectants, for tree spraying, washing wagons, windows, etc., and for white-washing stables. A fire nozzle is also furnished which may be used for wagons and windows.

Each\$5.50

Spraying and Dusting Implements—Continued
next page

Spraying and Dusting Implements--Continued

Hand Sprayers



AUTO SPRAYERS

Continuous sprayer for killing insects or vermin in the garden or around the house. This sprayer, on account of its being continuous, will do twice as much work with the same amount of labor as any ordinary atomizer. It can be completely taken apart and cleaned.

- No. 25B. 1 qt., galvanized. Each.....\$1.25
- No. 25C. 1 qt., brass. Each..... 1.50
- No. 25D. 2 qt., galvanized. Each..... 1.50
- No. 25E. 2 qt., brass. Each..... 2.00
- No. 22A. 1 qt. tin reservoir which sprays only with the pressure of the pump. Each..... .50

Tin Sprayers. A group of serviceable sprayers available for distribution of disinfectants, insecticides, fly-knocker, etc. Each has a capacity of one quart.

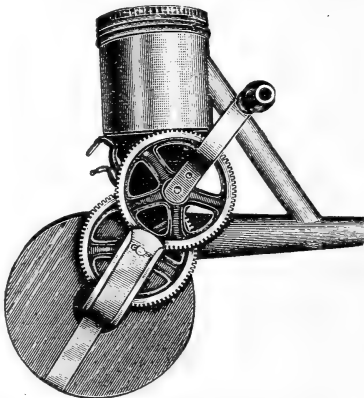
- No. 3. Single tube, slant end. Each, 50c.
- No. 5. Single tube; made of heavy tin; especially adapted for spraying cattle with fly and germ killers as well as plants. Each, 75c.
- No. 7. Single tube, air chamber 18x1 1/4 inches diameter. Each, 50c.

No. 20. Glass Double Tube Sprayer. Has metal encased glass reservoir which cannot rust or corrode. Easy to fill. Should reservoir break, Mason jar can be used. Capacity, one quart. Each, \$1.00.

VAPOR BOTTLE SPRAYER

Made of two brass tubes, one telescoping the other. Brass valves. No parts to wear out, get out of order or rust. The brass nozzle is adjustable for fine mist, or coarse spray. Easy to operate. Is provided with cork and fits any ordinary quart bottle. Nickel plated, of fine appearance, it is especially adapted to household usage. Excellent for spraying.

Each\$1.50



THE D. AND B. No. 100 POWDER BLOWER

For All Insecticide and Fungicide Powders

Is very substantial in construction and easy to operate, will dust two rows as easily and quickly as one. The flow of powder is absolutely uniform and is easily adjusted as to quantity. Insecticides may be mixed with lime or other base powder and the indicator set accordingly. When clear insecticides are used the indicator may be set so that the amount of powder blown out is hardly observed. Furnished complete with carrying strap, five 10-in. tubes, one 2-row branch connection and four nozzles. Capacity of receptacle about 4 lbs. Height 14 inches. Length without tubes, 14 inches. Net weight 5 lbs. Shipping weight 10 lbs.

Price\$10.00

Prices subject to change without notice.

Leggett's Champion Powder Gun. For applying sulphur, bordeaux, paris green and other dry insecticide powders. A very convenient machine where large areas are to be dusted. Dusts one or two rows at a time. Weighs about 6 lbs.; weight packed, 17 lbs. Each machine has four 16-inch tubes, six nozzles, two straps; reservoir holds one quart of powder.

Each\$13.50

Slug-Shot Duster. Special shaker for applying Slug Shot. 1/2-gallon. Each, 65c

Dickey Bug Death Duster. To apply Bug Death in dry form. Weight, 1 1/2 lbs. Each, 50c.

Duster Brown. A serviceable duster for all kinds of powdered insecticides and fungicides. Price, \$1.75



American Bellows

Bellows American. For applying Sulphur, powdered bordeaux mixture, etc.

3-ounce capacity, 17 1/2 inches long, each.....\$2.75

6-ounce capacity, 20 inches long, each..... 3.00

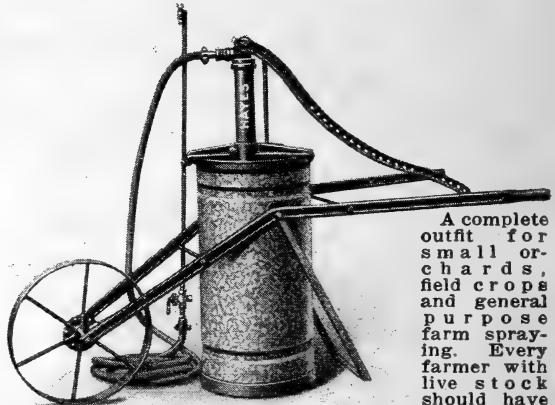
7-ounce capacity, 22 inches long, each..... 3.50

Hand Powder Gun, "Jumbo." Holds 4 oz. Each, 40c

Spraying Accessories

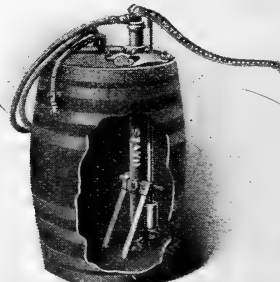
- Nozzles--Bordeaux. 75c and \$1.25 Each.
- Misty, Jr. For 1/4-inch pipe. Each \$1.25.
- Extension Poles. Bamboo, brass linings and fittings, 10 feet. Each, \$4.00

Hayes Wheelbarrow Sprayer



A complete outfit for small orchards, field crops and general purpose farm spraying. Every farmer with live stock should have one. For disinfecting the farm yard, barns, poultry houses and pens, spraying stock dip and cattle fly oil, it is indispensable. Cheaper, quicker and better for white-washing buildings and fences, and reaches crevices impossible to cover with a brush. The pump is easy to remove, clean and replace. See illustration.

No. 1421-F. Price, complete.....\$30.00



Hayes Hand Barrel Sprayer, No. 1521.

Simple and scientific design, powerful leverage and easy working. Brass cylinder, bronze plunger, bronze ball valves. Twin paddle agitator.

large air chamber. Without barrel. Price, \$18.00
Price given upon application if barrel is wanted.

Hayes Platform Sprayers

Price upon application.

Spray Calendar and Guide

The recommendations below are condensed and are somewhat subject to change depending upon conditions in various sections of the country.

Plant or Tree	Disease or Insect	Remedy	First Spraying	Second Spraying	Third Spraying
Apple	Black rot; scale...	Bordeaux	First appearance	10 days later	15 days later.
	Bud Moth	Bordeaux-Arsenate	With opening of buds.		
	Codlin Moth	Arsenates	Soon as blossoms fall.	7 to 10 days later	About July 15th.
	Canker Worm	Arsenate of Lead	When worms appear.	3 days later	
Asparagus	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur	Fall and early spring.		Few days later.
	Asparagus Rust	Bordeaux	After cutting crop.	10 days later	10 days later.
	Asparagus Beetle	Slug Shot (dry)	As larvae appear	10 days later	
Beans	Rust and Blight	Bordeaux	On 3-inch plants	10 days later	After blooming
	Aphis	Black Leaf 40	When they appear	When necessary	
Cabbage and Cauliflower	Cabbage worms or grubs	Slug Shot (dry)	When worms appear	Repeat	Repeat.
Celery	Leaf blight	Bordeaux	On young seedlings	Repeat	After transplanting.
Cherry	Leaf spot	Bordeaux	When leaves unfold	10 days later	15 days later.
	Cherry slug	Pyrox or Hexpo.	After harvest	Repeat if slugs	
	Curculio	Arsenate of Lead.	Before blossoming	As blossoms dry	
	Aphis	Black Leaf 40	On first appearance	Repeat	
Cucumber	Blight	Bordeaux	On 4-inch plants	15 days later.	Repeat.
	Mildew	Bordeaux	Late July	10 days later.	10 days later.
	Beetle	Pyrox. Hexpo. Tobacco Dust	On seedlings	8 days later.	Repeat.
Currant and Gooseberries	Leaf spot	Bordeaux	As leaves unfold	15 days later.	Repeat.
	Mildew	Bordeaux	As leaves unfold		
	Worm	Helleboro powder (dry)	Soon as worms appear.	4 days later.	Repeat often.
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur	While dormant		
Grapes	Blight	Bordeaux	Before buds open.	Before blossoming.	After fruit sets.
	Mildew	Bordeaux	Before blossoming	After fruit sets	10 days later.
	Black Rot	Bordeaux	Before blossoming	After fruit sets	10 days later.
	Berry Moth	Pyrox or Hexpo	Before blossoming	After fruit sets	10 days later.
Peach	Leaf Hopper	Black Leaf 40	Before young can fly.	Repeat	
	Leaf curl	Bordeaux	In March	As buds open	After calyx drops.
	Brown Rot	As buds swell	As buds swell	Just after calyx drops.	3 weeks later.
	Bud Moth	Pyrox or Hexpo	With opening buds.		
Pear	Scab	Bordeaux	As buds are swelling.	After calyx drops.	15 days later.
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur	When dormant		
	Leaf Blight	Bordeaux	Before blossoms open.	15 days later.	Repeat.
	Scab	Bordeaux	When leaves appear.	After blossoms fall	
Plum	Bud Moth	Pyrox or Hexpo	On opening buds		
	Codlin Moth	Pyrox or Hexpo	When blossoms fall	8 days later.	
	Canker Worm	Arsenate of Lead	When worms appear	3 days later.	Repeat.
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur	When dormant		
Potato	Slugs	Pyrox or Hexpo	When slugs appear	Repeat	
	Brown Rot	Bordeaux	As buds swell	After calyx drops	3 weeks later.
	Fungus	Bordeaux	Leaves are half-grown.	After calyx drops	
	Curculio	Pyrox or Hexpo	When buds start		
Raspberry and Blackberry	Aphis	Black Leaf 40	On appearance		10 days later.
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur	When dormant		
	Early Blight	Bordeaux	When 6 inches high.	15 days later.	15 days later.
	Late Blight	Bordeaux	July 15th to 20th.	15 days later.	
Tomato	Blister Beetle	Kerosene Emulsion	When they appear.		
	Colorado Beetle	Arsenate of Lead	When young appear.	Repeat	Repeat.
	Flea Beetle	Pyrox or Hexpo	When they appear.	Repeat	
Shade Trees	Cane Blight	Bordeaux	Before leaves open.		
	Leaf Spot	Bordeaux	When leaves are half-grown	15 days later.	
	Leaf Blight	Bordeaux	Soon after fruit sets.	20 days later.	
	Horn Worm	Arsenate of Lead	When they appear.		
Cottony Maple Scale	Aphis	Black Leaf 40	When they appear.	Repeat	
	Caterpillars	Arsenate of Lead.			
	Tussock Moth	Pyrox or Hexpo.			
Gypsy Moth	Gypsy Moth		When leaves appear.	10 days later.	Repeat.
	Bag Worm	Lime-Sulphur when dormant	When in leaf	When in leaf	
	Oyster Scale	Kerosene Emulsion	With Lime-Sulphur	Mild solution Lime-Sulphur or Kerosene Emulsion	
	Cottony Maple Scale.	when in leaf			

Note—Directions for preparing Insecticides and Fungicides for use are printed on most packages, but usually such directions call for a larger quantity than required for the home garden. We give herewith directions for mixing small quantities which may prove helpful to many of our Patrons.

Arsenate of Lead—Dry. Use 3 to 4 tablespoons (level) to 1 gallon water. (Always put Dry Arsenate of Lead into the water, do not pour the water onto it.) Dry Arsenate of Lead for dusting may be diluted with powdered Lime or Flour.

Arsenate of Lead—Paste. Use 1 tablespoon (level) to 1 gallon of water.

Arsenate of Calcium—Dry. Use same as Arsenate of Lead but is the better to mix with Lime-Sulphur as a summer spray.

Bordeaux Mixture—Dry. May be dusted on as it comes from the package or mixed with 10 to 20 parts of lime dust.

Bordeaux Mixture—Paste or Pulp. Stir first. Use 4 table-spoons to 1 gallon of water; use much weaker for Japanese plums and peaches.

Hexpo. For spraying, use 3 to 4 tablespoons to 1 gallon water. For dusting, may be used as it comes from package or diluted with powdered lime.

Kerosene Emulsion. Use 1 measure to 30 measures of water.

Lime-Sulphur—Solution. For dormant spraying, use 1 part to 10 parts water.

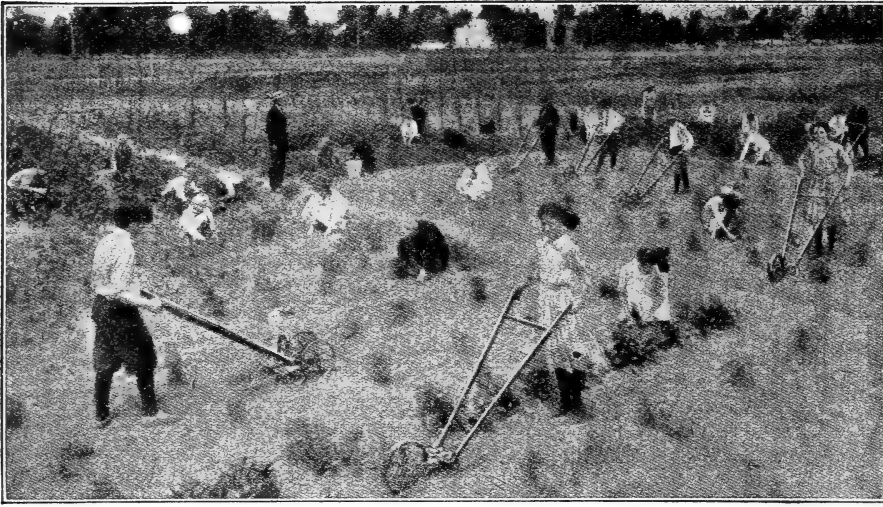
Lime-Sulphur—Dry. For dormant spraying, use 2 to 3 ounces to gallon of water. For summer spraying with arsenate, use 1 ounce to 1 gallon of water.

Paris Green. Use 2 teaspoons to 1 gallon water or may be mixed with flour and used dry.

Pyrox. Use 3 to 4 tablespoons to a gallon of water.

Black Leaf 40. Use 1 tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

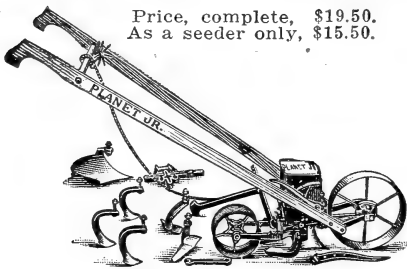
"PLANET JR." GARDEN AND FARM IMPLEMENTS



"Planet Jr." Wheel Hoes in Use in a Large School Garden.

No. 4 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER and Single Wheel Hoe Combined

Price, complete, \$19.50.
As a seeder only, \$15.50.

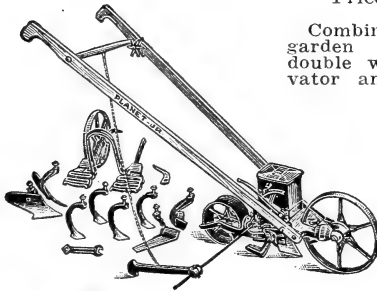


Plants all garden seeds accurately in hills or drills; hoes, cultivates and plows quickly and thoroughly. Popular with farmers and gardeners everywhere.

No. 25 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER Double Wheel Hoe

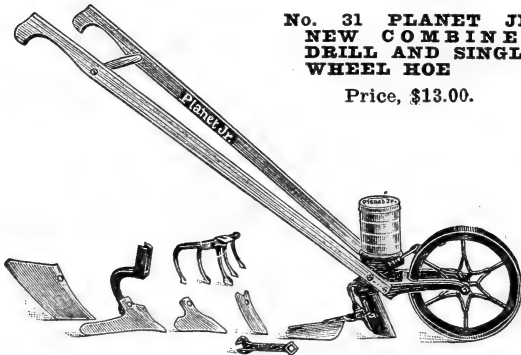
Price, complete,
\$23.00.

Combines a first class garden seeder with a double wheel hoe cultivator and plow. Does the work of almost all garden tools combined. It sows accurately all garden seeds, cultivates, hoes, furrows and plows. Indestructible steel frame.



No. 31 PLANET JR. NEW COMBINED DRILL AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Price, \$13.00.

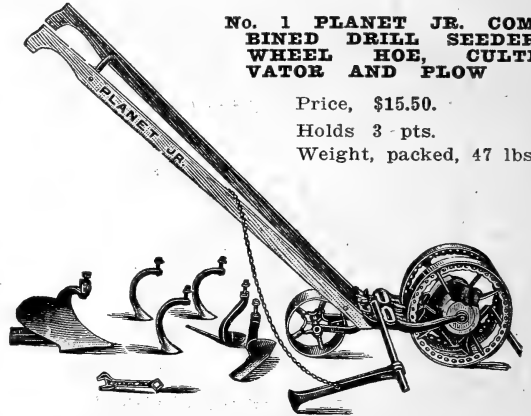


No. 1 PLANET JR. COMBINED DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Price, \$15.50.

Holds 3 pts.

Weight, packed, 47 lbs.

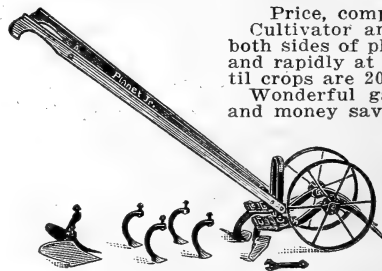


No. 12 PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE

Price, complete, \$12.50.

Cultivator and plow. Works both sides of plants thoroughly and rapidly at one passage until crops are 20 inches high.

Wonderful garden cultivator and money saver.



No. 13 PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE

is the No. 12 with 6-inch hoes only. Price, \$9.00.

Any or all the

other attachments shown with No. 12 may be added at any time.

No. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Price, \$8.75.

You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow, and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.



"Planet Jr." Tools—Continued Next Page.

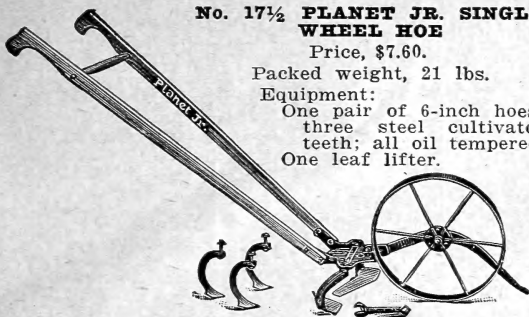
No. 17½ PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Price, \$7.60.

Packed weight, 21 lbs.

Equipment:

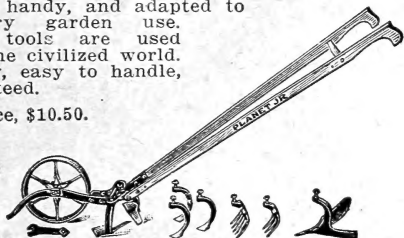
One pair of 6-inch hoes;
three steel cultivator
teeth; all oil tempered.
One leaf lifter.



No. 16 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW

Is light and handy, and adapted to almost every garden use. Planet Jr. tools are used throughout the civilized world. Light, strong, easy to handle, fully guaranteed.

Price, \$10.50.



No. 18 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Price, \$6.25.

This tool has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. Other tools can be added as needed.



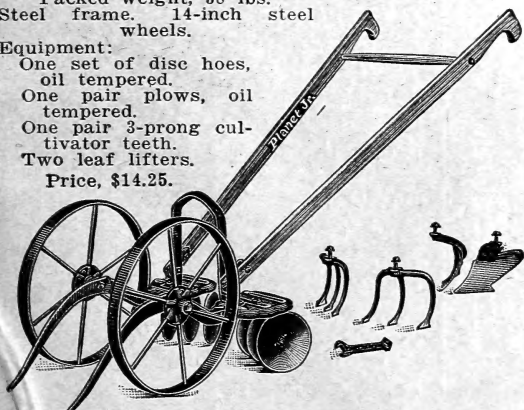
No. 14 PLANET JR. DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Packed weight, 38 lbs.
Steel frame, 14-inch steel wheels.

Equipment:

One set of disc hoes,
oil tempered.
One pair plows, oil
tempered.
One pair 3-prong cul-
tivator teeth.
Two leaf lifters.

Price, \$14.25.

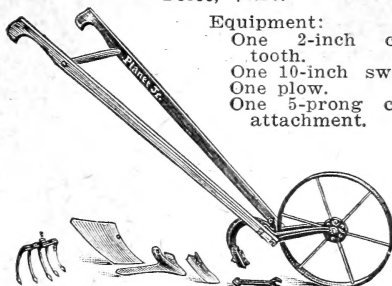


No. 19 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Price, \$6.25.

Equipment:

One 2-inch cultivating
tooth.
One 10-inch sweep.
One plow.
One 5-prong cultivating
attachment.



No. 8 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR

Price with all-steel wheel, \$20.00.

No. 119 HAS A 24-INCH WHEEL WITH THE SAME ATTACHMENTS AS No. 19. PRICE \$5.50

PLANET JR. 12-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR, AND PULVERIZER

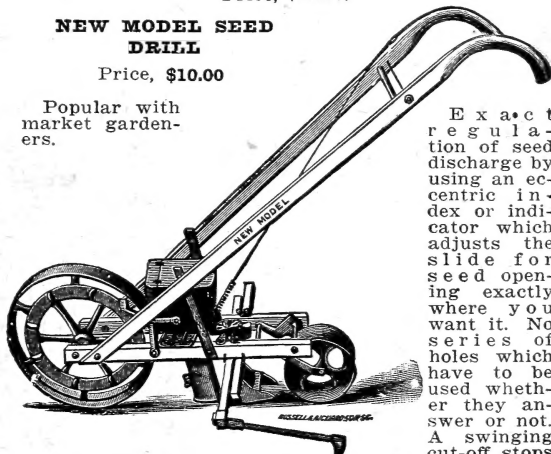
is invaluable in strawberry and truck patches and the market garden. Its 12 chisel-shaped teeth and pulverizer leave the ground in fine condition.

Price, \$20.00.

NEW MODEL SEED DRILL

Price, \$10.00

Popular with market gardeners.



Exact regulation of seed discharge by using an eccentric index or indicator which adjusts the slide for seed opening exactly where you want it. No series of holes which have to be used whether they answer or not. A swinging cut-off stops

flow of seed—does not jam with falling seed.

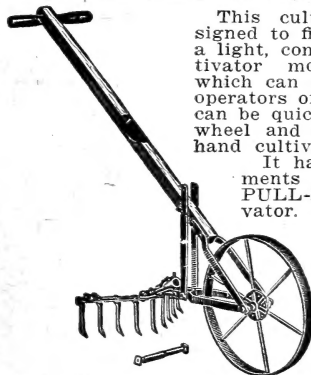
PULL-EASY WHEEL CULTIVATOR

This cultivator has been designed to fill a large demand for a light, compact, inexpensive cultivator mounted on a wheel, which can easily be adjusted for operators of different heights and can be quickly detached from the wheel and used separately as a hand cultivator when required.

It has the regular adjustments of the well-known PULL-EASY Hand Cultivator. Rake arms can be adjusted to any width between 7 and 18 inches and the middle tooth removed for straddling a row of small plants and cultivating two rows at once. When operator desires to

span or straddle a row of plants, the wheel can be offset, (fixed to run in the furrow at one side), by means of a long bolt which is furnished.

Single Handle, \$3.00; Double Handle, \$4.00.



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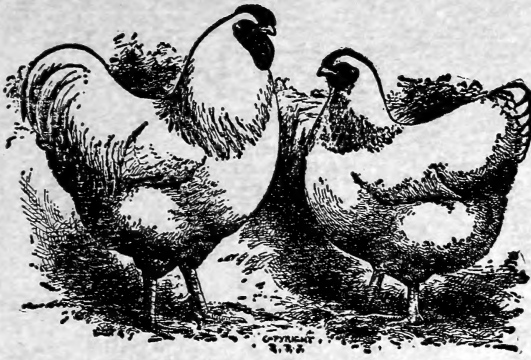
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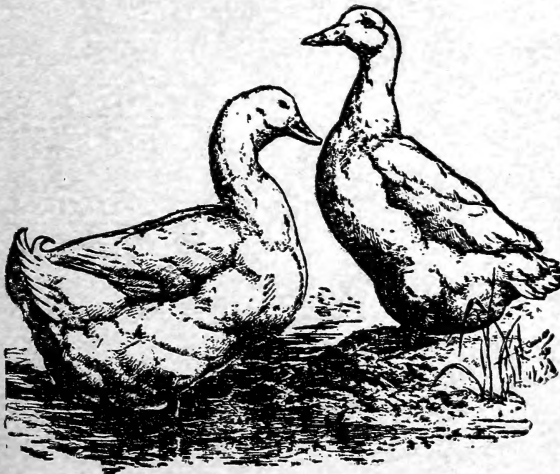
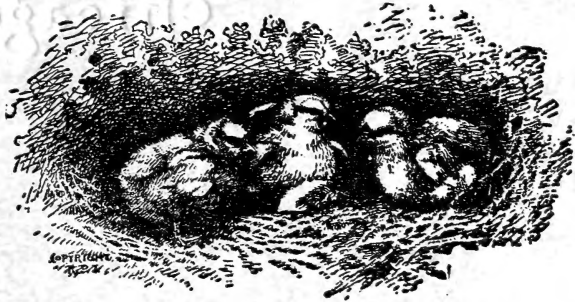
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